

Concise representations of regular languages



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INRIA Lille, équipe Links

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— *Journées DeLTA – Bordeaux* —

mainly joint work with Giovanni Pighizzini and Luca Prigioniero, University of Milan

Descriptive complexity

- ▶ study of size of models recognizing languages
e.g., number of transitions of an automaton

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This talk:

- ▶ focus on regular languages
- ▶ particular attention paid to *1-limited automata*

Context-free ability: describe recursive structure

Context-free

CFG

PDA

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Context-free

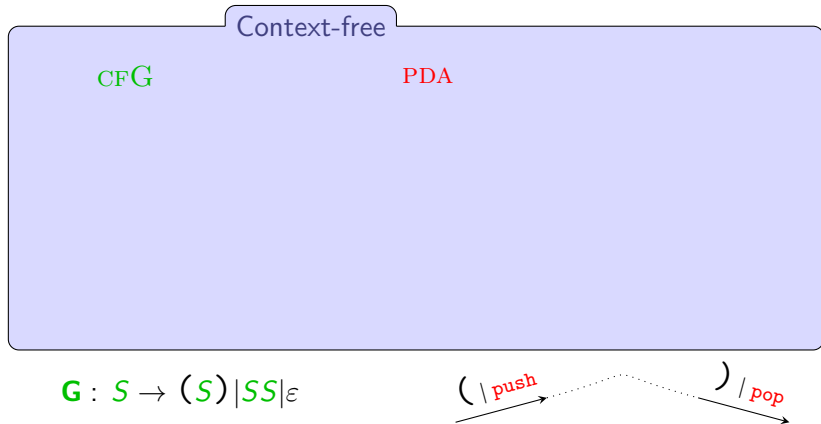
CFG

PDA

$G : S \rightarrow (S) | SS | \epsilon$



Context-free ability: describe recursive structure

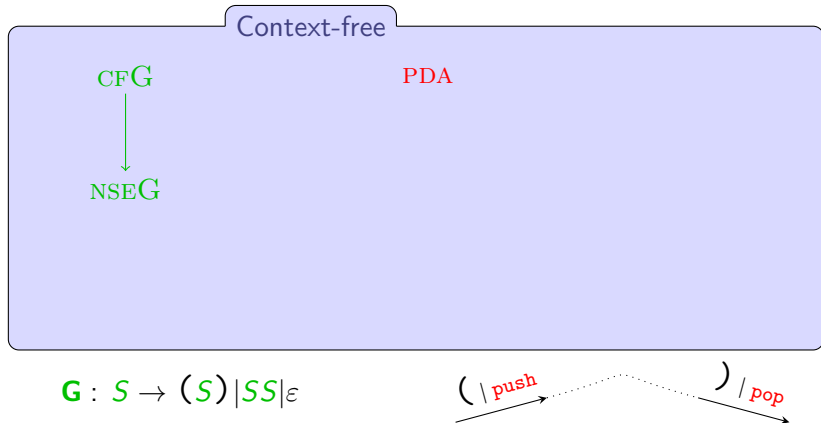


Definition (NSE [Chomsky 1959])

G is *self-embedding* if for some X ,
 $X \xRightarrow{*} \alpha X \beta$ with both α, β nonempty.

Otherwise, G is non-self-embedding.

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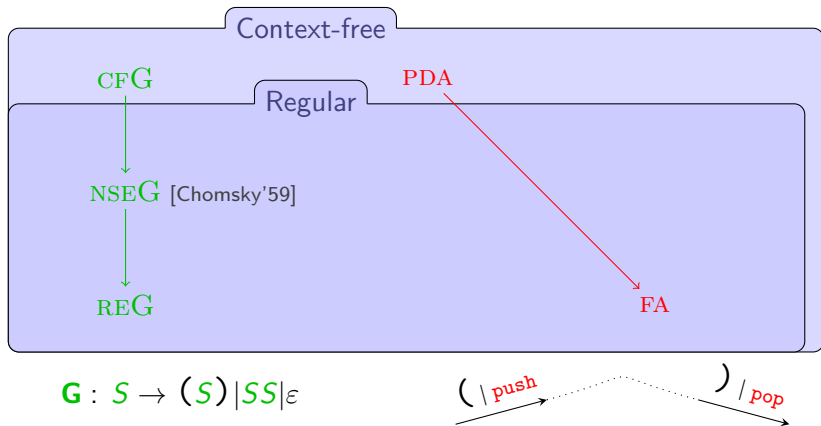


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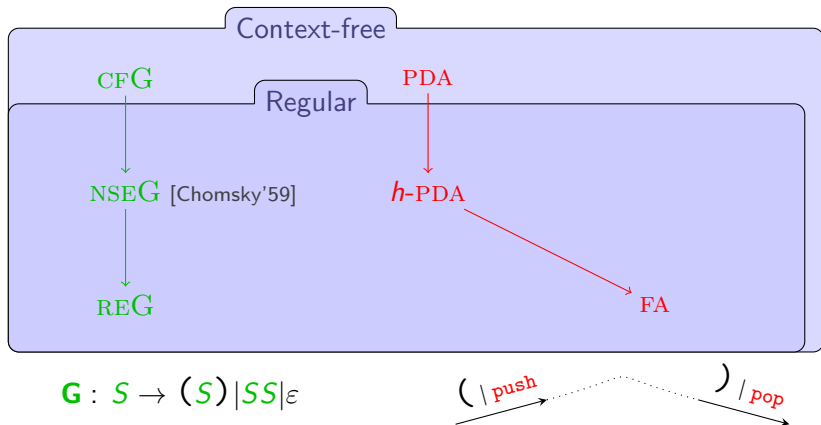


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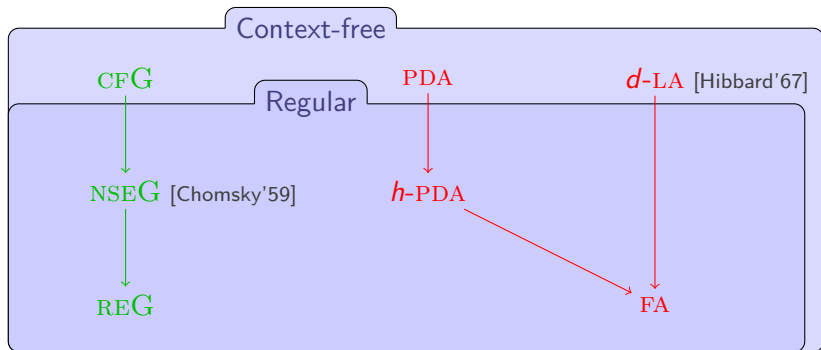
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Definition (h -PDA)

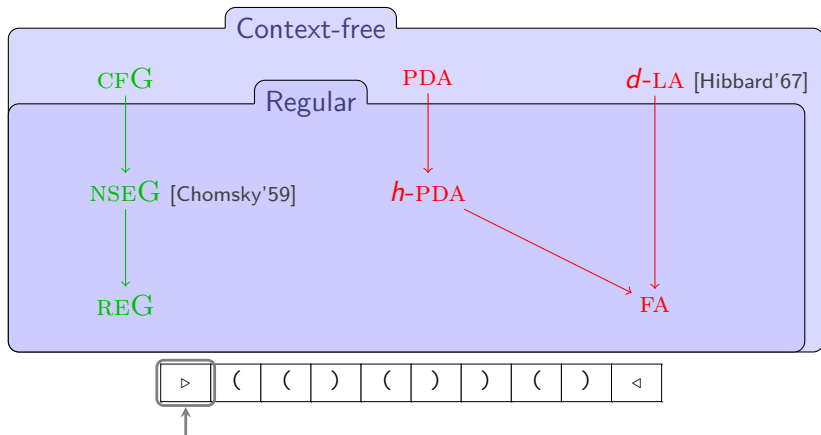
An *h -height PDA* is a PDA with stack size $\leq h \in \mathbb{N}$.

