The Reachability Problem for Computation Models

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• basic notions

- basic notions
- guided tour through computation models

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- hard examples for simple models

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- guided tour through computation models
- hard examples for simple models
- open problems and message

Turing machine = automaton with infinite tape

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finite automaton

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finite automaton

pushdown automaton

Turing machine = automaton with infinite tape

finite automaton

pushdown automaton

automaton with counters

Turing machine = automaton with infinite tape

finite automaton

pushdown automaton

automaton with counters

automaton with some structure

Given: a model, two its configurations s and t

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Question: is there a run from s to t?

Given: a model, two its configurations s and t

Question: is there a run from s to t?

Why this problem?

Given: a model, two its configurations s and t

Question: is there a run from s to t?

Why this problem?

Central one for a computation model

undecidable

undecidable

the same as reachability problem

undecidable

the same as reachability problem

what for other models?

Theorem

The reachability problem for two-counter automaton is undecidable.

TheoremMinsky machineThe reachability problem for two-counter automaton is
undecidable.

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configuration = state + two nonnegative counters

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configuration = state + two nonnegative counters

transition: increments / decrements counters

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configuration = state + two nonnegative counters

transition: increments / decrements counters

zero-tests possible

infinite tape = two pushdowns

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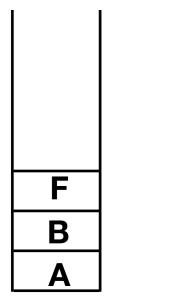
	Α	В	F	Α	В	D	С	
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infinite tape = two pushdowns

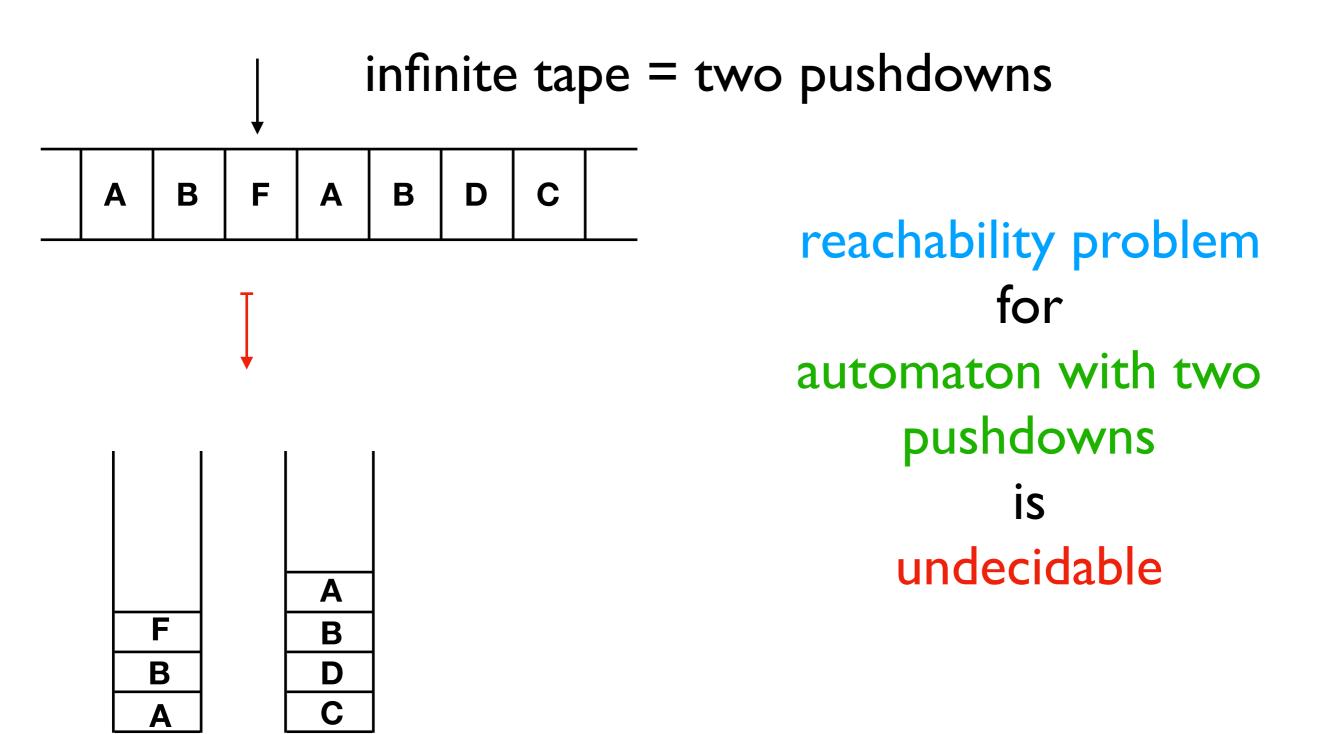
	Α	В	F	Α	В	D	С	
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	Α	В	F	Α	В	D	С	
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A B D C

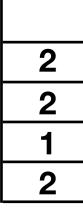


Proof continuation

Proof continuation

pushdown can be simulated by two counters

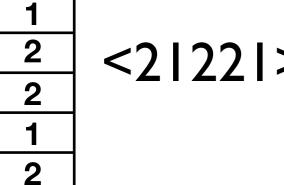








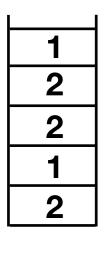




pushdown can be simulated by two counters

(71,0)
<2122> in ternary = 71

<2|22|> in ternary = 3.7|+|



2

2

1

pushdown can be simulated by two counters

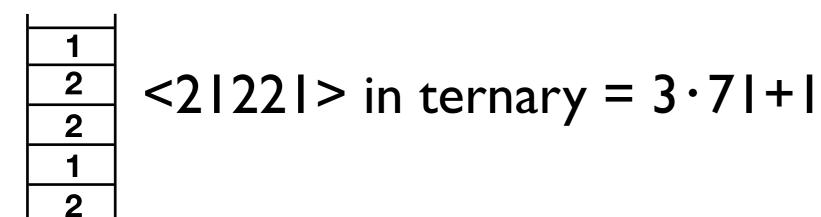
$$(71,0)$$

<2122> in ternary = 71
 $(-1,+1)$

$$\frac{1}{2}_{2}$$
 <21221> in ternary = 3.71+1

$$\frac{\frac{2}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} < 2|22> \text{ in ternary} = 7|$$

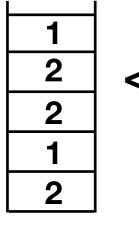
$$\frac{(-|,+|)}{(-|,+|)} \quad \text{zero-test}(x)$$



$$\frac{2}{\frac{2}{2}} < 2122 > \text{ in ternary} = 71$$

$$\frac{(71,0)}{(-1,+1)} \quad \text{zero-test}(x)$$

$$(0,71)$$



$$<2|22| > in ternary = 3 \cdot 7| + |$$

pushdown can be simulated by two counters

$$\frac{2}{2} < 2|22> \text{ in ternary } = 7|$$

$$(7|,0)$$

$$(-|,+|) \quad \text{zero-test}(x)$$

$$(0,7|)$$

$$(+3,-|)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < 2|22|> \text{ in ternary } = 3\cdot7|+|$$

<2|22|> in ternary = 3.7|+|

2

1

pushdown can be simulated by two counters

$$\frac{2}{2} < 2|22> \text{ in ternary } = 7|$$

$$(7|,0)$$

$$(-|,+|) \quad \text{zero-test}(x)$$

$$(0,7|)$$

$$(+3,-|) \quad \text{zero-test}(y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < 2|22|> \text{ in ternary } = 3\cdot7|+|$$

