

A Note on Decidable **Separability** by **Piecewise Testable Languages**

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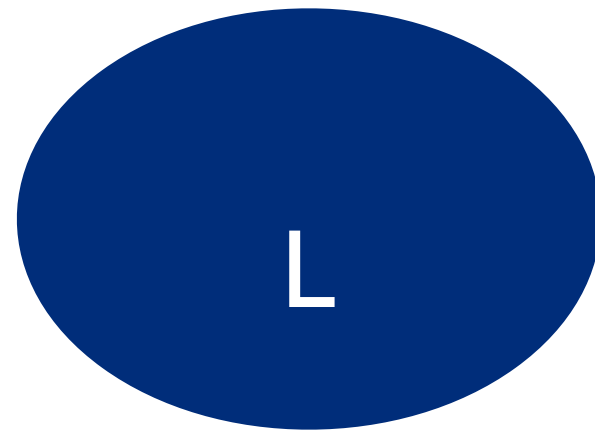
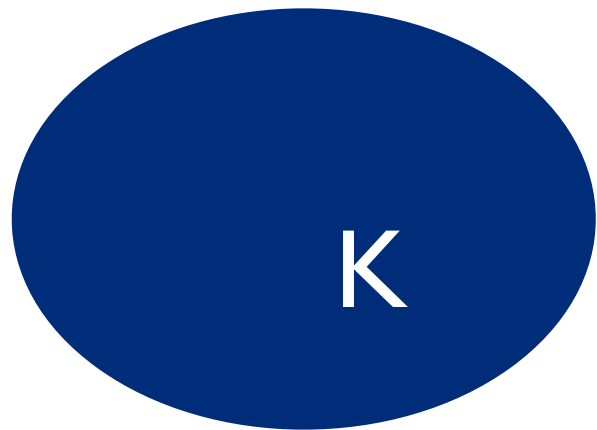
Wim Martens

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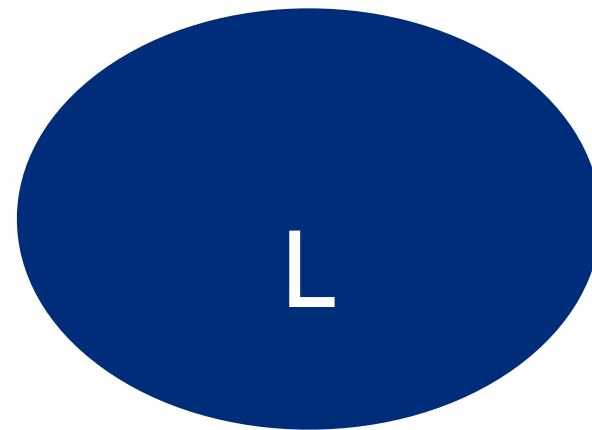
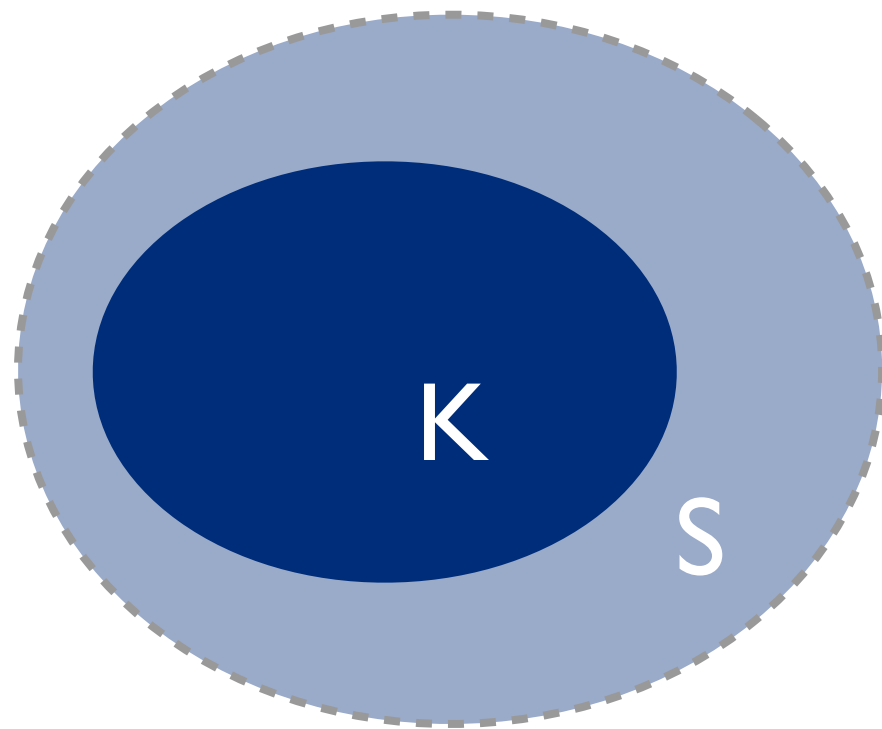
Marc Zeitoun