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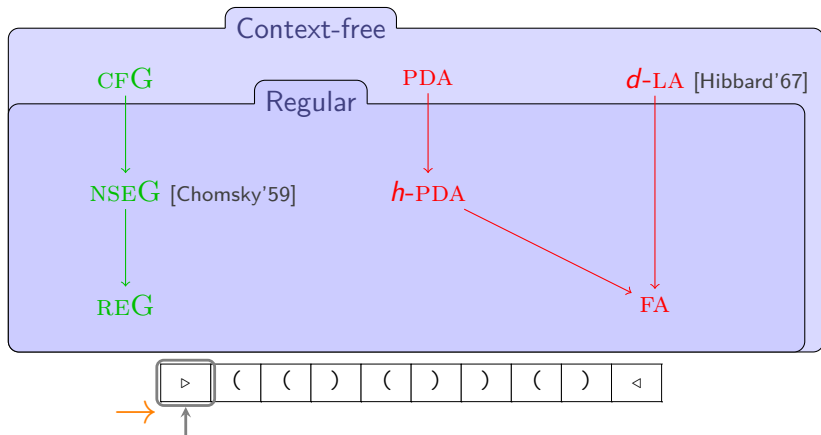
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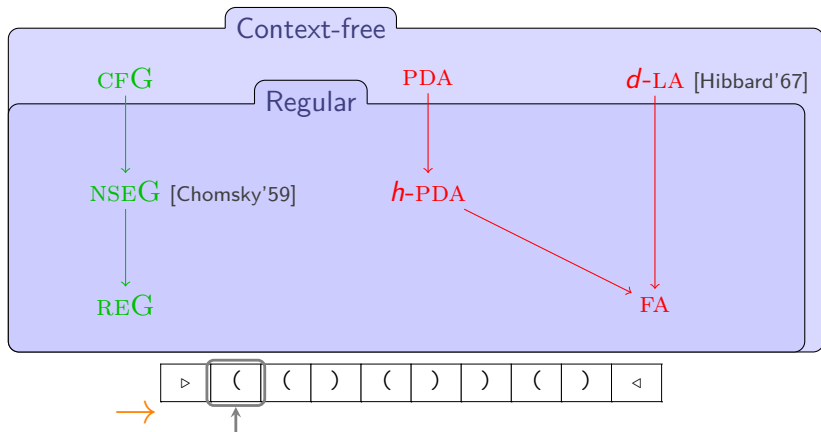
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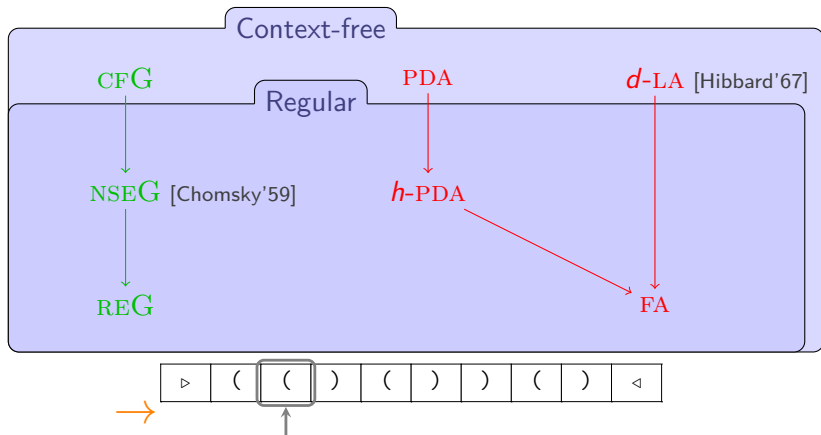
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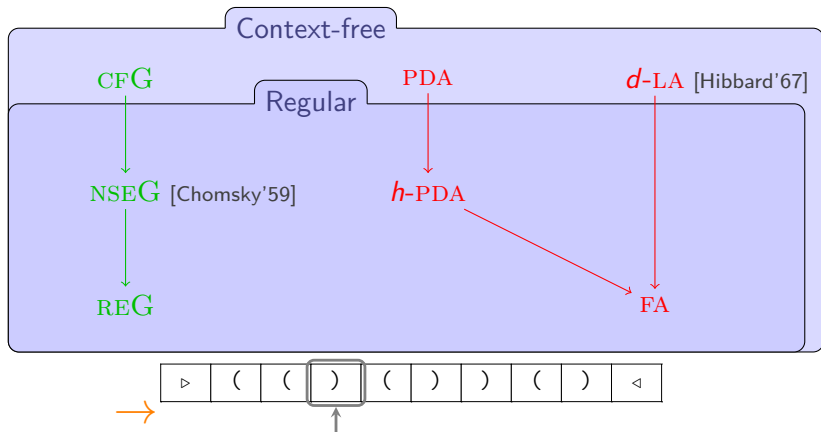
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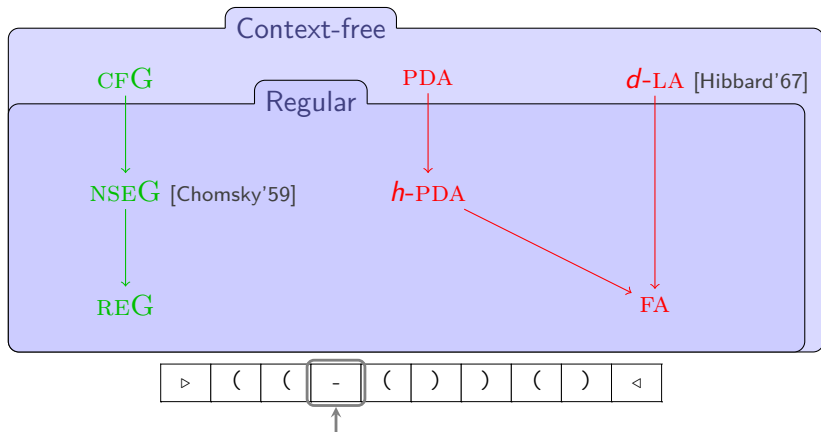
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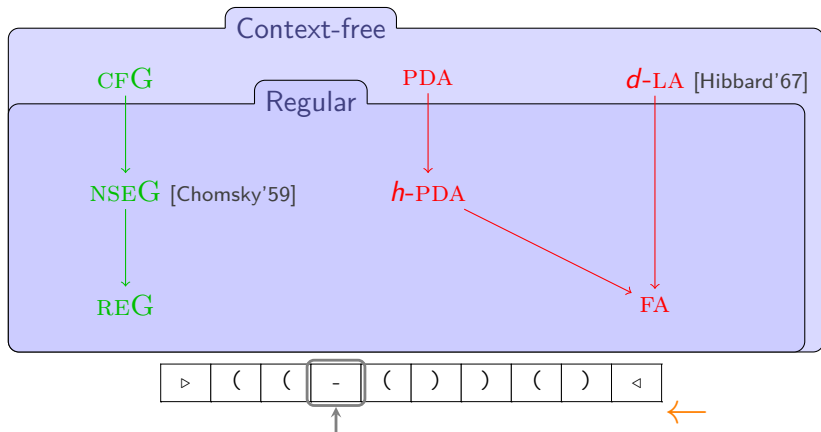
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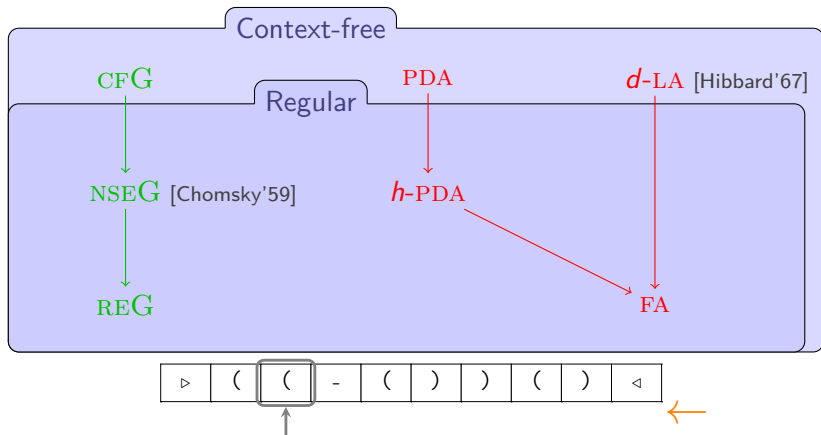
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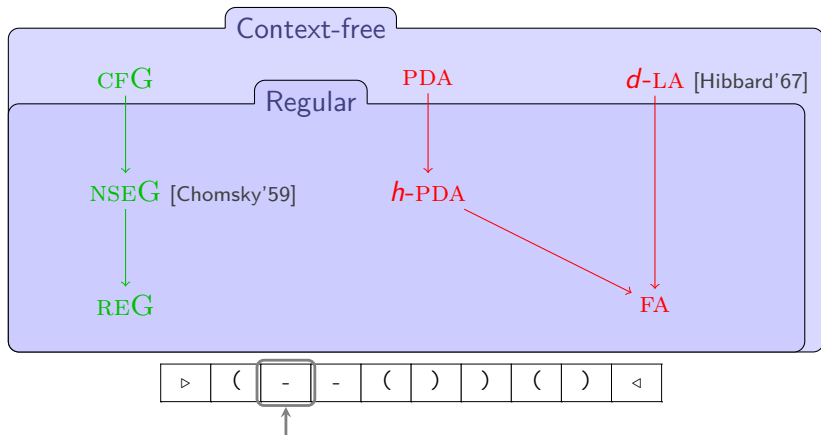
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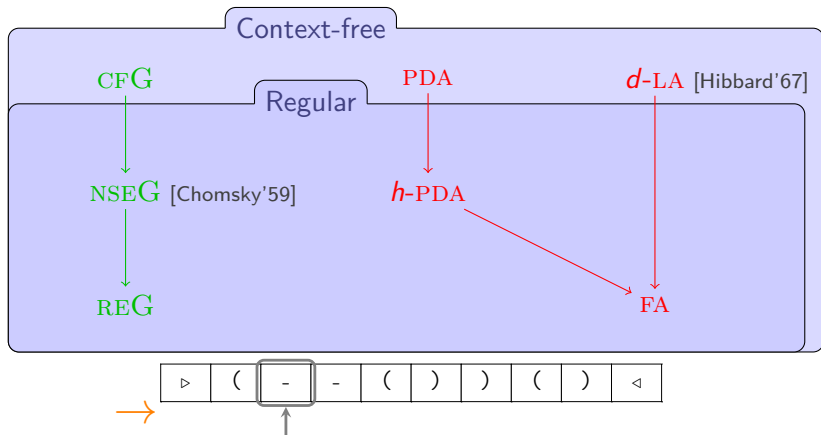
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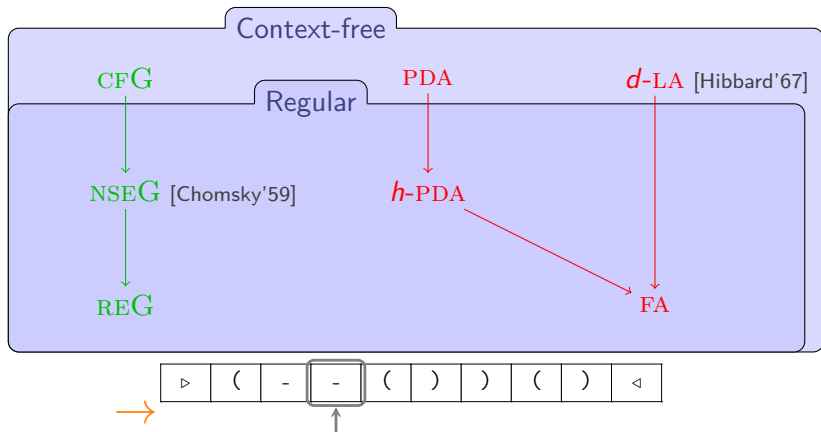
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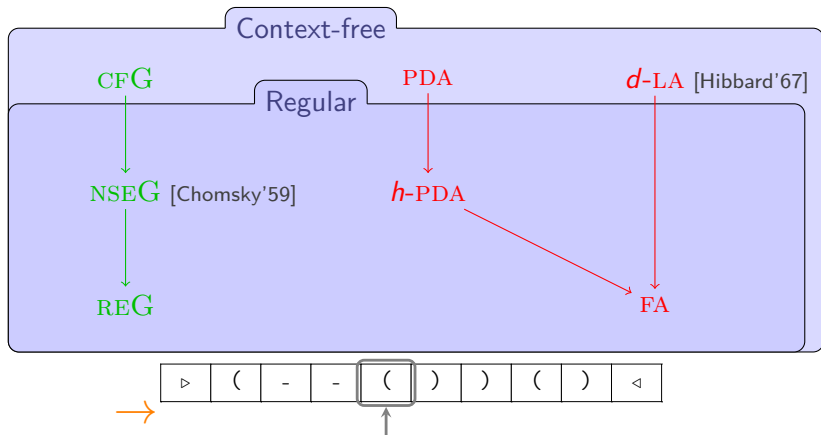
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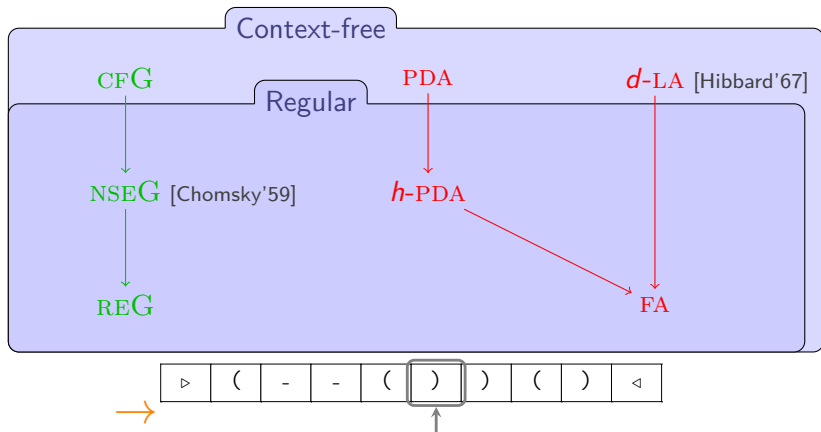
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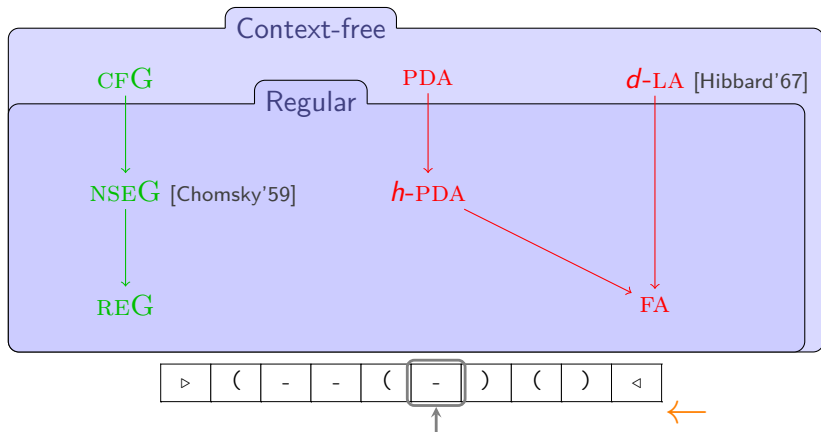