<2|22|> in ternary = 3.7|+|

2

1

pushdown can be simulated by two counters

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Т

1

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \end{array} < 2122 > \text{ in ternary = 71} & (71,0) \\ (-1,+1) & \text{zero-test}(x) \\ (0,71) \\ (+3,-1) & \text{zero-test}(y) \\ \hline 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \end{array} < 21221 > \text{ in ternary = } 3 \cdot 71 + 1 & (3 \cdot 71,0) \end{array}$$

the auxiliary counter can be the same

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The reachability problem for automaton with three counters is undecidable

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(x, y, z)

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The reachability problem for automaton with three counters is undecidable

(x, y, z) encoded as

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The reachability problem for automaton with three counters is undecidable

(x, y, z) encoded as $(2^{x} \cdot 3^{y} \cdot 5^{z}, 0)$

the auxiliary counter can be the same

The reachability problem for automaton with three counters is undecidable

(x, y, z) encoded as $(2^{x} \cdot 3^{y} \cdot 5^{z}, 0)$

The reachability problem for automaton with two counters is undecidable

Hardness

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Theorem

Turing machine with space M can be simulated by:

- three-counter automaton with counters up to exp(M)
- two-counter automaton with counters up to $2 \exp(M)$

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- three-counter automaton with counters up to exp(M)
- two-counter automaton with counters up to $2 \exp(M)$

Reachability for three-counter automaton with counters bounded by 2-exp with ExpSpace-complete

