

MASARYK UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF INFORMATICS



«title»

BACHELOR'S THESIS

«author»

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1 Introduction

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Büchi Automaton

A nondeterministic Büchi automaton (BA) is a tuple $A = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, \Delta, \Gamma)$, where

- Σ is a finite alphabet
- Q is finite set of states
- $q_0 \in Q$ is the initial state
- $\Delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q$ are transitions
- $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta$ is the transition-based acceptance condition

run A run r of A on $w \in \Sigma^\omega$ is an ω -word $r_0, w_0, r_1, w_1, \dots$ in $(Q \times \Sigma)^\omega$ such that $r_0 = q_0 \wedge \forall i > 0, (r_{i-1}, w_{i-1}, r_i) \in \Delta$

inf(r) We write $\text{inf}(r) \subseteq \Delta$ for the set of transitions that appear infinitely often in the run r .

accepting run A run r is accepting if $\text{inf}(r) \cap \Gamma \neq \emptyset$

language The language $L_A \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ is recognized by A .
 $\forall w \in L_A \exists r$ on w such that r is accepting.

ω -regular language A language is ω -regular if it is accepted by BA.

deterministic automaton $A = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, \Delta, \Gamma)$ is deterministic if
 $(q, \rho, q'), (q, \rho, q'') \in \Delta \implies q' = q''$

complete automaton A is complete if, $\forall w \in \Sigma, \forall q \in Q, \exists (q, w, q') \in \Delta$. A word in Σ^ω has exactly one run in a deterministic, complete automaton.

2.2 Markov Decision Processes

2.2.1 xd

'' GF MDP, model checking

2.3 Algorithms

BP + both slim

3 Implementation

3.1 Technologies

3.2 Implementation inside Seminador

4 Evaluation

4.1 Alternative Algorithm

4.2 Different Implementation - ePMC

4.3 Semi-deterministic Automata

5 Conclusion