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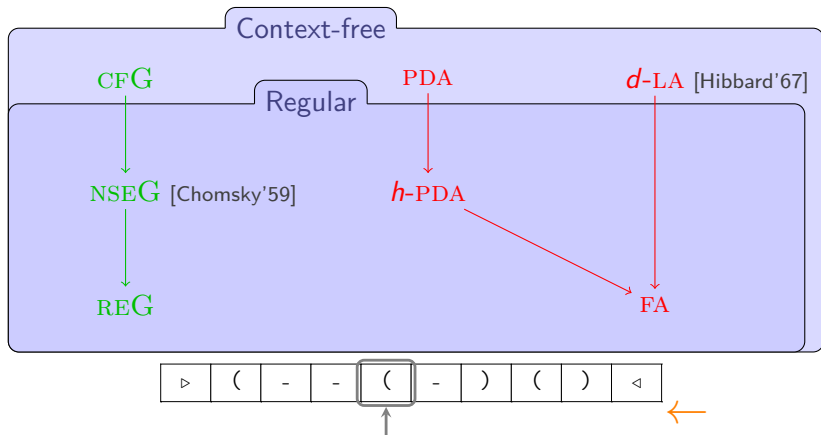
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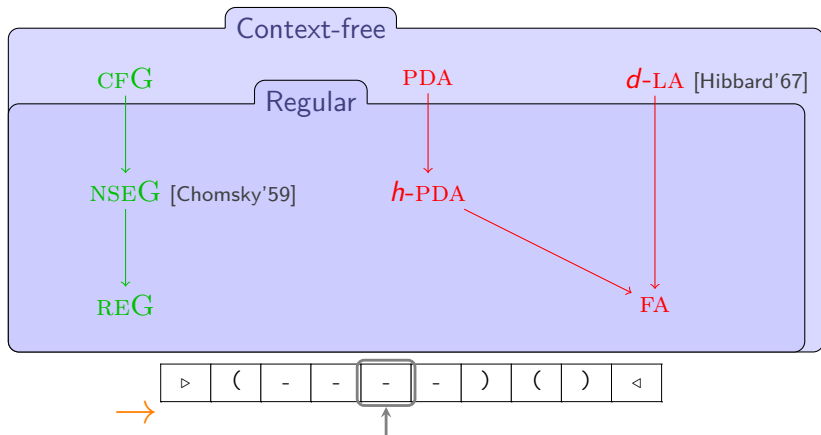
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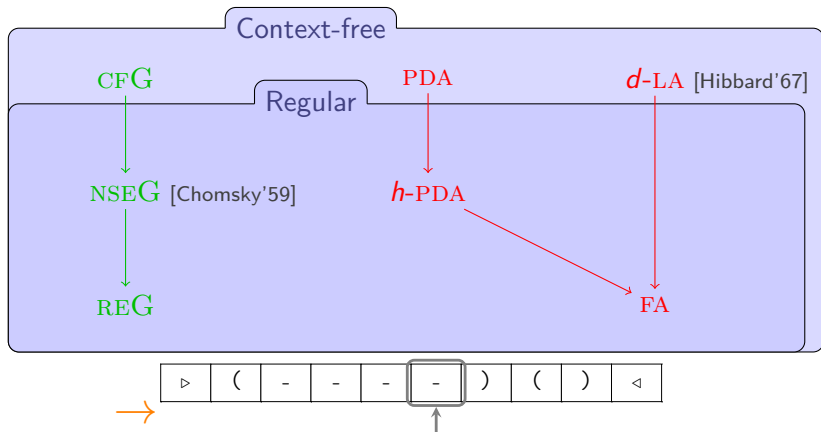
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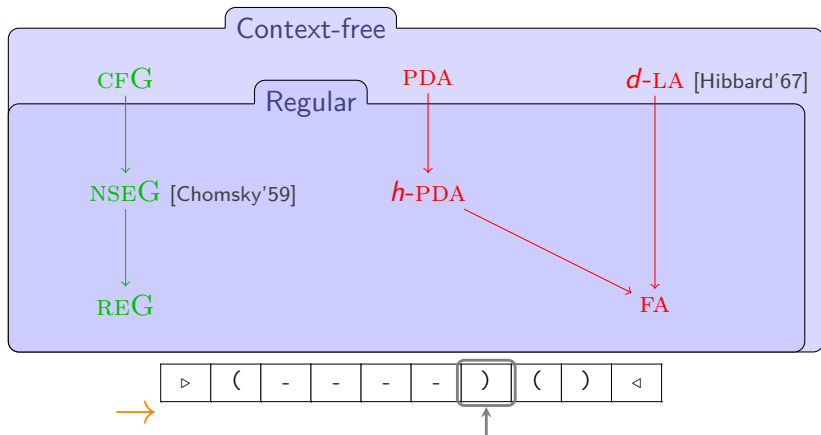
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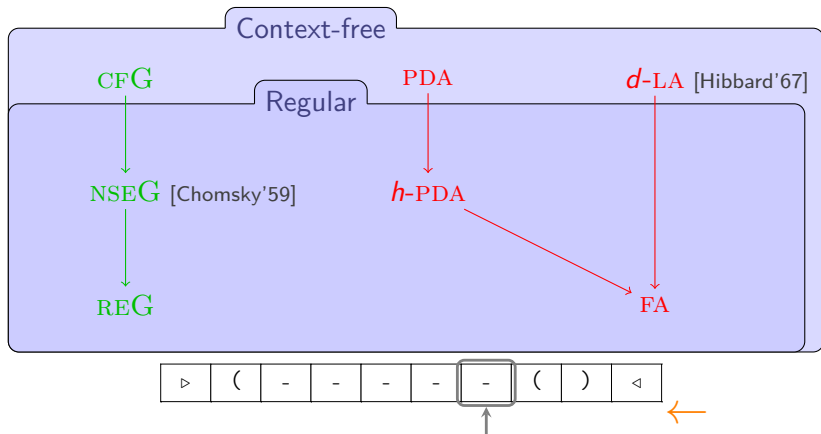
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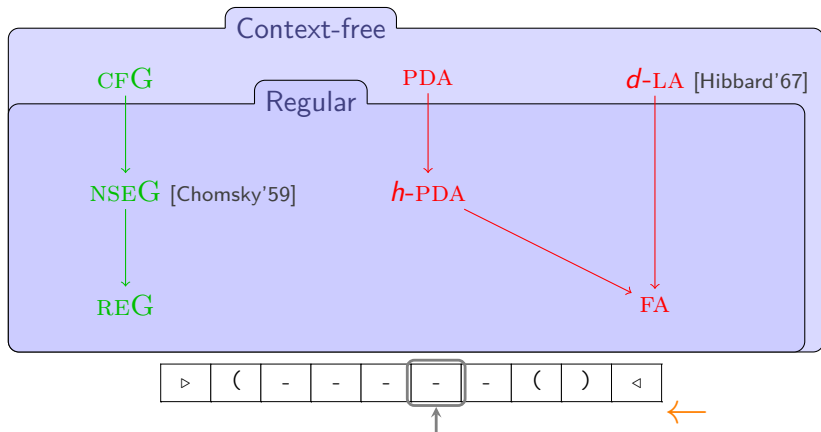
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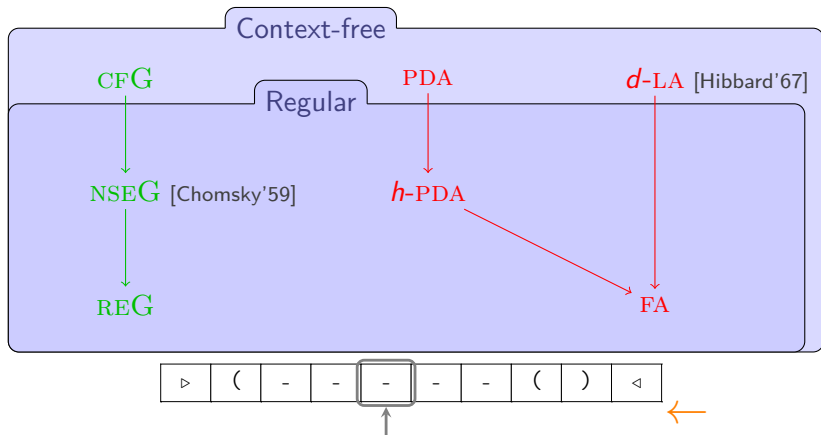
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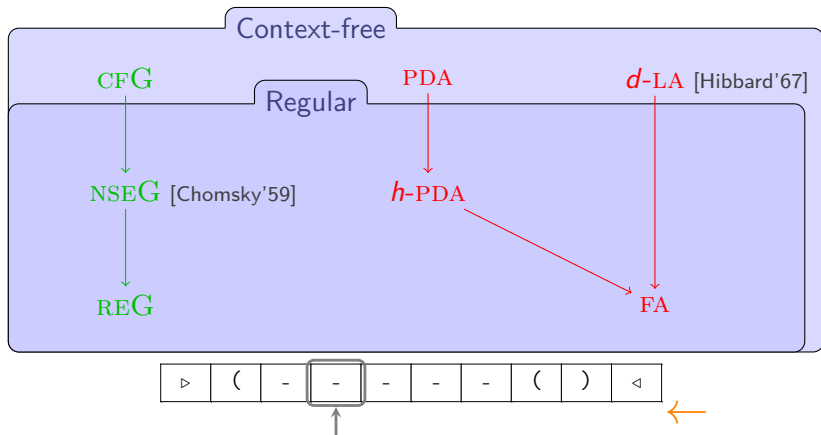
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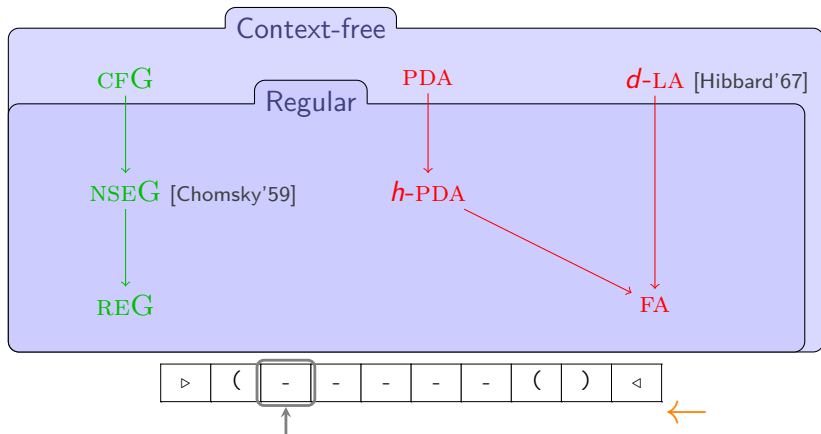
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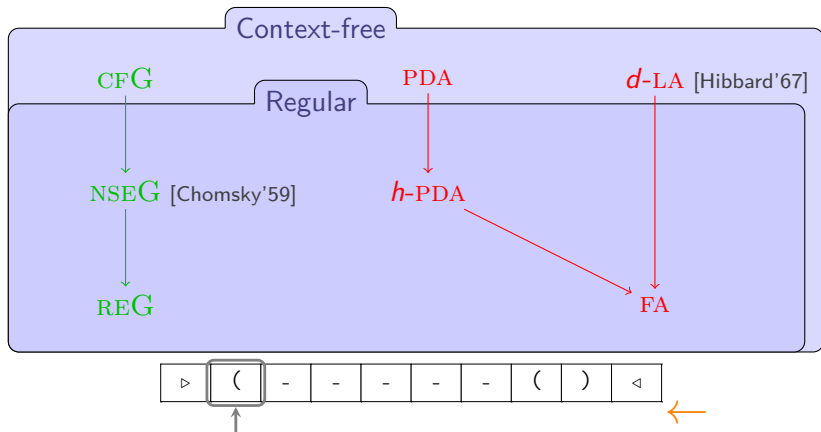
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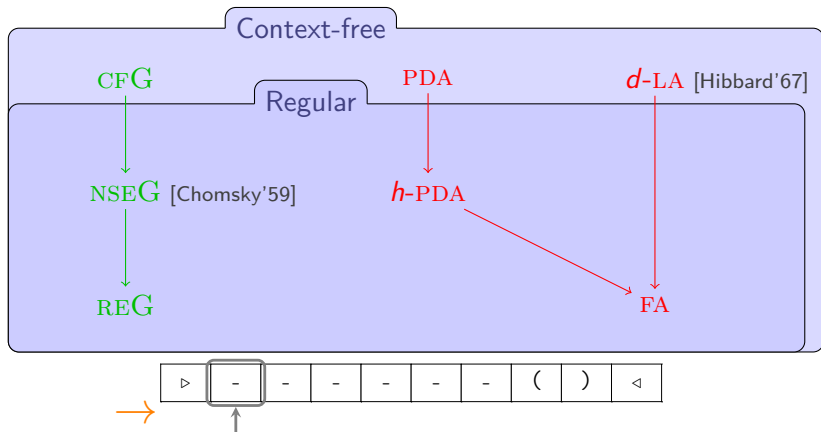
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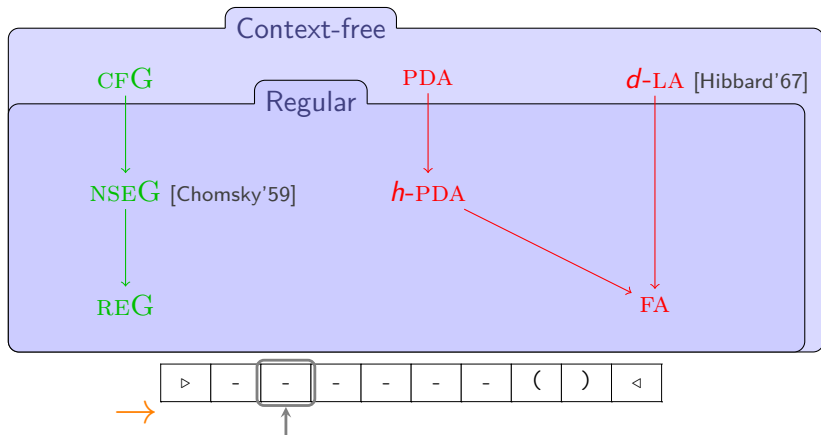
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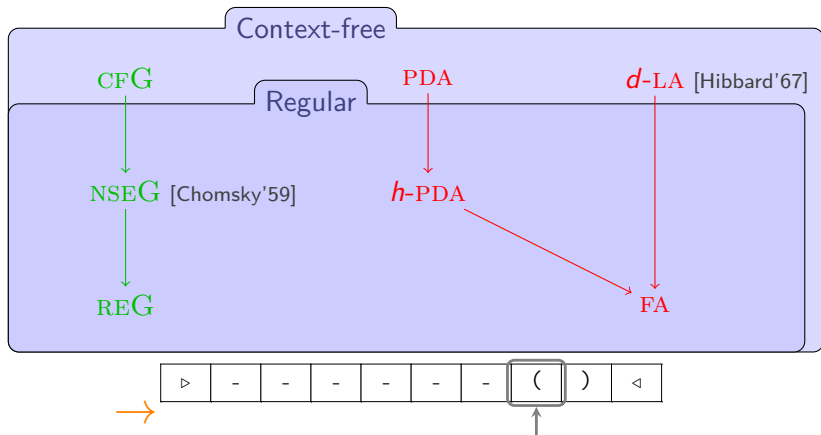
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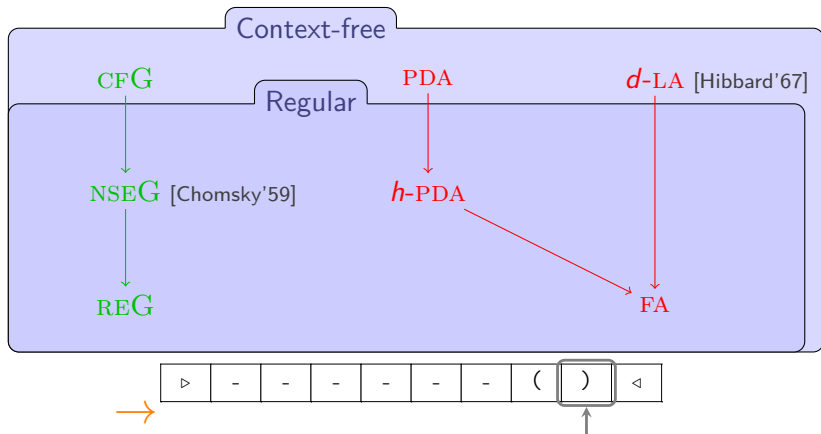