Counters without zero-tests

Counters without zero-tests

Just one zero-tested counter

Counters without zero-tests

Just one zero-tested counter

Just one pushdown

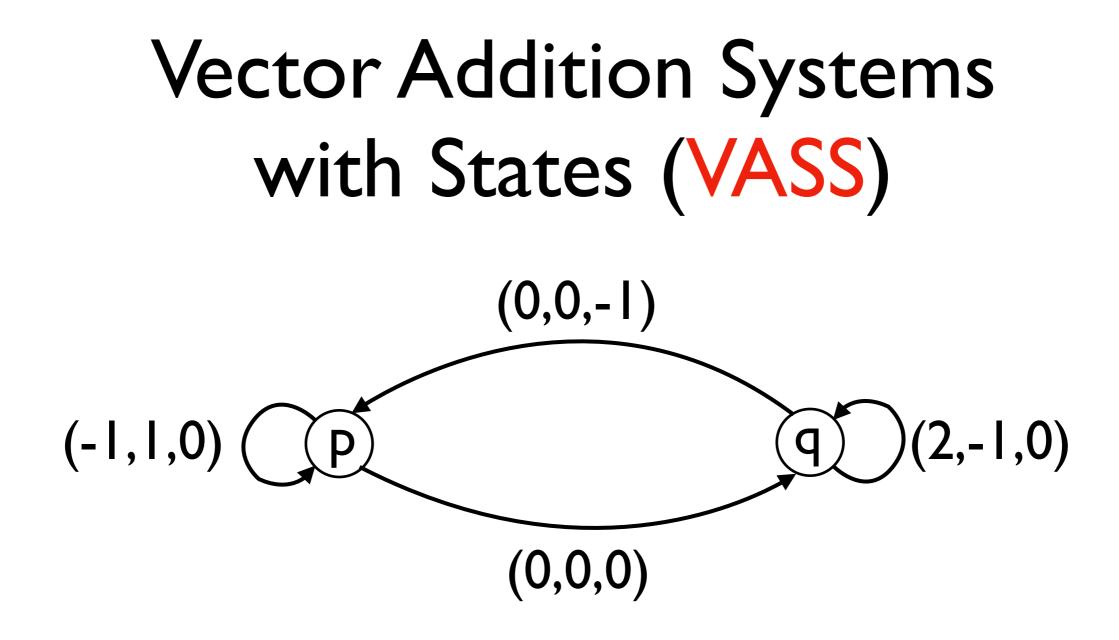
Counters without zero-tests

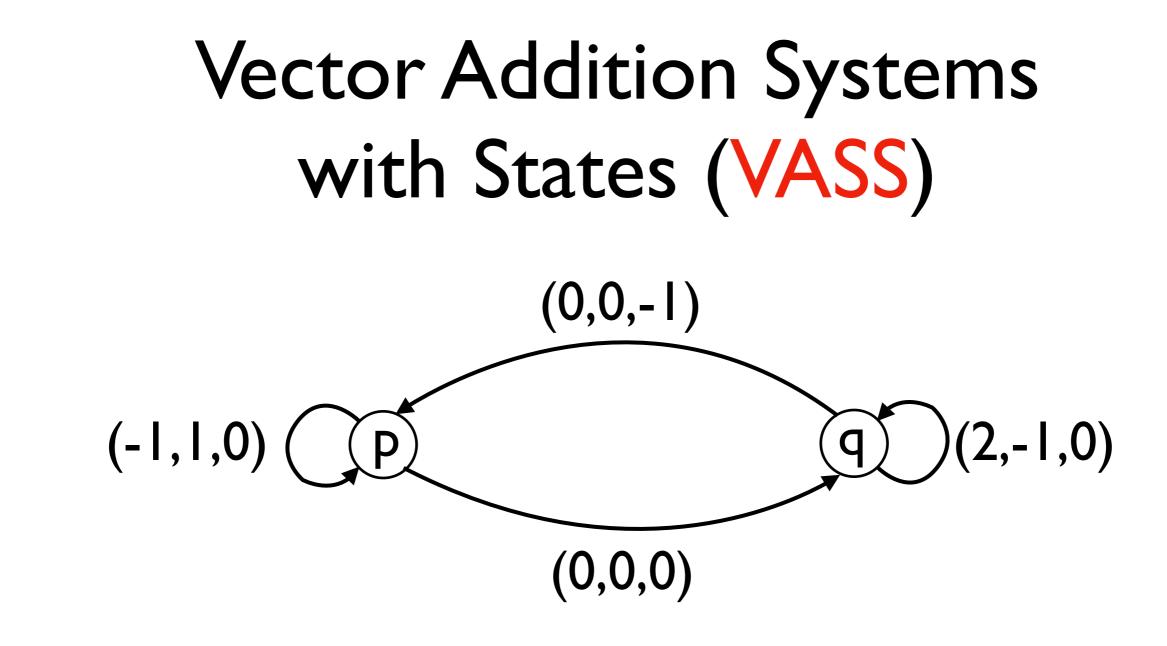
Just one zero-tested counter

Just one pushdown

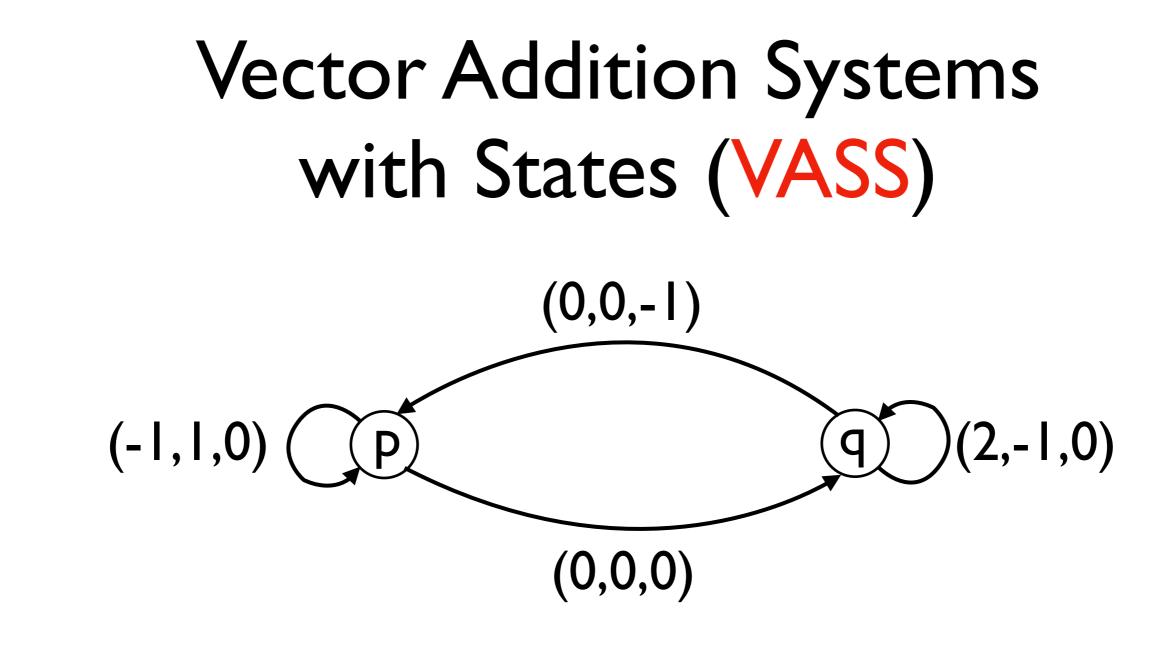
Other

Vector Addition Systems with States (VASS)

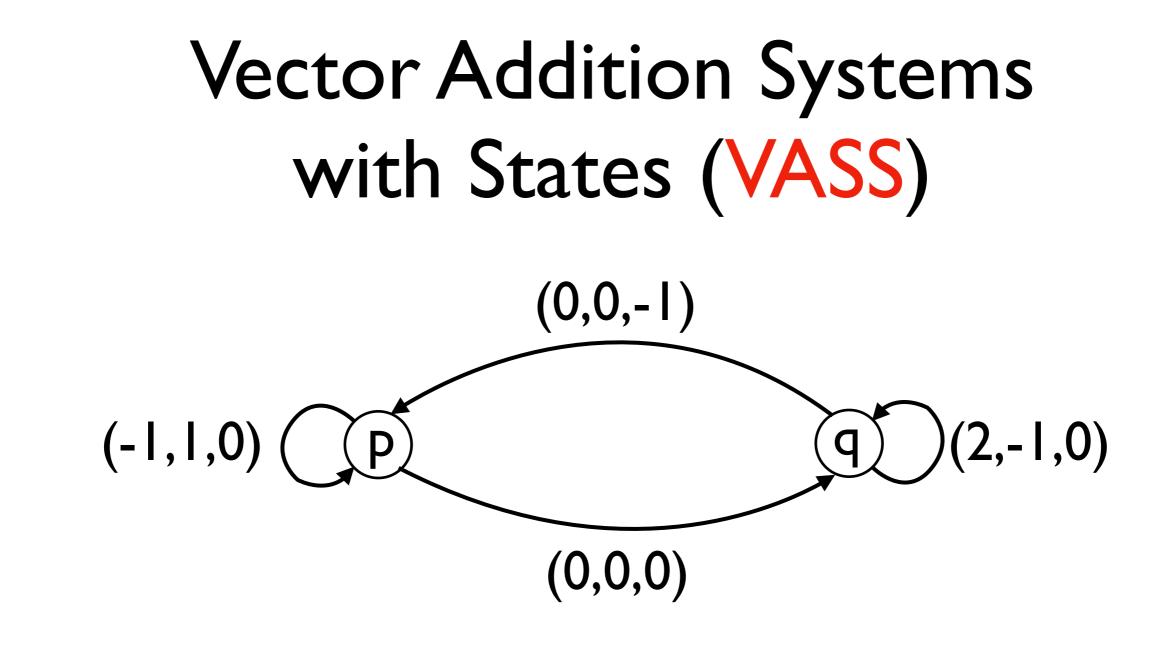




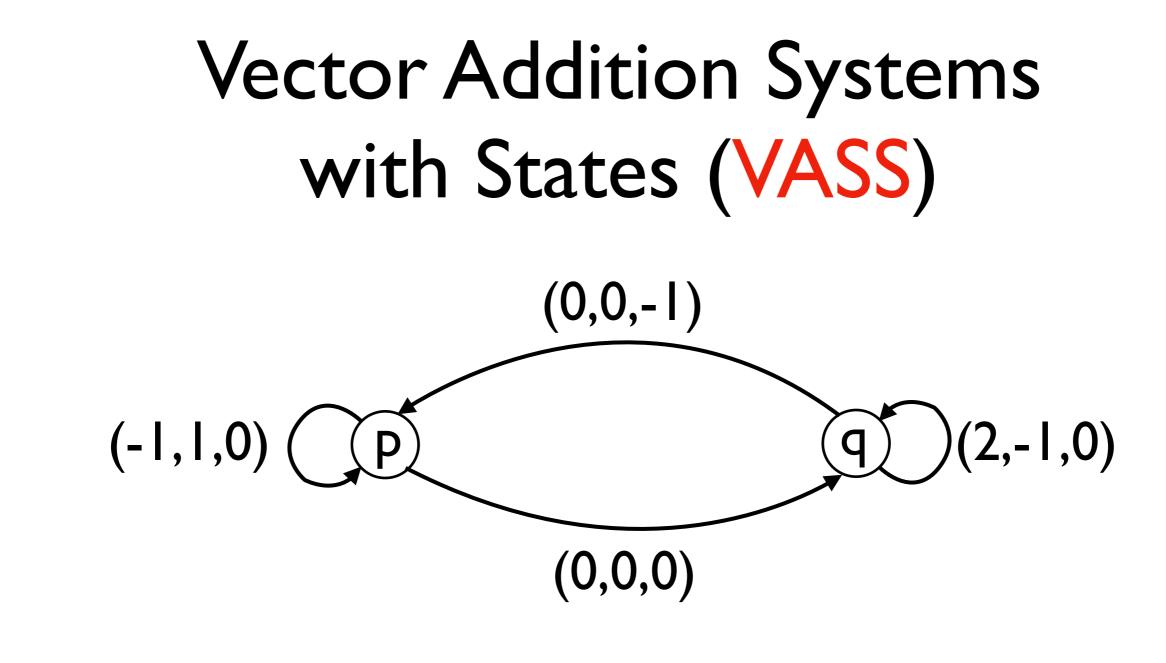
p(2,0,7)



