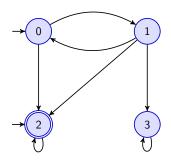
Emptiness Problems for Distributed Automata

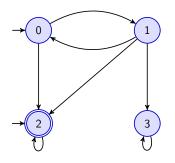
Fabian Reiter

IRIF, Université Paris Diderot

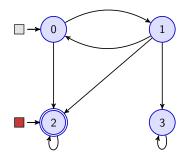
September 21, 2017

Joint work with Antti Kuusisto





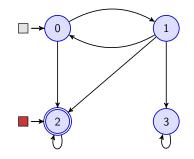






Transition function:

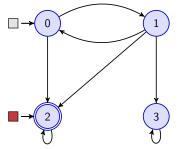
 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$ (Q: set of states)





Transition function:

 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$ (Q: set of states)

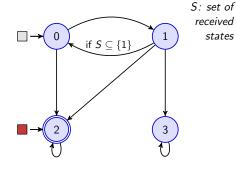


S: set of received states



Transition function:

 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$ (Q: set of states)

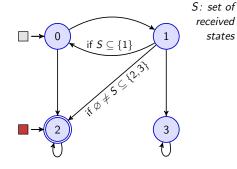




states

Transition function:

 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$ (Q: set of states)

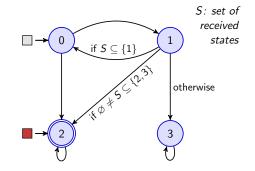




states

Transition function:

 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$ (Q: set of states)

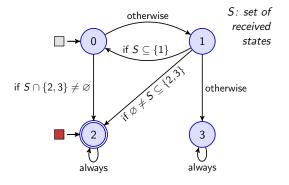




Transition function:

 $\delta\colon\thinspace Q\times 2^Q\to Q$

(Q: set of states)

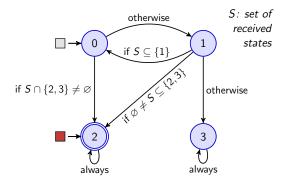




Transition function:

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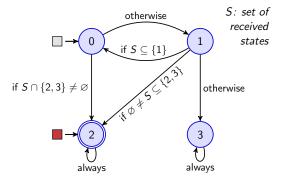
(Q: set of states)



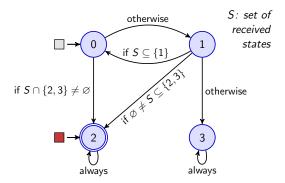


Transition function:

 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$ (Q: set of states)







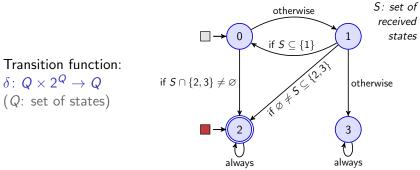
Transition function:

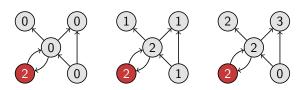
 $\delta \colon Q \times 2^Q \to Q$

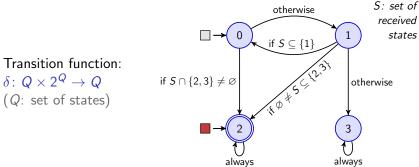
(Q: set of states)

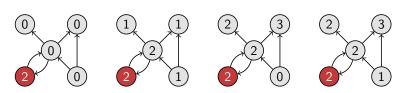


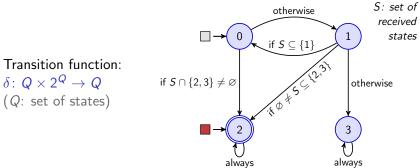


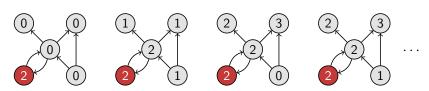












Automaton A accepts digraph G on node $v \in G$ iff v visits an accepting state at some time $t \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Emptiness problem:

Does automaton A accept on some node in some digraph?

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Simple reduction:

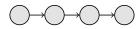
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Simple reduction:

undecidable on dipaths



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Emptiness problem:

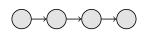
Does automaton A accept on some node in some digraph?