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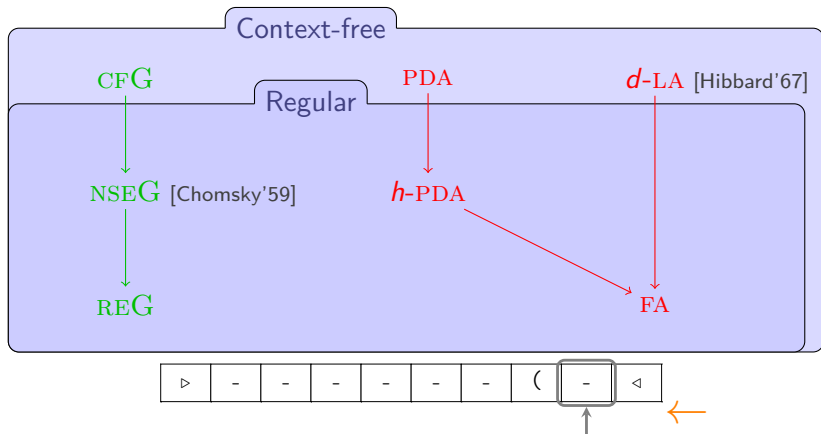
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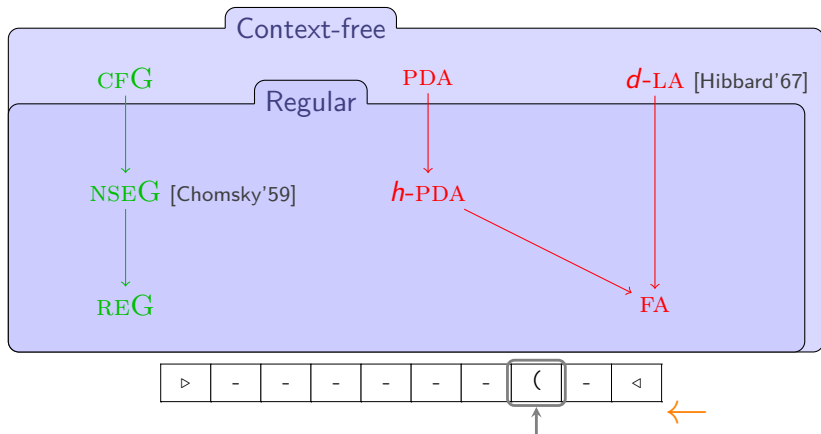
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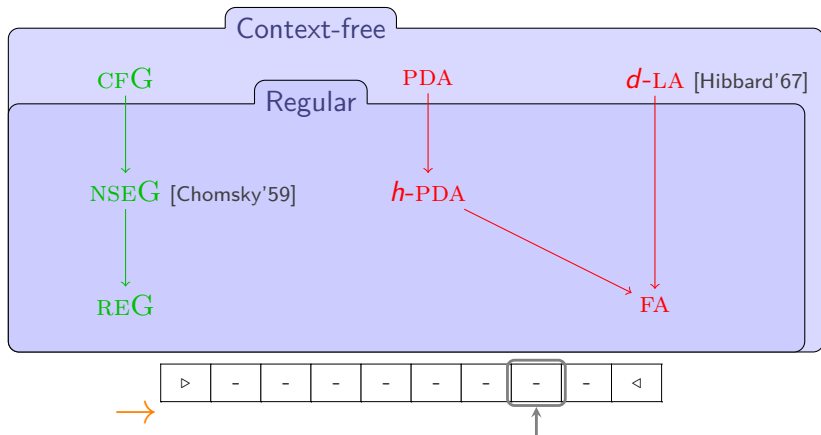
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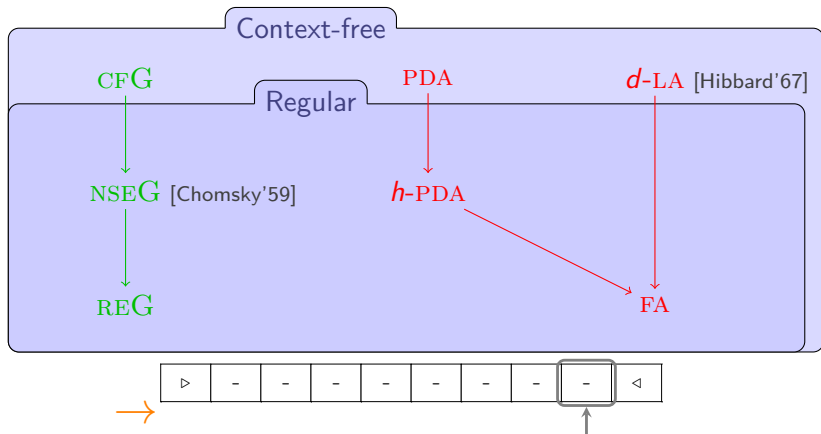
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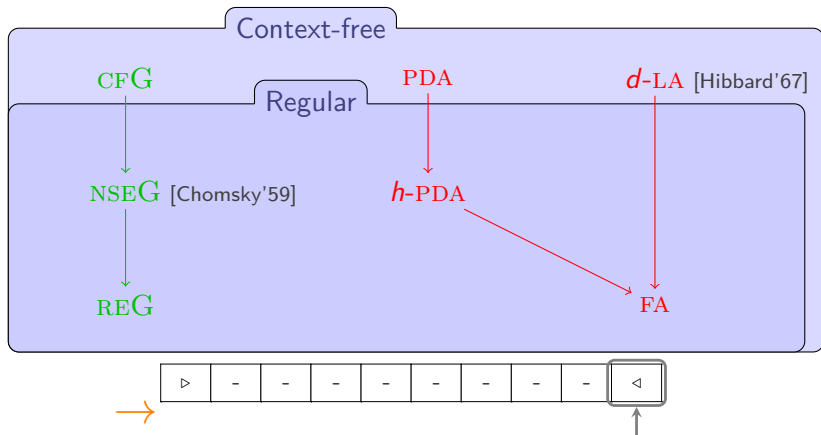
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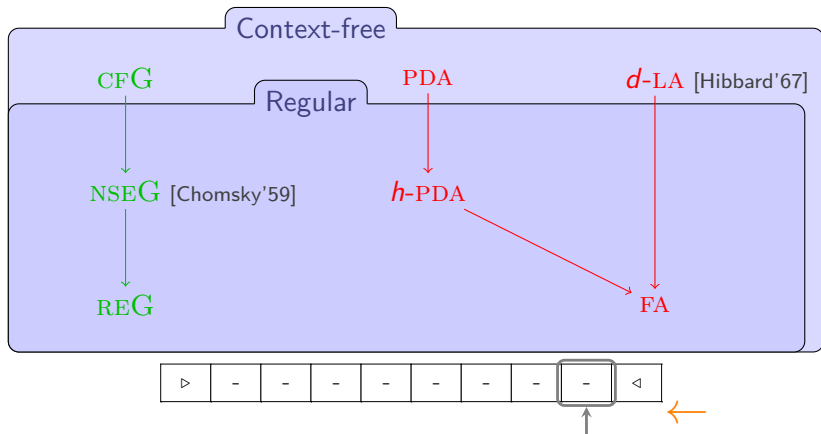
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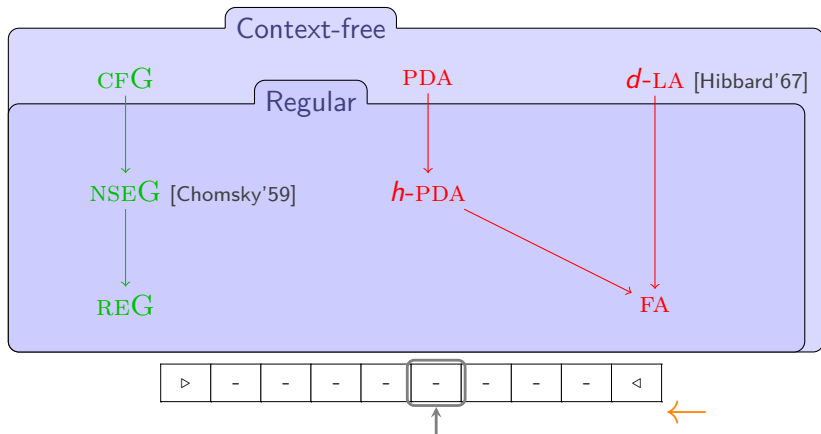
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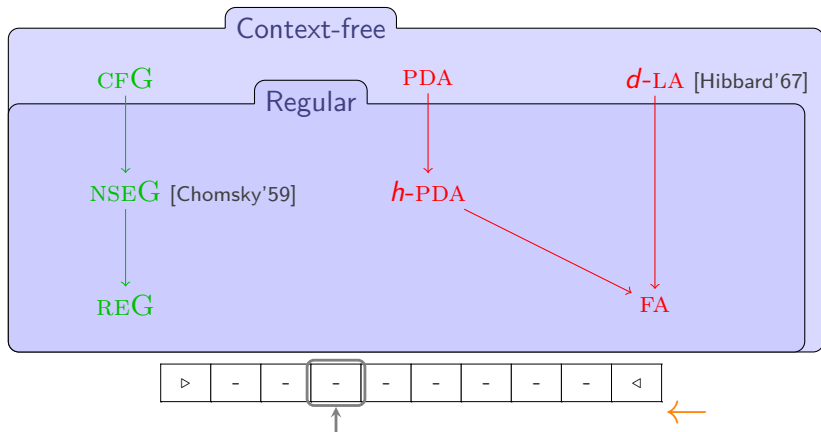
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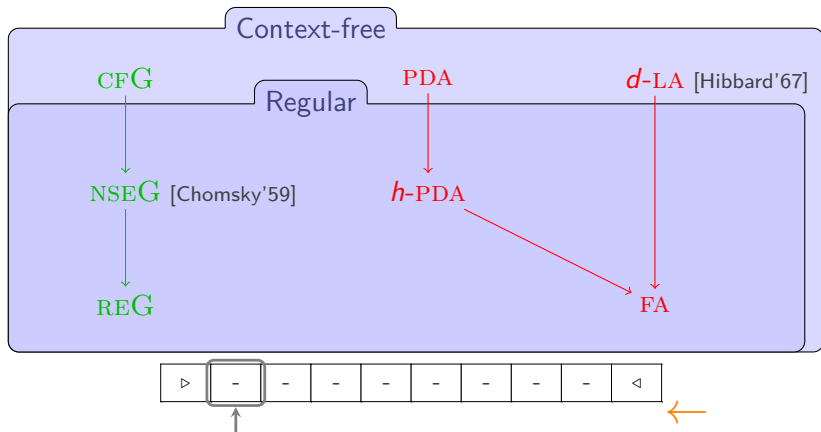
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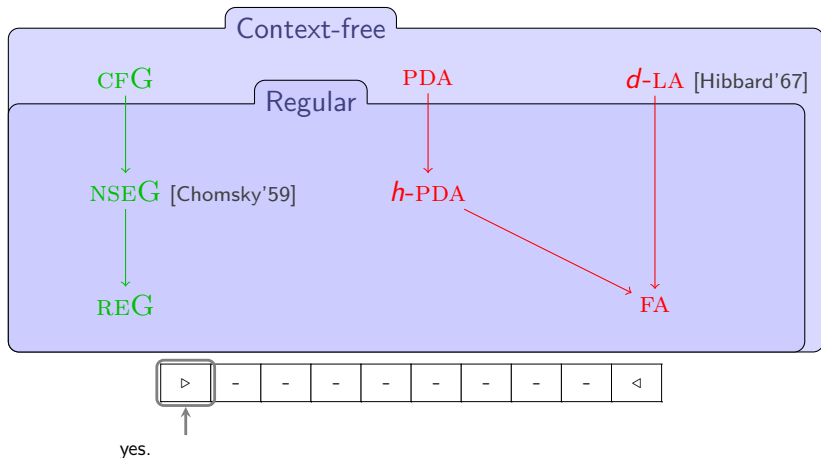
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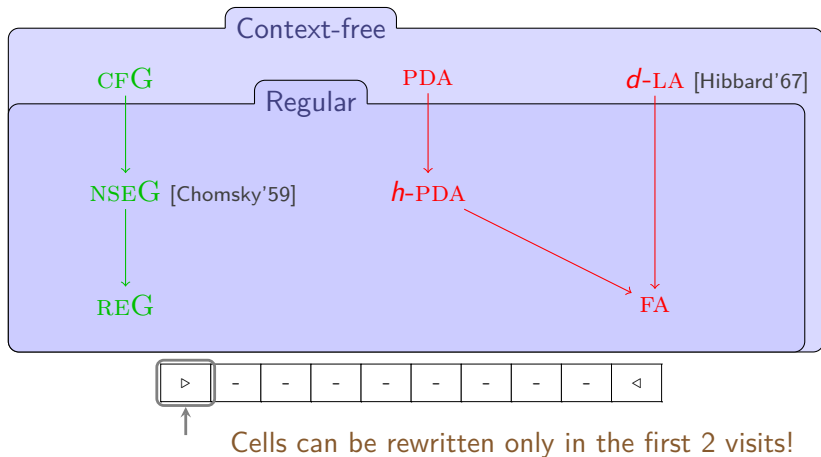
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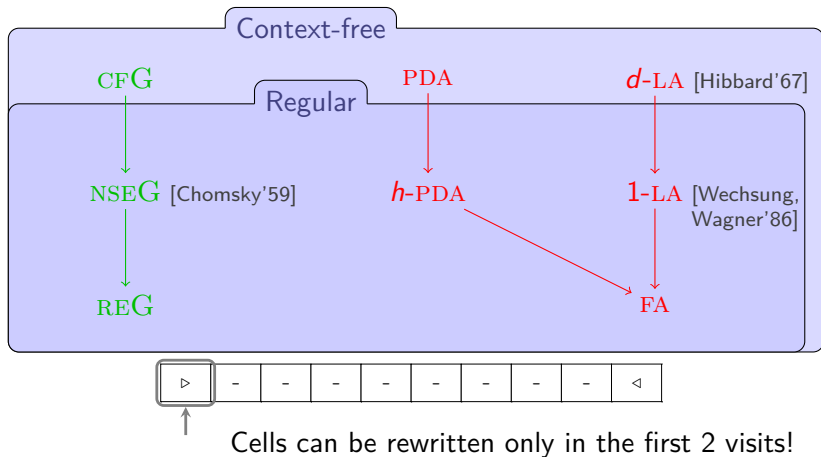
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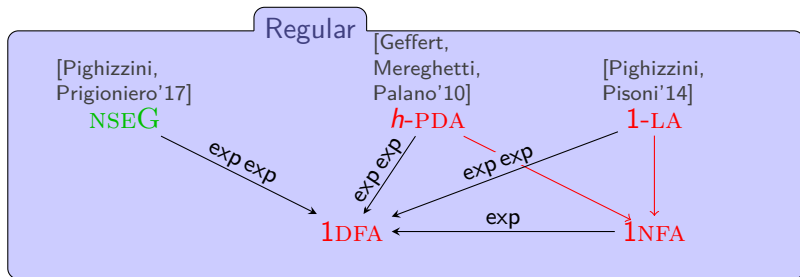
Regular