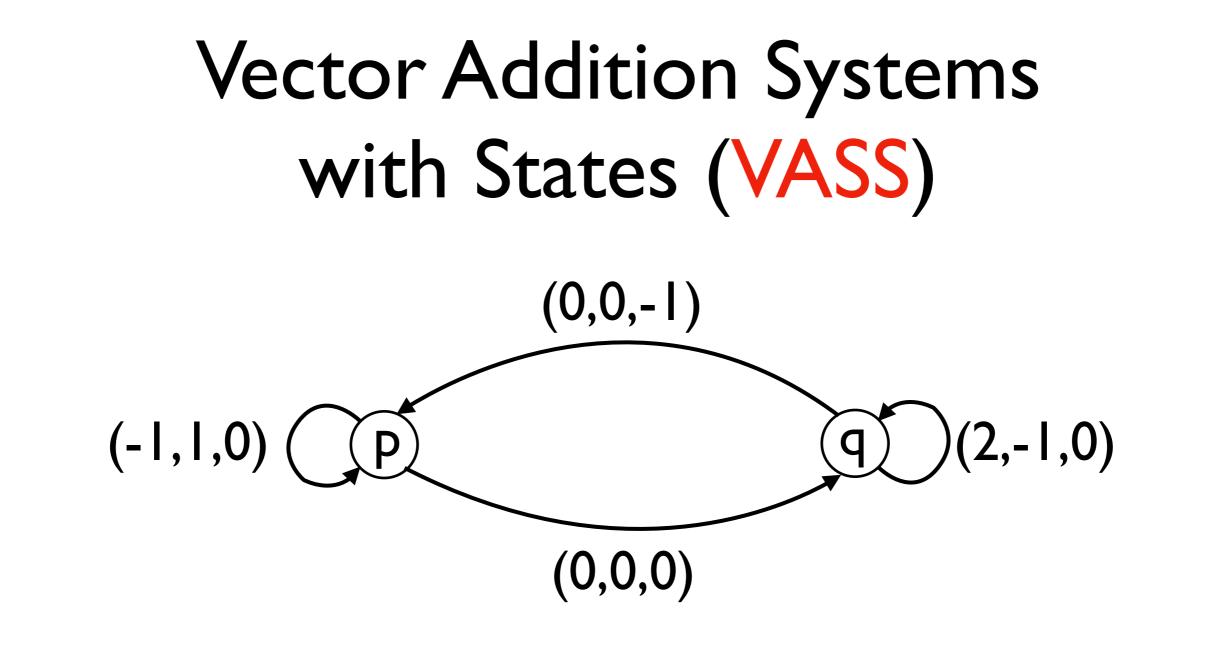
 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7)$



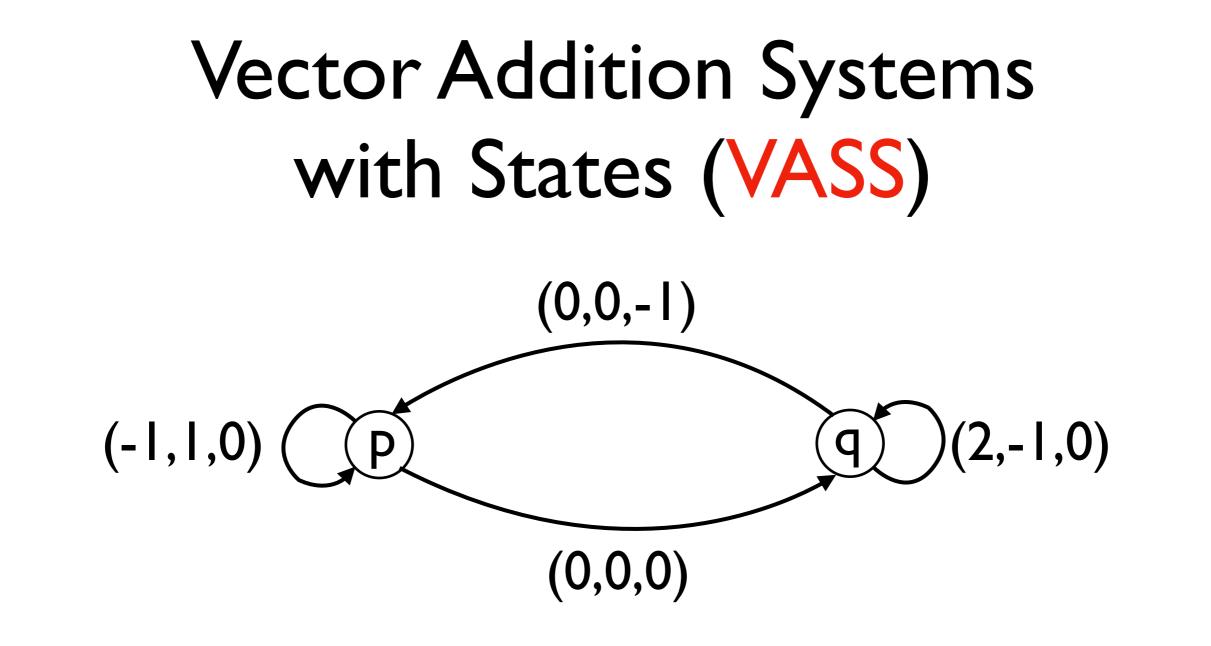
 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7) \longrightarrow p(0,2,7)$



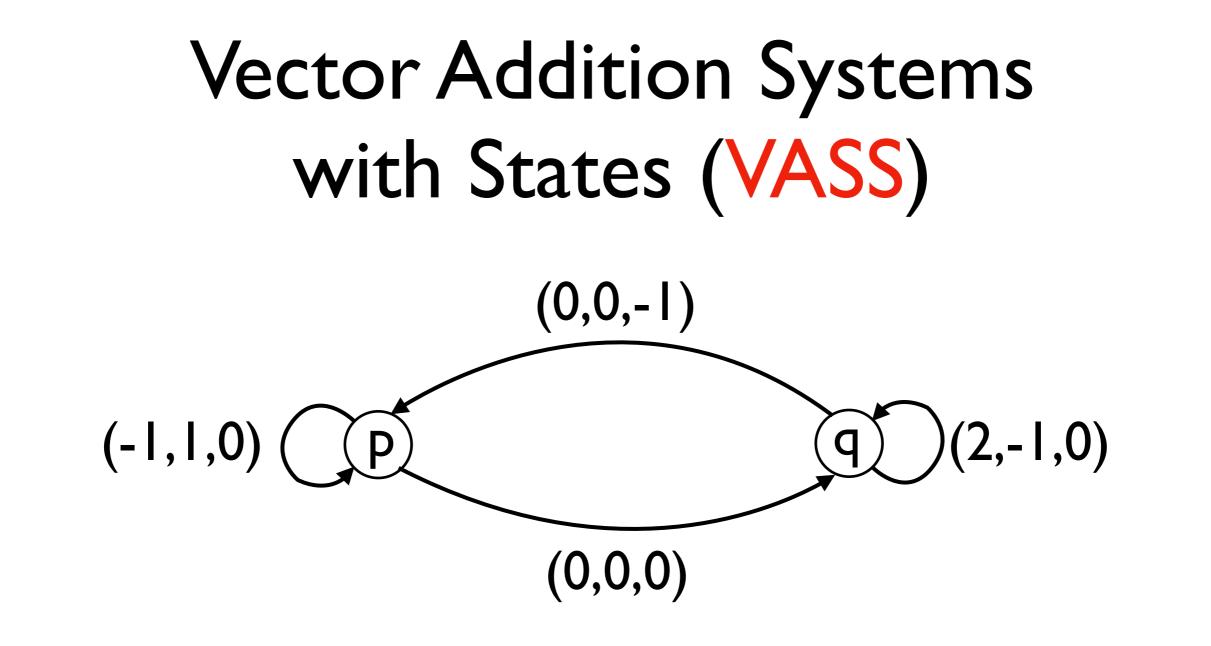
 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7) \longrightarrow p(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(0,2,7)$