Simple reduction:

undecidable on dipaths

 \Longrightarrow

undecidable on digraphs





Would be easy on doubly linked dipaths:

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Turing machine

```
with alphabet \{\Box, \Box\} and state set \{0, 1, 2, 3\}
```

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Turing machine

```
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```

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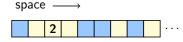




Turing machine

with alphabet $\{\Box, \Box\}$ and state set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Would be easy on doubly linked dipaths:





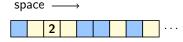
Turing machine

with alphabet $\{\square, \square\}$ and state set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Distributed automaton

with state set $\{ \square, \square \} \times \{ \epsilon, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3} \}$

Would be easy on doubly linked dipaths:





Turing machine

with alphabet $\{\Box, \Box\}$ and state set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Distributed automaton

with state set $\{ \square, \square \} \times \{ \epsilon, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3} \}$

But not on simple dipaths:

Would be easy on doubly linked dipaths:





Turing machine

with alphabet $\{\square, \square\}$ and state set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Distributed automaton

with state set $\{ \square \ \square \} \times \{ \in \Omega \ 1 \}$

$$\{{\color{red}\square},{\color{red}\square}\}\times\{\epsilon,{\color{blue}0},{\color{blue}1},{\color{blue}2},{\color{blue}3}\}$$

But not on simple dipaths:



Would be easy on doubly linked dipaths:





Turing machine

with alphabet $\{\square, \square\}$ and state set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

Distributed automaton

with state set $\{\Box, \Box\} \times \{\epsilon, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$

But not on simple dipaths:





Would be easy on doubly linked dipaths:





Turing machine

with alphabet $\{\square,\square\}$ and state set $\{0,1,2,3\}$

Distributed automaton

with state set $\{\Box, \Box\} \times \{\epsilon, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$

But not on simple dipaths:





One-way communication 😉

Exchanging space and time

Exchanging space and time

Turing machine

```
\mathsf{alphabet}:\ \{ {\color{red}\square}, {\color{red}\square} \}
```

state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$

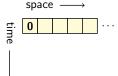
Exchanging space and time

Turing machine

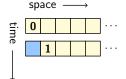
```
space →→
```