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h-PDA

1-LA

Concise representations of regular languages



Definition: Sizes of models:

grammars

$$\sum_{X \rightarrow \alpha \in P} (2 + |\alpha|)$$

h-PDA

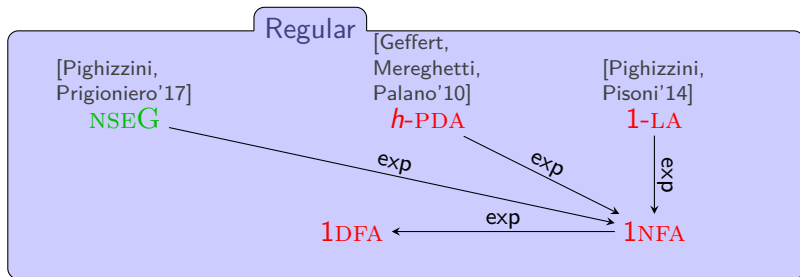
poly in $\#Q, \#\Delta, h$

1-LA

poly in $\#Q, \#\Gamma$

FA: poly in $\#Q$

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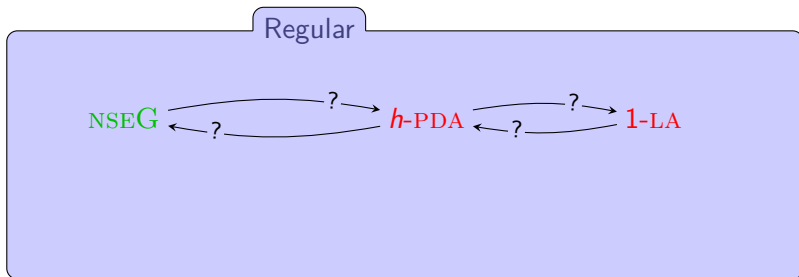
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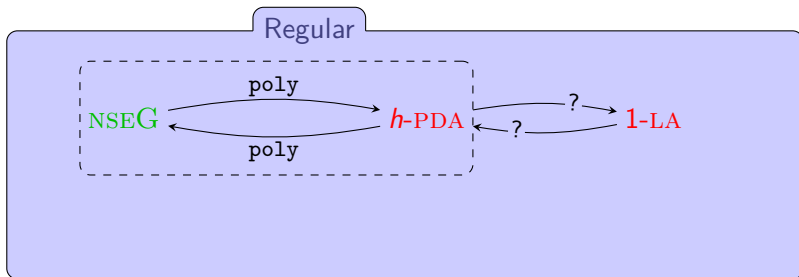
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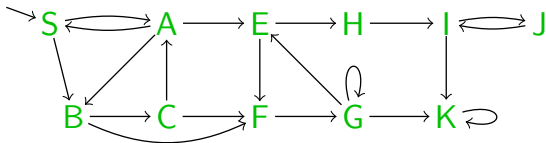
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From NSEG to h -PDA and back

Production graph

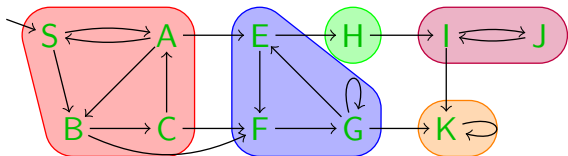
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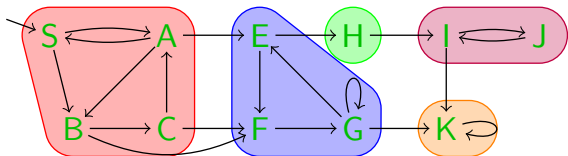
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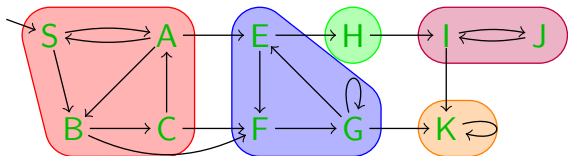
- each SCC defines a left- or right-linear grammar