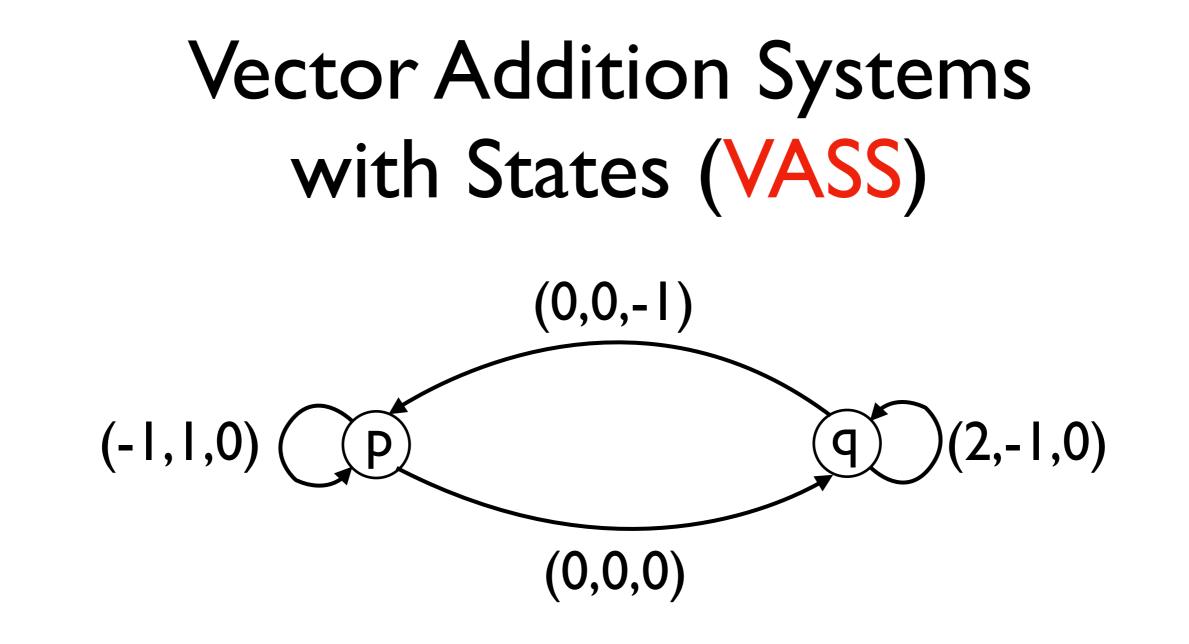
 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7) \longrightarrow p(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(2,1,7)$



 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7) \longrightarrow p(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(2,1,7)$ $\longrightarrow q(4,0,7)$



 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7) \longrightarrow p(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(2,1,7)$ $\longrightarrow q(4,0,7) \longrightarrow p(4,0,6)$



 $p(2,0,7) \longrightarrow p(1,1,7) \longrightarrow p(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(0,2,7) \longrightarrow q(2,1,7)$ $\longrightarrow q(4,0,7) \longrightarrow p(4,0,6) \qquad \text{Petri nets}$

Lipton `76: ExpSpace-hardness

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Mayr `81: decidability of reachability

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Leroux, Schmitz `I5: triple-Ackermann

Lipton `76: ExpSpace-hardness

Mayr `81: decidability of reachability

Leroux, Schmitz `15: triple-Ackermann

Leroux, Schmitz `19:Ackermann

Lipton `76: ExpSpace-hardness

Mayr `81: decidability of reachability

Leroux, Schmitz `I5: triple-Ackermann

Leroux, Schmitz `19:Ackermann

Cz., Lasota, Lazic, Leroux, Mazowiecki `19: Tower-hardness

Lipton `76: ExpSpace-hardness

Mayr `81: decidability of reachability

Leroux, Schmitz `I5: triple-Ackermann

Leroux, Schmitz `19:Ackermann

Cz., Lasota, Lazic, Leroux, Mazowiecki `19: Tower-hardness

Leroux & Cz., Orlikowski`21: Ackermann-hardness

$$F_{1}(n) = 2n$$

 $F_{l}(n) = 2n \qquad F_{k+l}(n) = F_{k \circ ... \circ} F_{k}(l)$

 $F_1(n) = 2n$

$F_{k+1}(n) = F_k \circ \ldots \circ F_k(1)$

composed n times

 $F_1(n) = 2n$

$$F_{k+1}(n) = F_{k \circ \ldots \circ} F_{k}(1)$$

composed n times

 $F_2(n) = 2^n$

 $F_{I}(n) = 2n$

$$F_{k+1}(n) = F_{k \circ \ldots \circ} F_{k}(1)$$

composed n times

$$F_2(n) = 2^n$$
 $F_3(n) = Tower(n)$

 $F_{l}(n) = 2n \qquad F_{k+l}(n) = F_{k \circ ... \circ} F_{k}(l)$

composed n times

 $F_2(n) = 2^n \qquad F_3(n) = Tower(n)$ $Ack(n) = F_n(n)$

dimension 2: NL-complete

dimension 2: NL-complete

dim 3: NP-hard, in Tower

dimension 2: NL-complete

dim 3: NP-hard, in Tower

dim 6: ExpSpace-hard

dimension 2: NL-complete

dim 3: NP-hard, in Tower

dim 6: ExpSpace-hard

dim 8:Tower-hard

dimension 2: NL-complete

dim 3: NP-hard, in Tower

dim 6: ExpSpace-hard

dim 8:Tower-hard

many striking open problems!

one zero-tested counter: NL-complete

one zero-tested counter: NL-complete

VASS + one zero-tested counter: decidable

one zero-tested counter: NL-complete

VASS + one zero-tested counter: decidable

Klaus Reinhardt 2008

one zero-tested counter: NL-complete

VASS + one zero-tested counter: decidable

Klaus Reinhardt 2008

in fact nested zero-tests

pushdown automaton: in PTime

pushdown automaton: in PTime

CYK algorithm for context-free grammars

pushdown automaton: in PTime

CYK algorithm for context-free grammars

VASS with pushdown: open

pushdown automaton: in PTime

CYK algorithm for context-free grammars

VASS with pushdown: open

one counter with pushdown: open

automaton with \mathbb{Z} -counters: NP-complete

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more exotic combinations

automaton with \mathbb{Z} -counters: NP-complete

more exotic combinations

reachability for very simple models is hard

automaton with \mathbb{Z} -counters: NP-complete

more exotic combinations

reachability for very simple models is hard

might be decidable for all simplifications

Hard examples

big reachability sets for VASS, I-PVASS

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finite, up to Ackermann size