```
alphabet: \{\square, \square\}
state set: \{0, 1, 2, 3\}
```

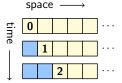
Turing machine



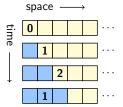
Turing machine



Turing machine



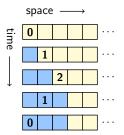
Turing machine



alphabet : $\{\square, \square\}$

state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$

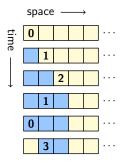
Turing machine



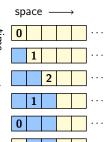
```
alphabet: \{\square, \square\}
state set: \{0, 1, 2, 3\}
```

4/5

Turing machine



Turing machine



Distributed automaton

alphabet : $\{\square, \square\}$

state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$

Distributed automaton

alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$ state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

4/5

Distributed automaton

alphabet : $\{\square, \square\}$

state set : $\{0,1,2,3\}$

Turing machine

time \longrightarrow

space -----







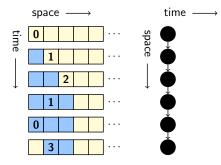
Distributed automaton

alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$

state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

: waiting node

Turing machine



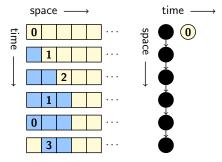
Distributed automaton

alphabet : $\{\square, \square\}$

state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

: waiting node

Turing machine



Distributed automaton

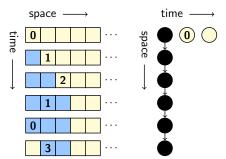
alphabet : $\{\square, \blacksquare\}$

state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

: waiting node



Turing machine

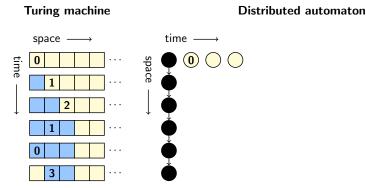


Distributed automaton

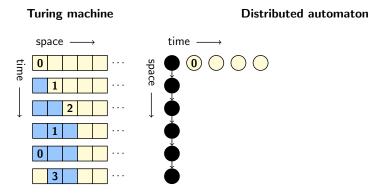
alphabet : $\{\square, \blacksquare\}$

state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

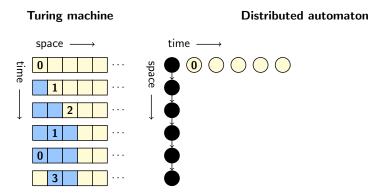
: waiting node



alphabet: {□, □} : waiting node



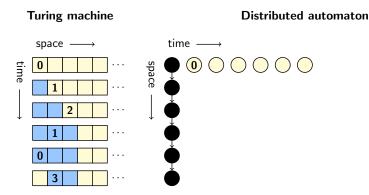
alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$ state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: waiting node



alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$

state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$

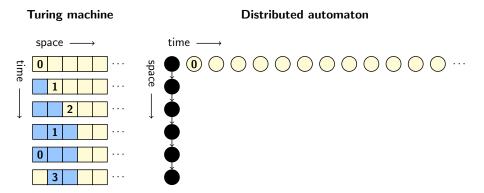
: waiting node



alphabet : $\{\square, \square\}$

state set: {0,1,2,3}

: waiting node



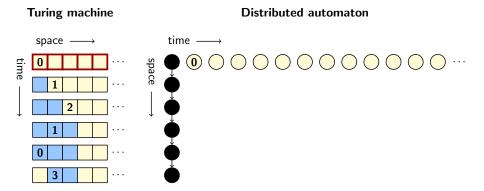
alphabet: {□,□}

: waiting node

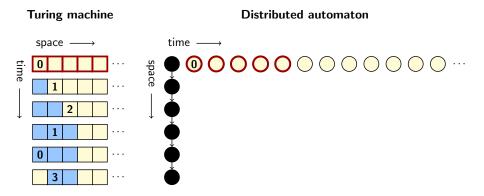
state set: (0,1,2,3)

: nodes "visiting"

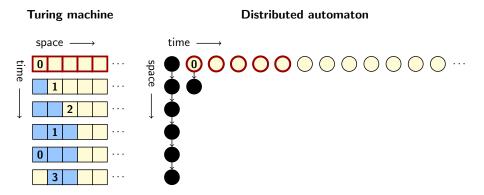
state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$ ondes "visiting" a Turing cell



alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$ state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: waiting node



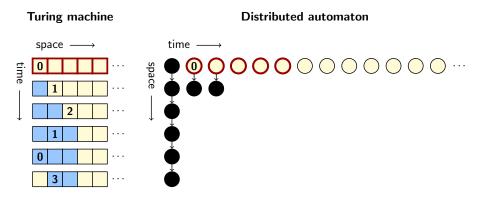
alphabet: $\{\Box,\Box\}$: waiting node state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell



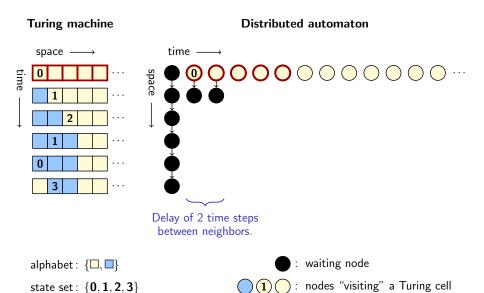
alphabet : $\{\square, \square\}$

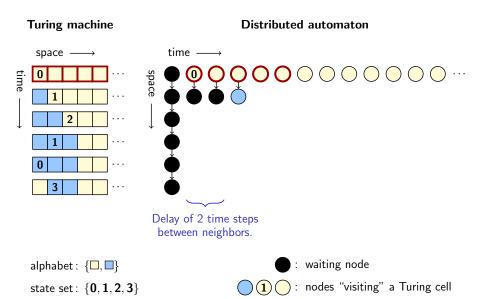
state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

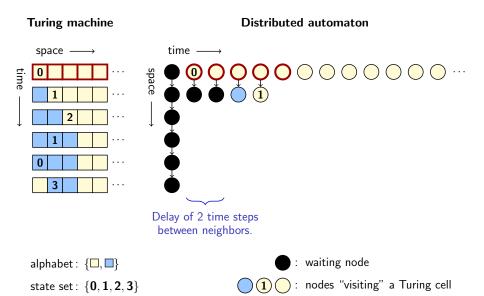
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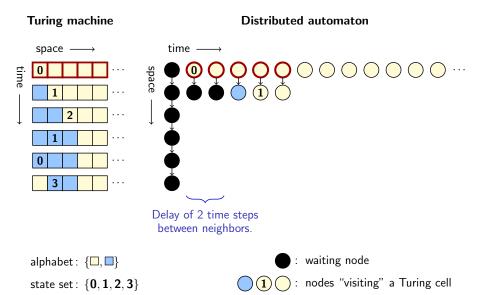


alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$ state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: waiting node

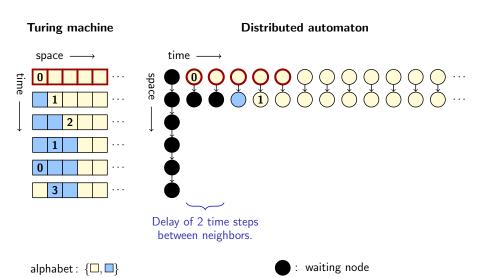




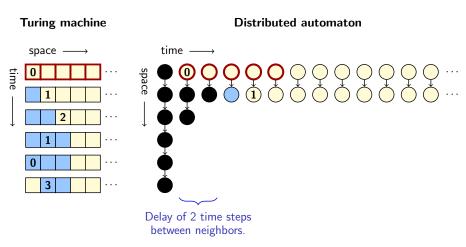




state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

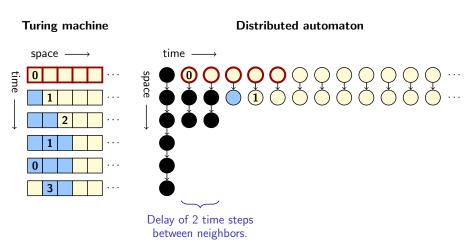


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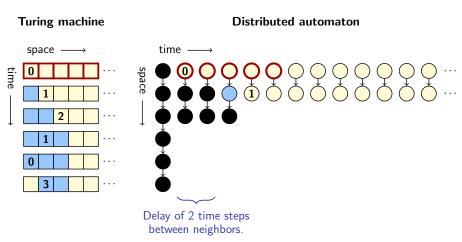


: waiting node alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

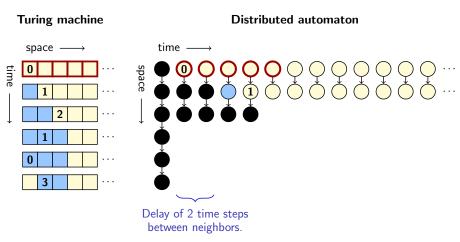
4/5



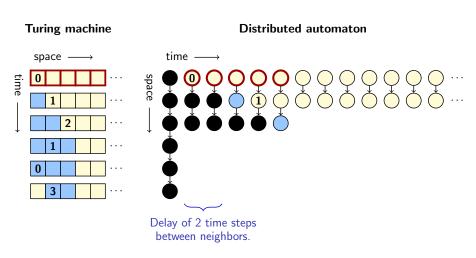
alphabet: $\{\Box, \Box\}$: waiting node state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell



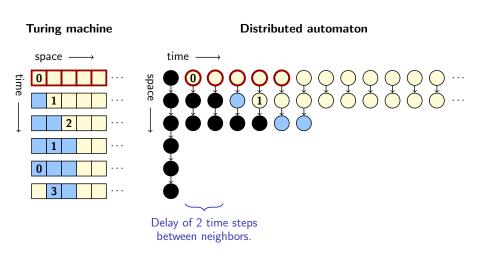
alphabet: $\{\Box,\Box\}$: waiting node state set: $\{0,1,2,3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell



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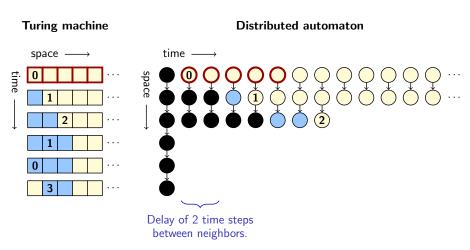
alphabet : $\{\Box,\Box\}$: waiting node state set : $\{0,1,2,3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell



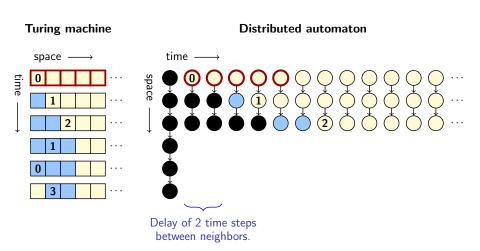
alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$ state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: v

: waiting node



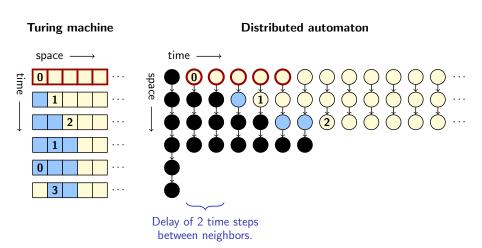


alphabet : $\{\Box,\Box\}$: waiting node state set : $\{0,1,2,3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell



: waiting node alphabet: $\{\square, \square\}$

: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$



alphabet: $\{\Box, \Box\}$: waiting node state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell

Turing machine Distributed automaton time \longrightarrow space ----space Delay of 2 time steps

alphabet: $\{\Box, \Box\}$: waiting node state set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$: nodes "visiting" a Turing cell

between neighbors.

Turing machine Distributed automaton time \longrightarrow space ----space Delay of 2 time steps

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Turing machine Distributed automaton time \longrightarrow space ----space

Delay of 2 time steps between neighbors.

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Emptiness problem undecidable:

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► In general.

Emptiness problem undecidable:

- ▶ In general.
- ► For *quasi-acyclic* automata.

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State diagrams acyclic except for self-loops.

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Emptiness problem decidable in LOGSPACE:

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State diagrams acyclic except for self-loops.

Emptiness problem decidable in LOGSPACE:

► For *forgetful* automata.

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State diagrams acyclic except for self-loops.

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Nodes cannot remember their own state.

On words: MSO logic = forgetful automata

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On words:	MSO logic	=	forgetful automata
On trees:		Ç	
On digraphs:		⊈ ⊉	

Thank you!