[Anselmo, Giammarresi, Varricchio 2002]

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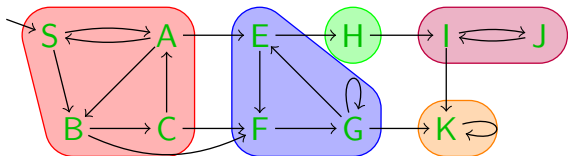


- ▶ each SCC defines a left- or right-linear grammar
[Anselmo, Giammarresi, Varricchio 2002]
- ▶ with a polynomial size increase,
we can assume that each such SCC-grammar is right-linear

From NSEG to h -PDA and back

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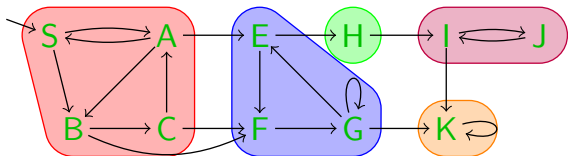


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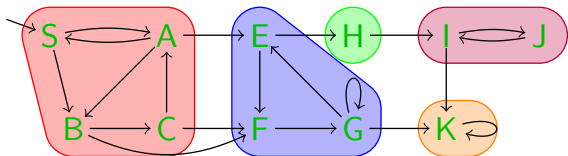
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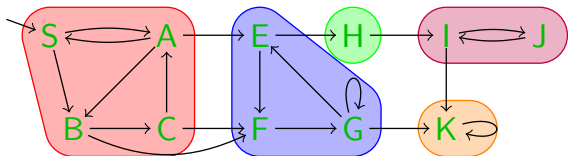


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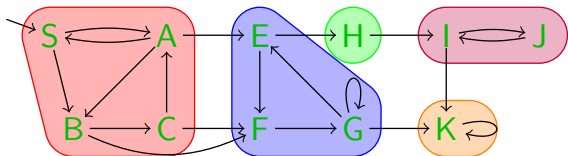


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CNF in which each production $X \rightarrow YZ$ is such that $Y > X$

From NSE G to h -PDA and back

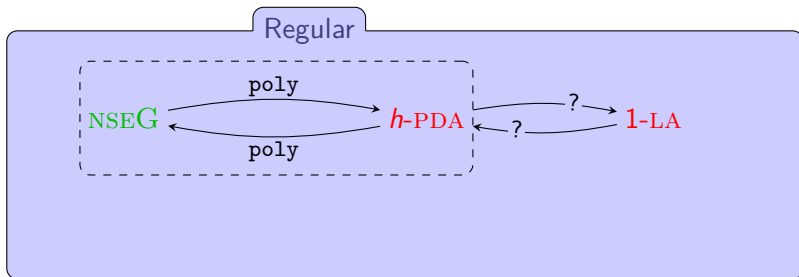
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Concise representations of regular languages



Definition: Sizes of models:

grammars

$$\sum_{X \rightarrow \alpha \in P} (2 + |\alpha|)$$

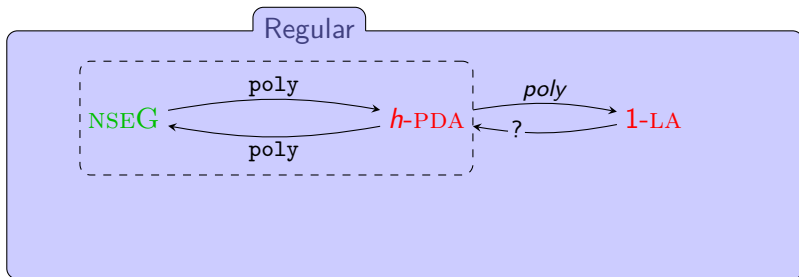
h-PDA

poly in $\#Q, \#\Delta, h$

1-LA

poly in $\#Q, \#\Gamma$

Concise representations of regular languages



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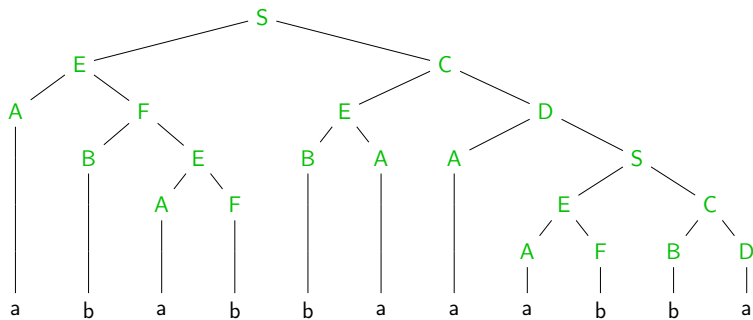
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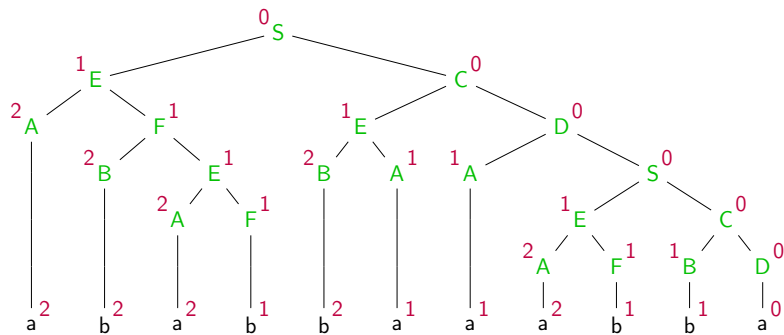
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1-LA

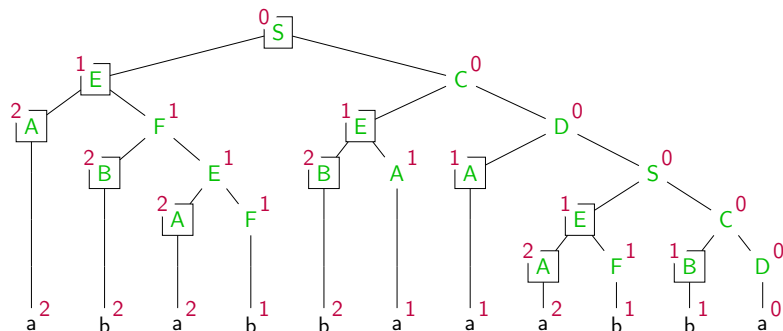
poly in $\#Q, \#\Gamma$



▷	a	b	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	b	a	◁
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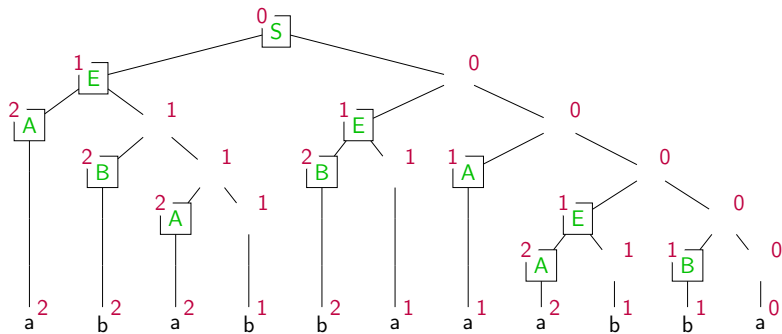
▷	a	b	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	b	a	◁
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▷	a	b	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	b	a	◁
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From NSEG to 1-LA

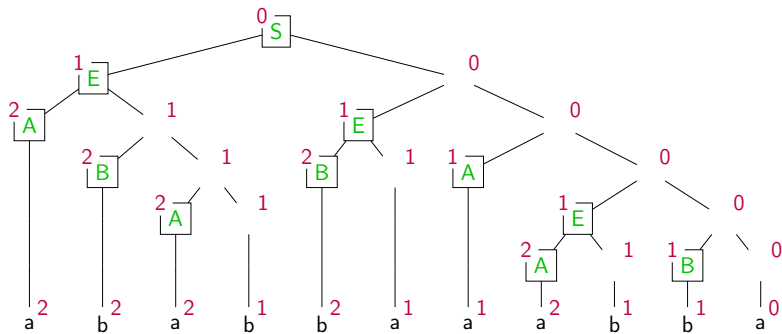
from NSEG in CNF with
 $X \rightarrow YZ \implies Y > X$



▷	$a, A, 2$	$b, B, 2$	$a, A, 2$	$b, E, 1$	$b, B, 2$	$a, E, 1$	$a, A, 1$	$a, A, 2$	$a, E, 1$	$b, B, 1$	$a, S, 0$	◁
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From NSEG to 1-LA

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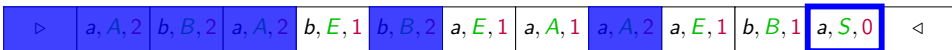
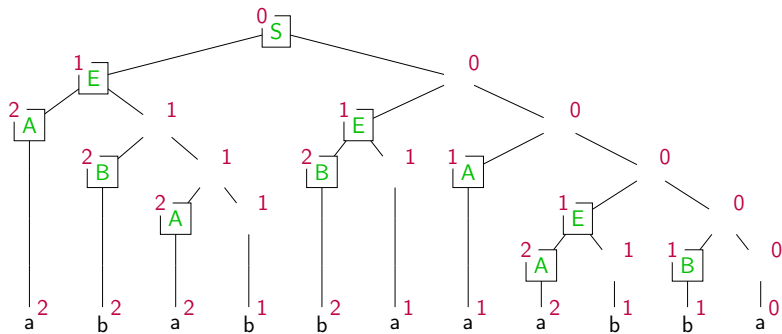


▷	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>b</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>S</i> , 0	◁
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the root

From NSEG to 1-LA

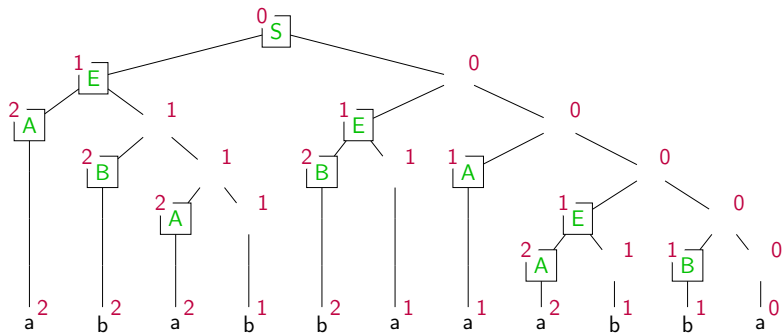
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From NSEG to 1-LA

from NSEG in CNF with
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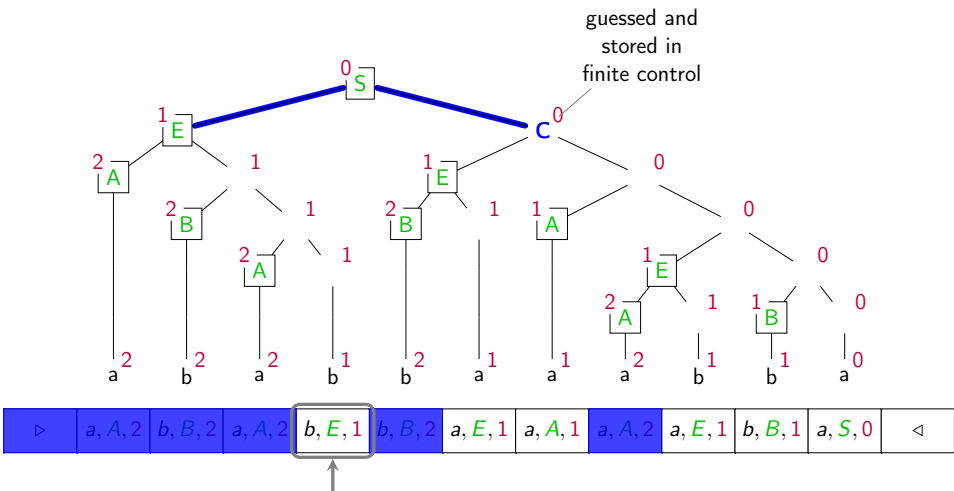
▷	<i>a, A, 2</i>	<i>b, B, 2</i>	<i>a, A, 2</i>	<i>b, E, 1</i>	<i>b, B, 2</i>	<i>a, E, 1</i>	<i>a, A, 1</i>	<i>a, A, 2</i>	<i>a, E, 1</i>	<i>b, B, 1</i>	<i>a, S, 0</i>	◁
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its left child