big reachability sets for VASS, I-PVASS

finite, up to Ackermann size

does not prove Ackermann-hardness

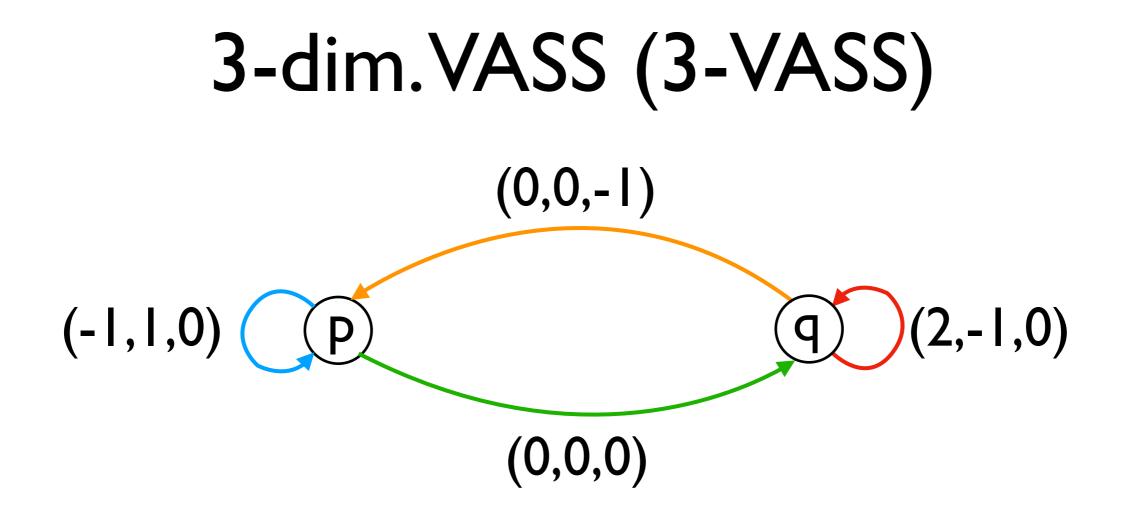
big reachability sets for VASS, I-PVASS

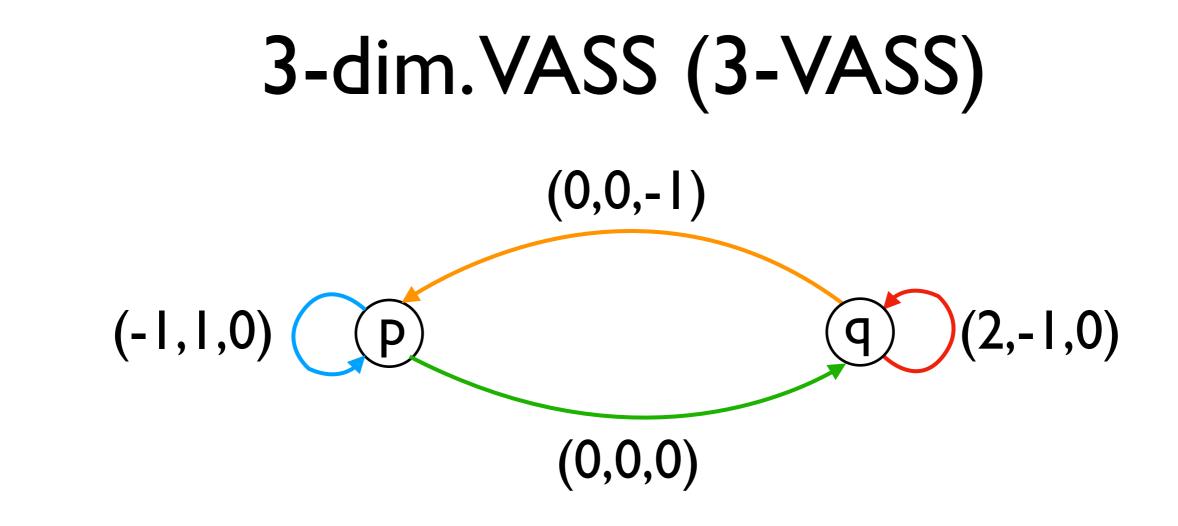
finite, up to Ackermann size

does not prove Ackermann-hardness

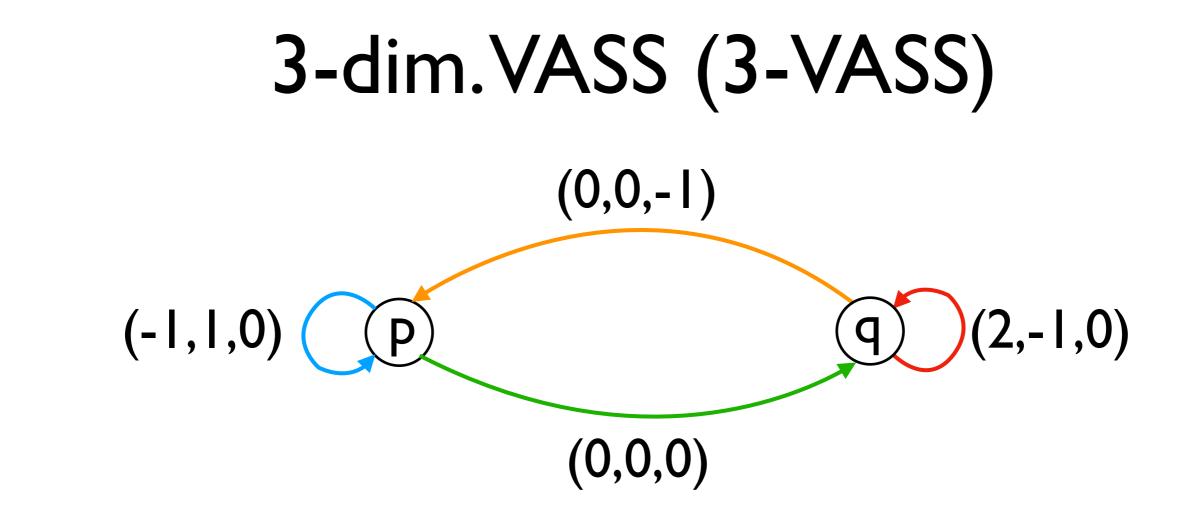
provide intuition for hardness

3-dim.VASS (3-VASS)

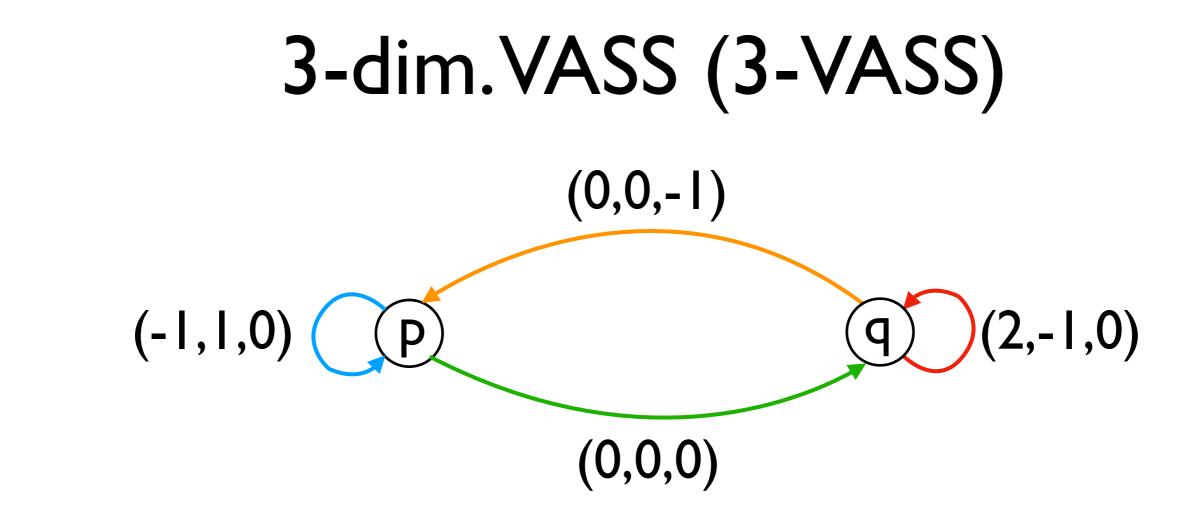




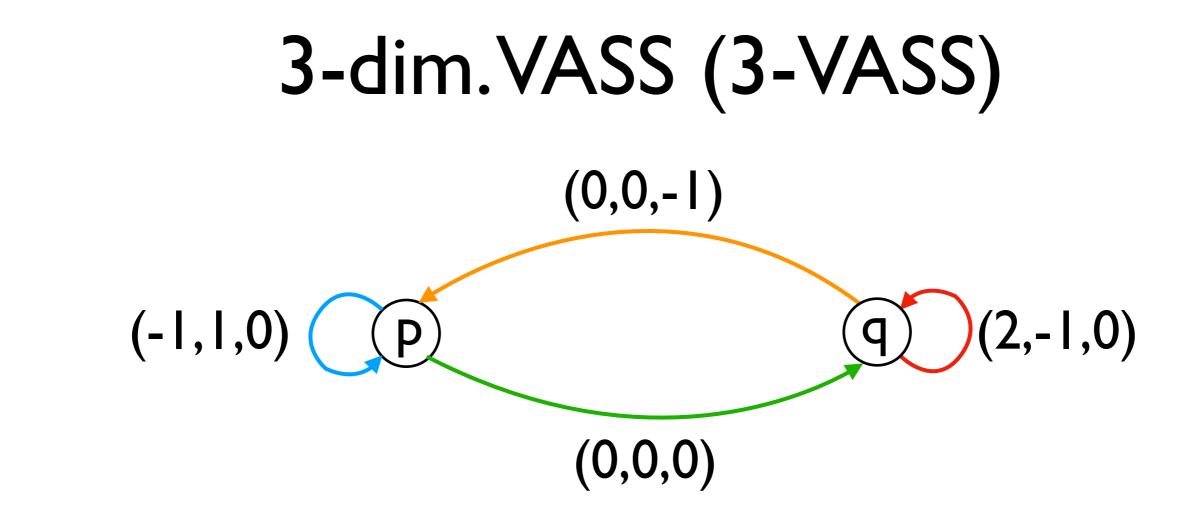
p(k,0,n)