Separability

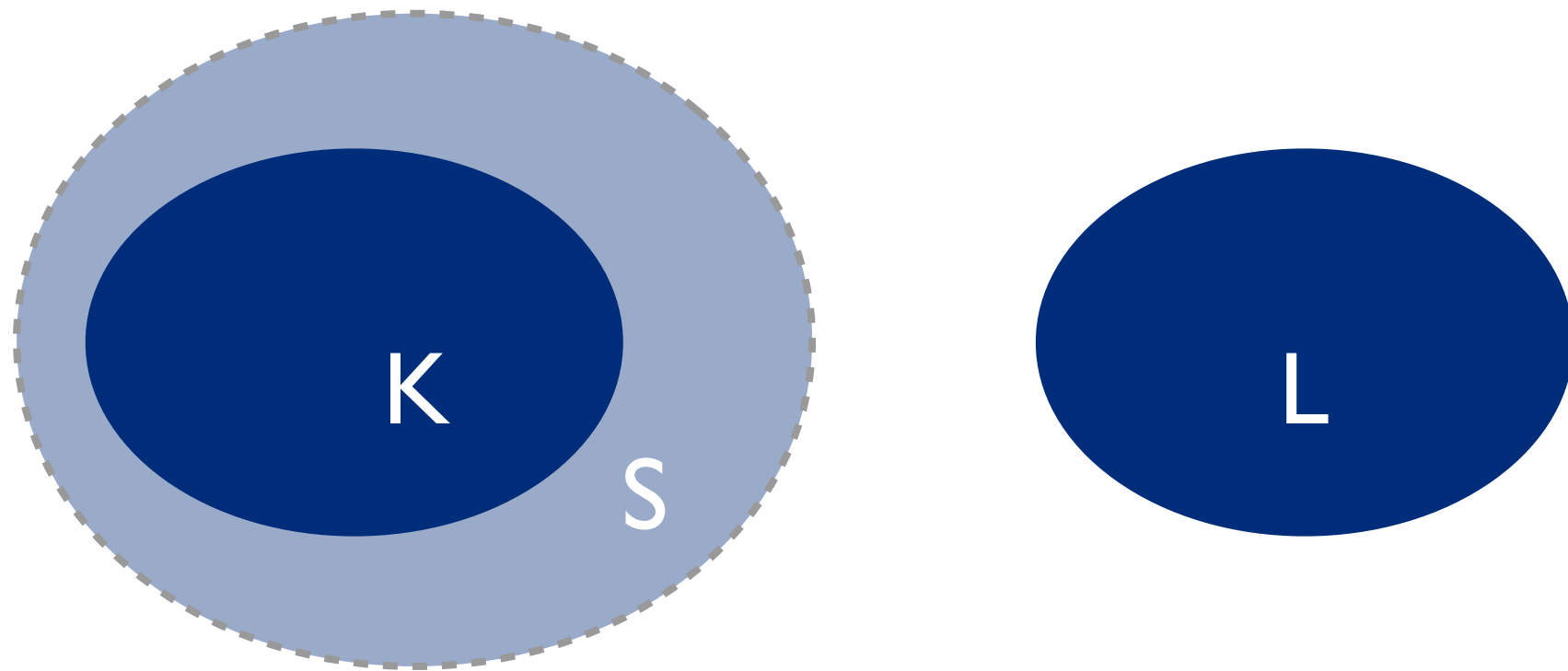
Separability



Separability

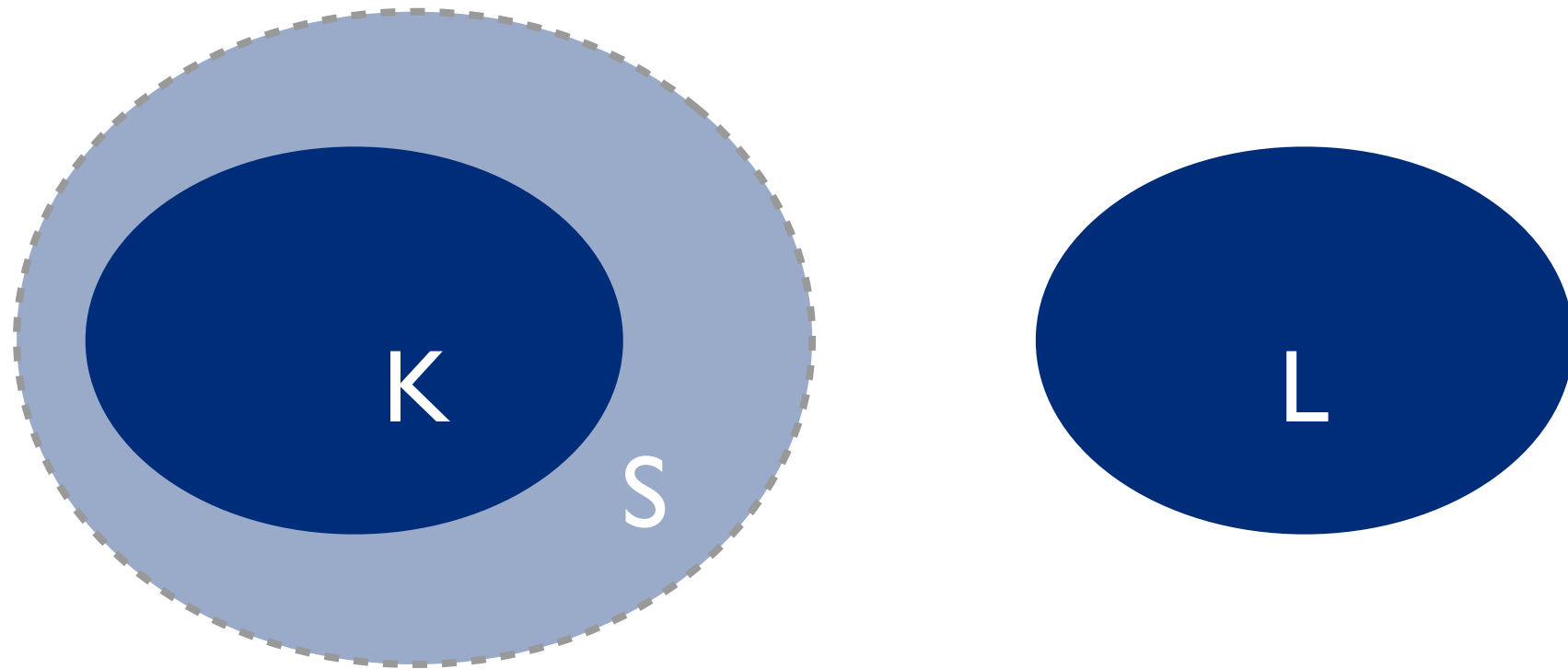


Separability



S separates K and L

Separability



S separates K and L

K and L are *separable by family F*
if some S from F separates them

General problem

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Given: two languages K and L from family F_1

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Question: are K and L separable by
some language from family F_2

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Separability of F_1 by F_2

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Separability of F_1 by F_2

If F_1 effectively closed under complement
- generalization of membership

Main problem

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Given: context-free grammars for
languages K and L

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Question: are K and L separable by piecewise testable languages (PTL)?

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piece language

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piece language

$$\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \Sigma^* \dots \Sigma^* a_n \Sigma^*$$

Main problem

Given: context-free grammars for languages K and L

Question: are K and L separable by piecewise testable languages (PTL)?

piece language

$$\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \Sigma^* \dots \Sigma^* a_n \Sigma^*$$

piecewise testable language

Main problem

Given: context-free grammars for languages K and L

Question: are K and L separable by piecewise testable languages (PTL)?

piece language

$$\Sigma^* a_1 \Sigma^* a_2 \Sigma^* \dots \Sigma^* a_n \Sigma^*$$

piecewise testable language

bool. comb. of pieces

What is known?