the root

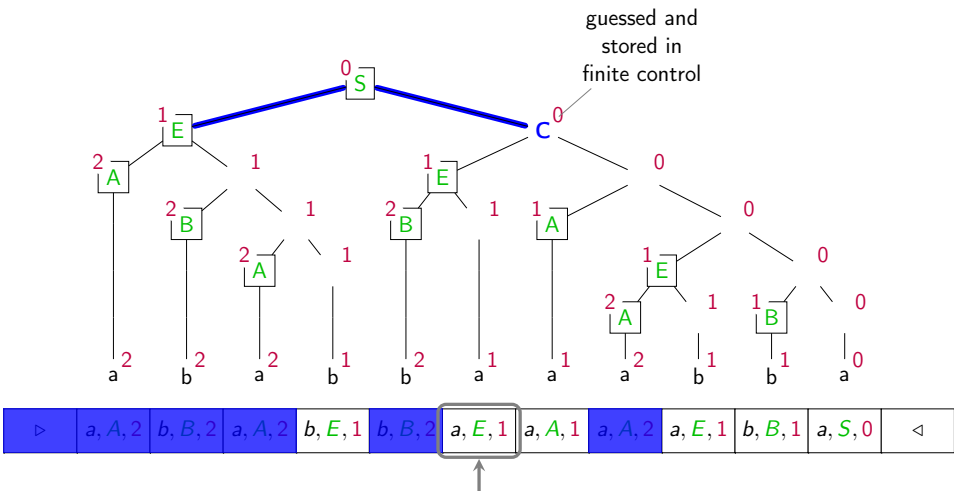
From NSEG to 1-LA

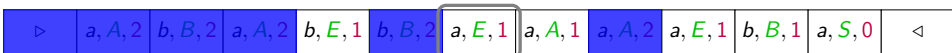
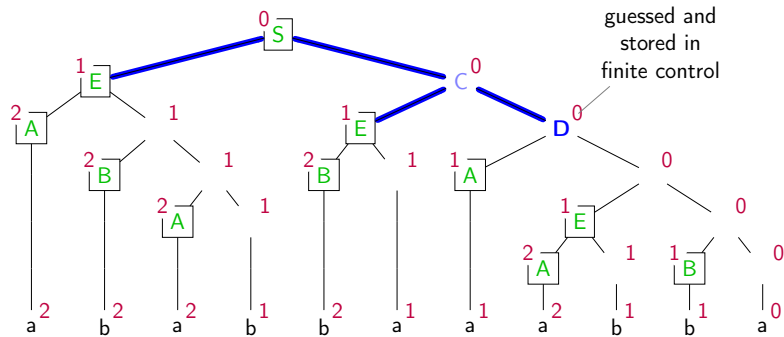
from NSEG in CNF with
 $X \rightarrow YZ \implies Y > X$

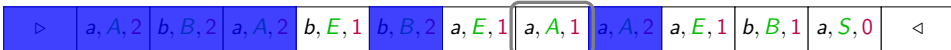
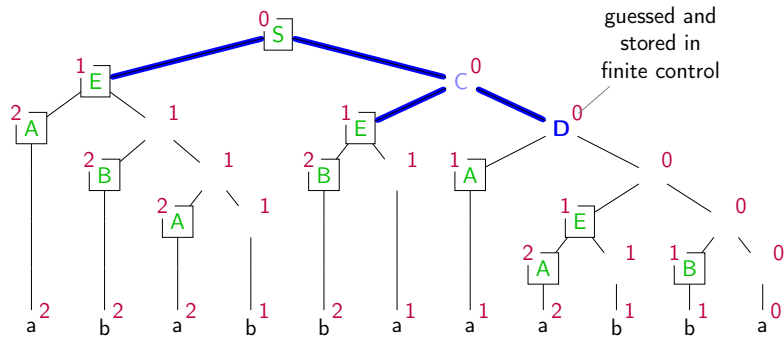


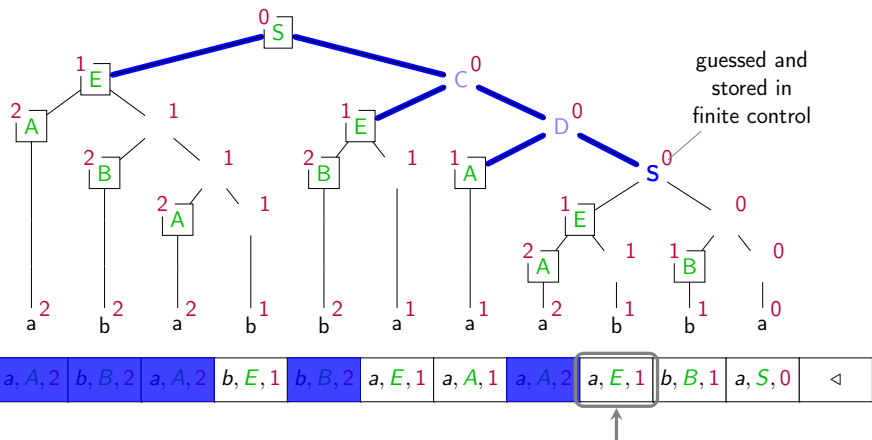
From NSEG to 1-LA

from NSEg in CNF with
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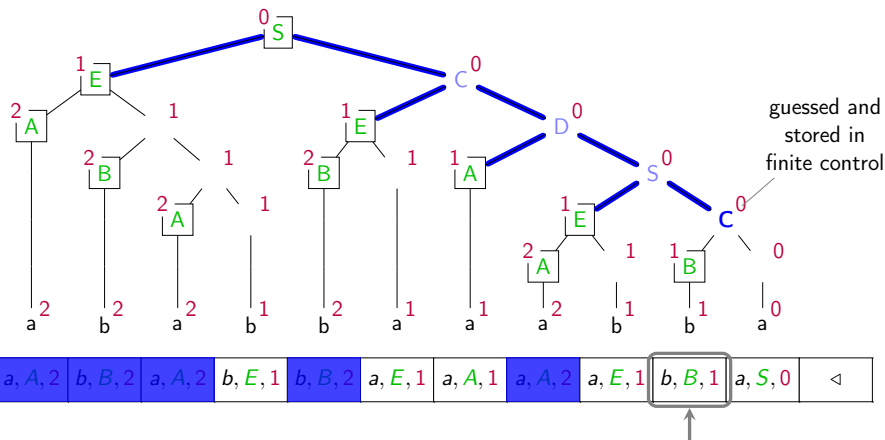






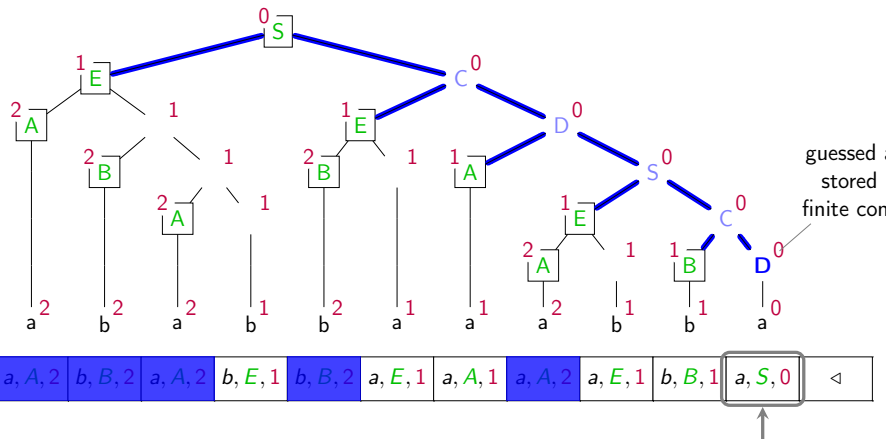
From NSEG to 1-LA

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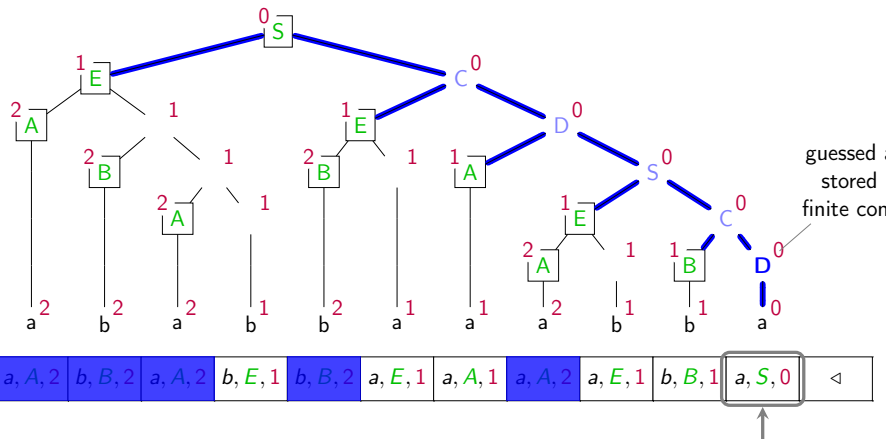
From NSEG to 1-LA

from NSEG in CNF with
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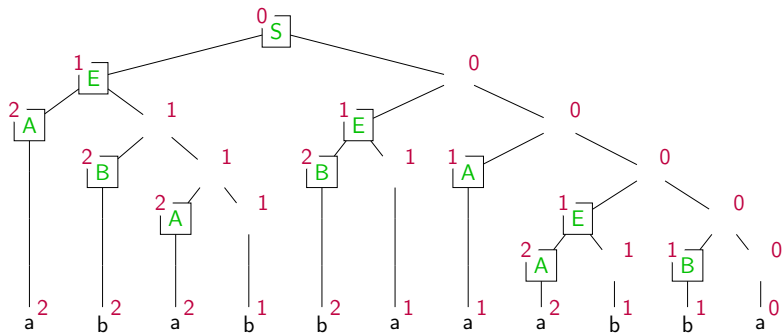
From NSEG to 1-LA

from NSEG in CNF with
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From NSEG to 1-LA