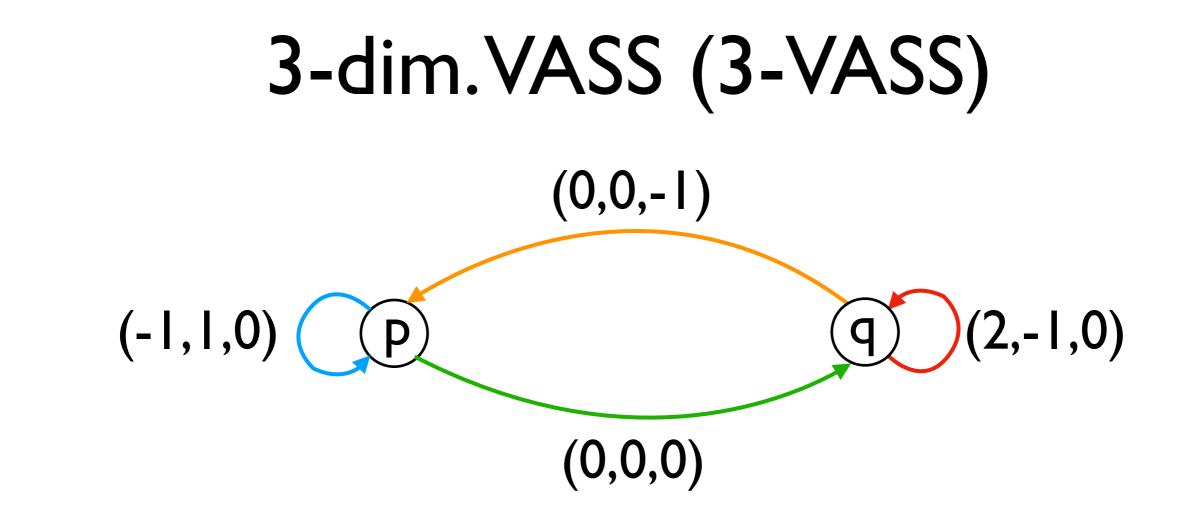
 $p(k,0,n) \rightarrow p(0,k,n)$



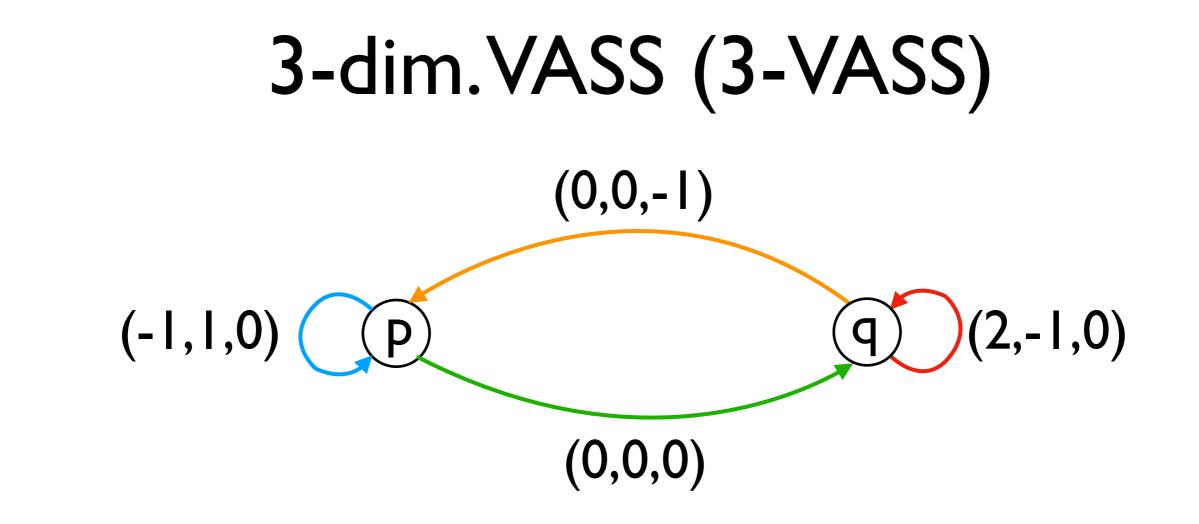
$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n)$



$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(2k,0,n)$

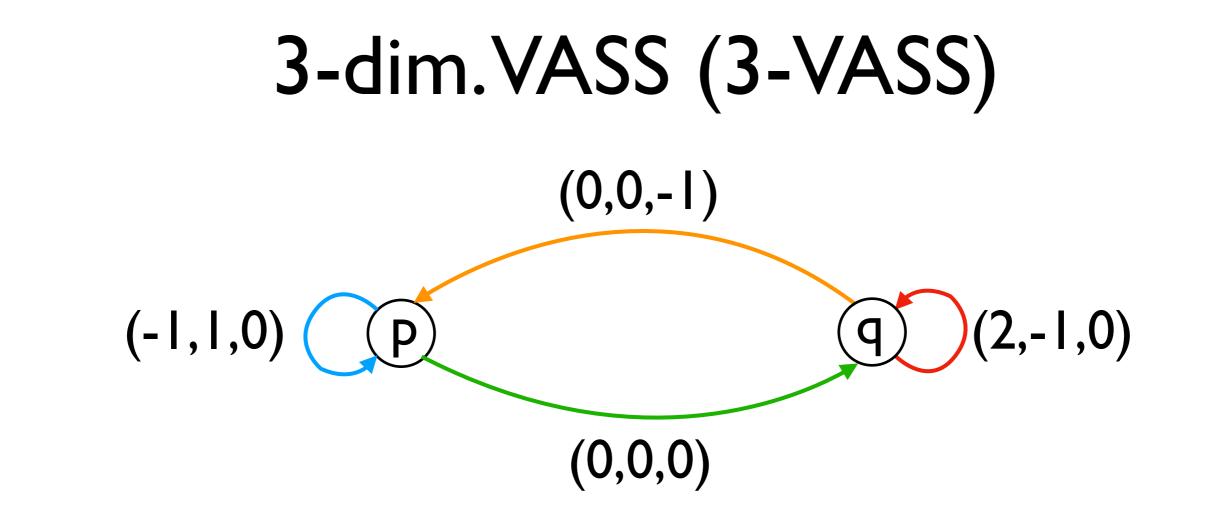


$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(2k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2k,0,n-1)$