Separability of CFL by

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- CFL - undecidable (intersection problem)

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- regular languages - undecidable

What is known?

Separability of CFL by

- CFL - undecidable (intersection problem)
- regular languages - undecidable
- any family containing $w\Sigma^*$ and closed under boolean combination - undecidable

Our main result

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Theorem:

Separability of context free languages
by piecewise testable languages
is decidable

Our main message

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- something nontrivial possible for separability of CFL

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- no algebra needed

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- piecewise testable languages are special

Our main message

- something nontrivial possible for separability of CFL
- no algebra needed
- piecewise testable languages are special
- separability problem is special (deciding whether CFL is a PTL is undecidable)

Proof (sketch)

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Two semi-procedures

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One tries to show
separability

Proof (sketch)

Two semi-procedures

One tries to show
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One tries to show
non-separability

Proof (sketch)

Two semi-procedures

One tries to show
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One tries to show
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Enumerates all **piecewise
testable languages**
and test them

Proof (sketch)

Two semi-procedures

One tries to show
separability

One tries to show
non-separability

Enumerates all **piecewise
testable languages**
and test them

Enumerates all **patterns**
and test them

Second main result

Second main result

Theorem

Languages **K** and **L** are non-separable by PTL
if and only if
there exists a pattern **p**,
that fits both to **K** and **L**

Second main result

Theorem

Languages **K** and **L** are non-separable by PTL
if and only if
there exists a pattern **p**,
that fits both to **K** and **L**

It is decidable whether
pattern **p** fits to CFL **L**

Patterns

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Pattern p over Σ consists of:

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words w_0, w_1, \dots, w_n in Σ^*

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$B^\otimes =$ words from B^* that contain all the
letters from B

Patterns

Pattern p over Σ consists of:

words w_0, w_1, \dots, w_n in Σ^*

subalphabets B_1, \dots, B_n of Σ

$B^\otimes =$ words from B^* that contain all the letters from B

Pattern p **fits** to a language L if
for all $k \geq 0$ intersection of L and
 $w_0 (B_1^\otimes)^k w_1 \dots w_{n-1} (B_n^\otimes)^k w_n$
is nonempty

Generalization

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The same construction works for separating:

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- languages of Petri Nets

Generalization

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- languages of Higher Order Pushdown Automata of order 2

Generalization

The same construction works for separating:

- languages of Petri Nets
- languages of Higher Order Pushdown Automata of order 2
- every **well-behaving** family of languages

Well-behaving languages

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Family of languages over Σ is a **full-trio**
if it is effectively closed under:

Well-behaving languages

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- **removing** letters from subalphabet $B \subseteq \Sigma$

Well-behaving languages

Family of languages over Σ is a **full-trio**
if it is effectively closed under:

- **removing** letters from subalphabet $B \subseteq \Sigma$
- **adding** letters from subalphabet $B \subseteq \Sigma$

Well-behaving languages

Family of languages over Σ is a **full-trio**
if it is effectively closed under:

- **removing** letters from subalphabet $B \subseteq \Sigma$
- **adding** letters from subalphabet $B \subseteq \Sigma$
- **intersection** with **regular** languages

Diagonal problem

Diagonal problem

Given: word language L over alphabet Σ

Diagonal problem

Given: word language L over alphabet Σ

Question: does there exists for every n
a word in L containing each letter from Σ
at least n times?

Generalized theorem

Generalized theorem

Theorem:

For every **full-trio** F with
decidable **diagonal** problem
separability of F by **PTL** is decidable

Further research

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- complexity of separability of CFL by PTL

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- complexity of separability of CFL by PTL
- is separability of CFL by some other nontrivial family decidable?

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- group languages?

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 - solvable group languages?

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- complexity of separability of CFL by PTL
- is separability of CFL by some other nontrivial family decidable?
 - group languages?
 - solvable group languages?
- connections with other problems

Thank you!