from NSEG in CNF with
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▷

$a, A, 2$

$b, B, 2$

$a, A, 2$

$b, E, 1$

$b, B, 2$

$a, E, 1$

$a, A, 1$

$a, A, 2$

$a, E, 1$

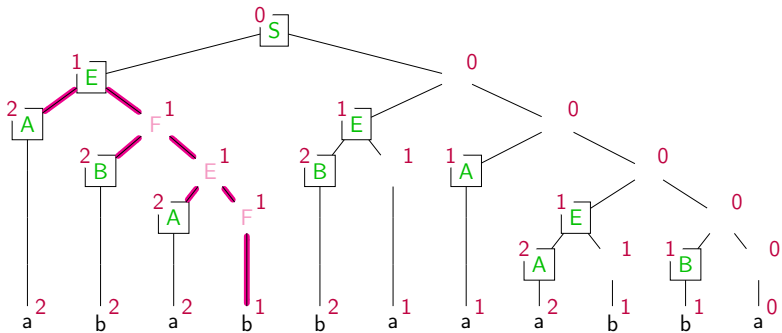
$b, B, 1$

$a, S, 0$

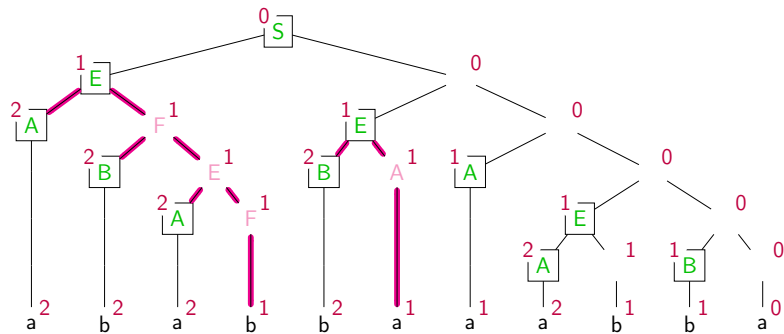
◁

From NSEG to 1-LA

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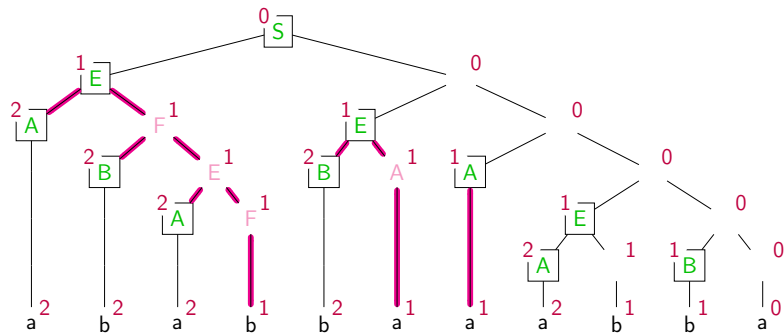
▷	a, A, 2	b, B, 2	a, A, 2	b, E, 1	b, B, 2	a, E, 1	a, A, 1	a, A, 2	a, E, 1	b, B, 1	a, S, 0	◁
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▷	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>b</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>S</i> , 0	◁
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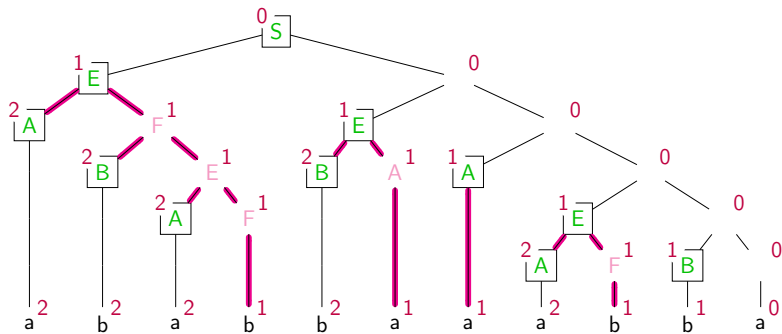
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▷	$a, A, 2$	$b, B, 2$	$a, A, 2$	$b, E, 1$	$b, B, 2$	$a, E, 1$	$a, A, 1$	$a, A, 2$	$a, E, 1$	$b, B, 1$	$a, S, 0$	◁
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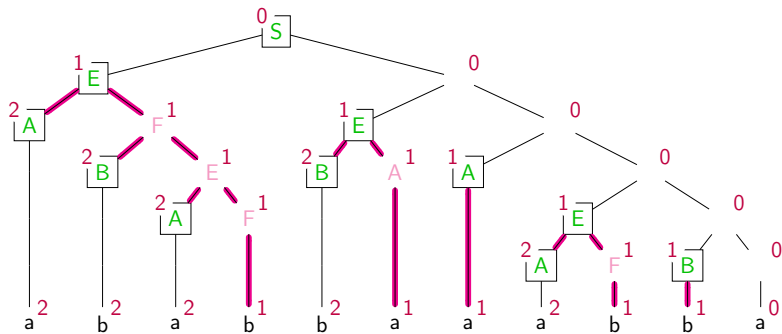
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▷	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>b</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>A</i> , 2	<i>a</i> , <i>E</i> , 1	<i>b</i> , <i>B</i> , 1	<i>a</i> , <i>S</i> , 0	◁
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$b, E, 1$

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$a, E, 1$

$a, A, 1$

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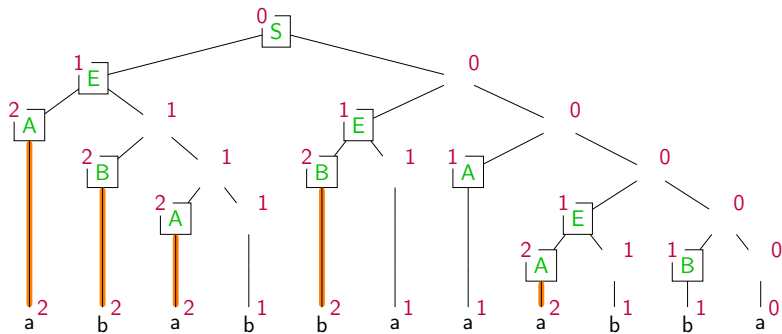
$b, B, 1$

$a, S, 0$

◁

From NSEG to 1-LA

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▷

a, A, 2

b, B, 2

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b, B, 2

a, E, 1

a, A, 1

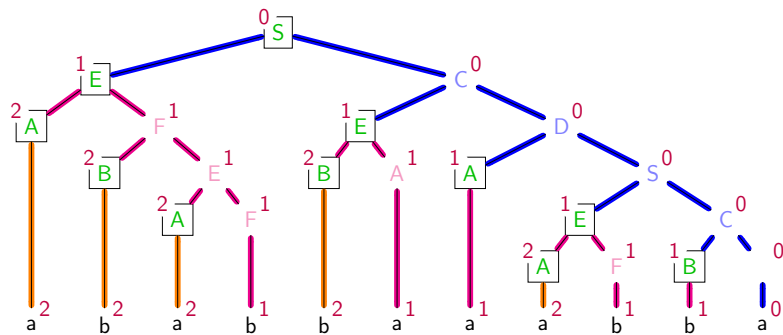
a, A, 2

a, E, 1

b, B, 1

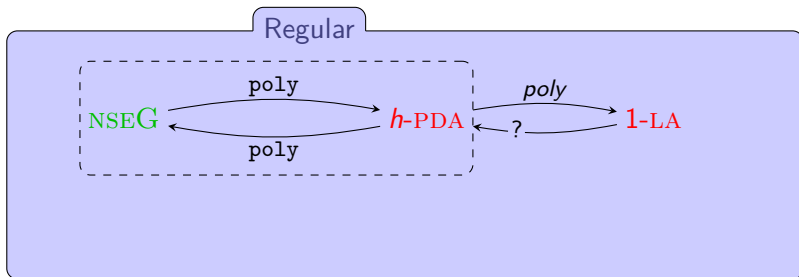
a, S, 0

◁

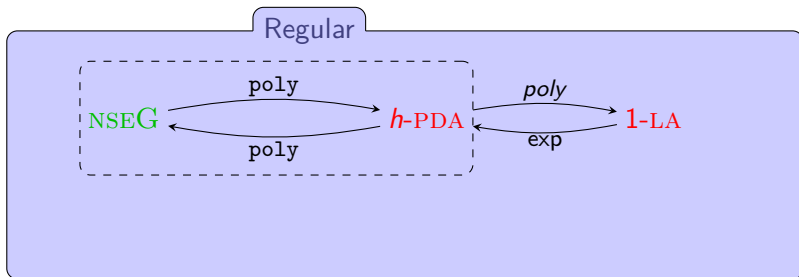


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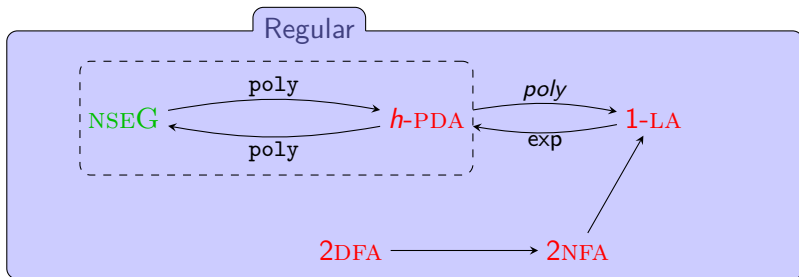
Simulation of 1-LA: an exponential gap



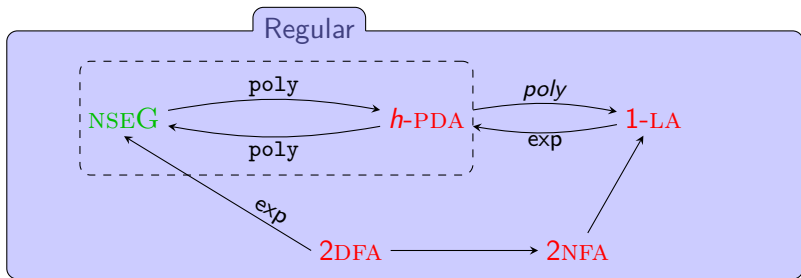
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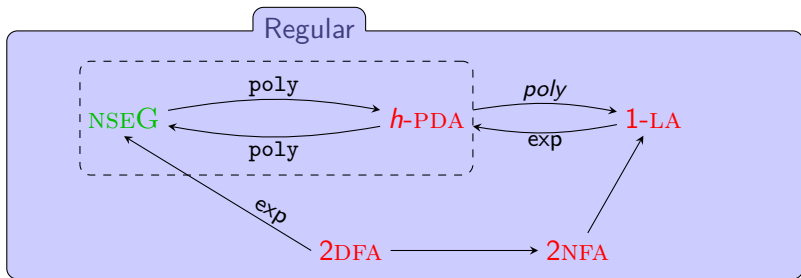


Theorem:

$$L_k = \{u^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, u \in \{a, b\}^k\}$$

- ▶ accepted by a 2DFA with $\mathcal{O}(n)$ states
- ▶ for which a PDA or a CFG requires a size exponential in n

Simulation of 1-LA: an exponential gap

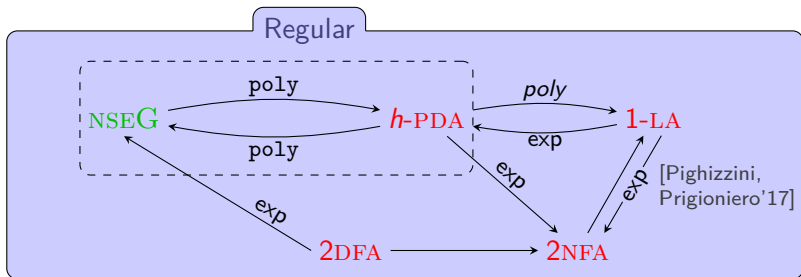


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Rewriting can be pushed to an initial phase in the resulting 1-LA.

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Definition: 2NFA (resp. 2DFA) with common guess:

- ▶ first annotate the input with some guessed symbols from a finite alphabet
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$2NFAs+CG$ are particular 1-LAs, contrary to $2DFAs+CG$ wrt det 1-LAs.

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$2\text{NFAs} + \text{CG}$ are particular 1-LAs, contrary to $2\text{DFAs} + \text{CG}$ wrt det 1-LAs.

Theorem:

Exponential lower bound for the simulation of $2\text{DFA} + \text{CG}$ by det 1-LA.

1-LA versus common guess

Definition: 2NFA (resp. 2DFA) with common guess:

- ▶ first annotate the input with some guessed symbols from a finite alphabet
- ▶ then perform a read-only computation over the enriched input

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Proof: cost of reversal

Conclusion

Open problem [Sakoda and Sipser'78]

What is the size cost of the simulation of 2NFAs by 2DFAs ?

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Is there a poly-size simulation of 2NFA by $2\text{DFA} + \text{CG}$?

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Thank you for your attention.