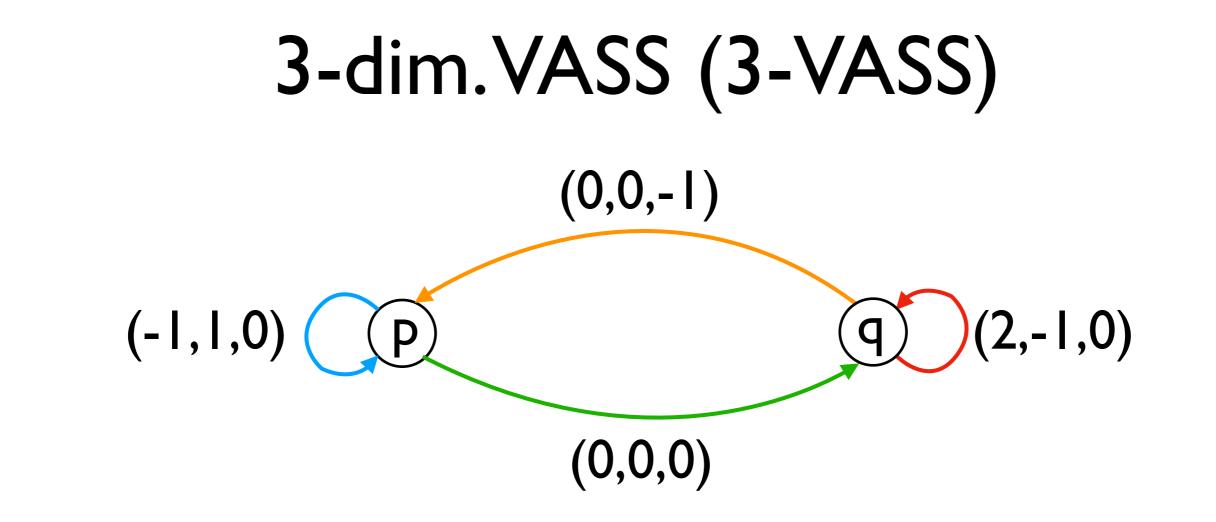
$$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(2k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2k,0,n-1)$$

p(1,0,n)



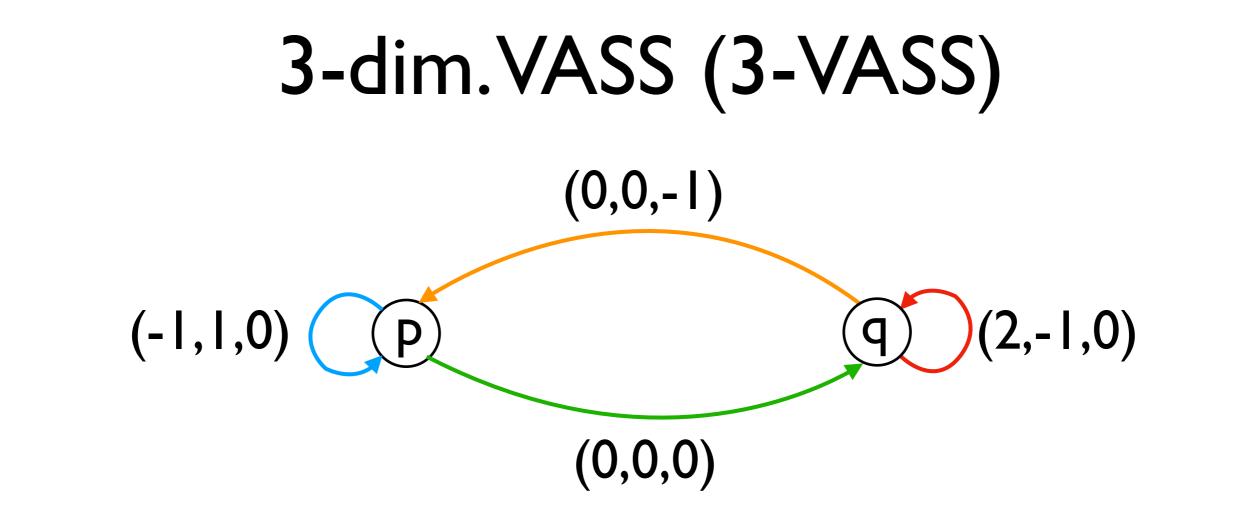
$$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(2k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2k,0,n-1)$$

$$p(1,0,n) \rightarrow p(2,0,n-1)$$



$$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(2k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2k,0,n-1)$$

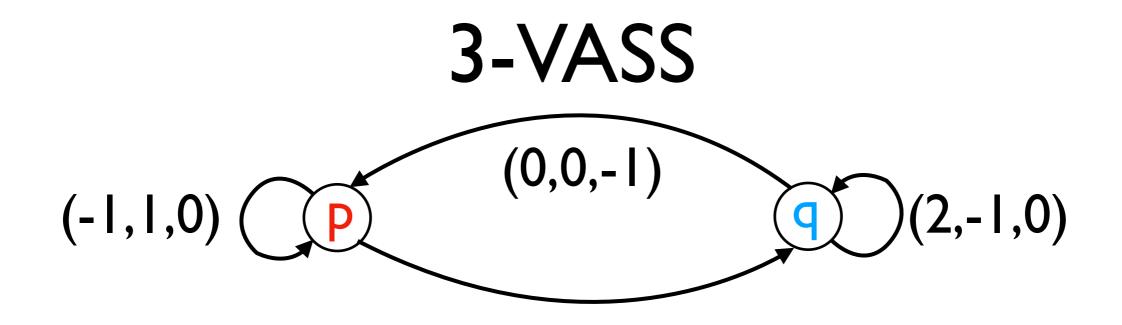
$$p(1,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2,0,n-1) \dots$$

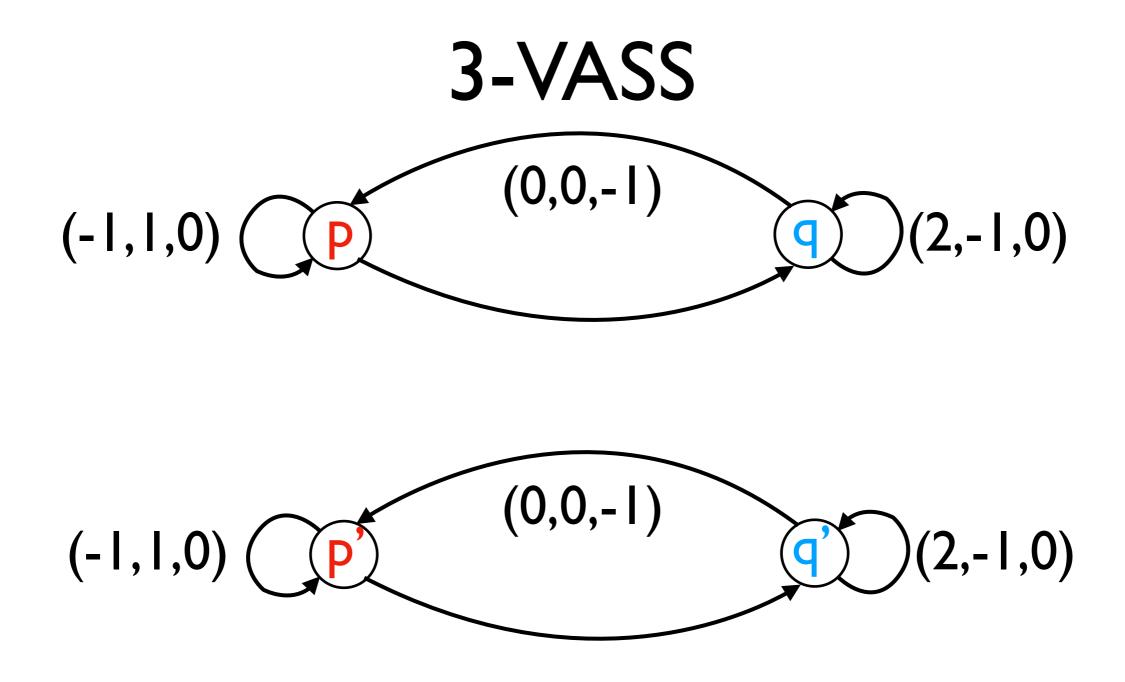


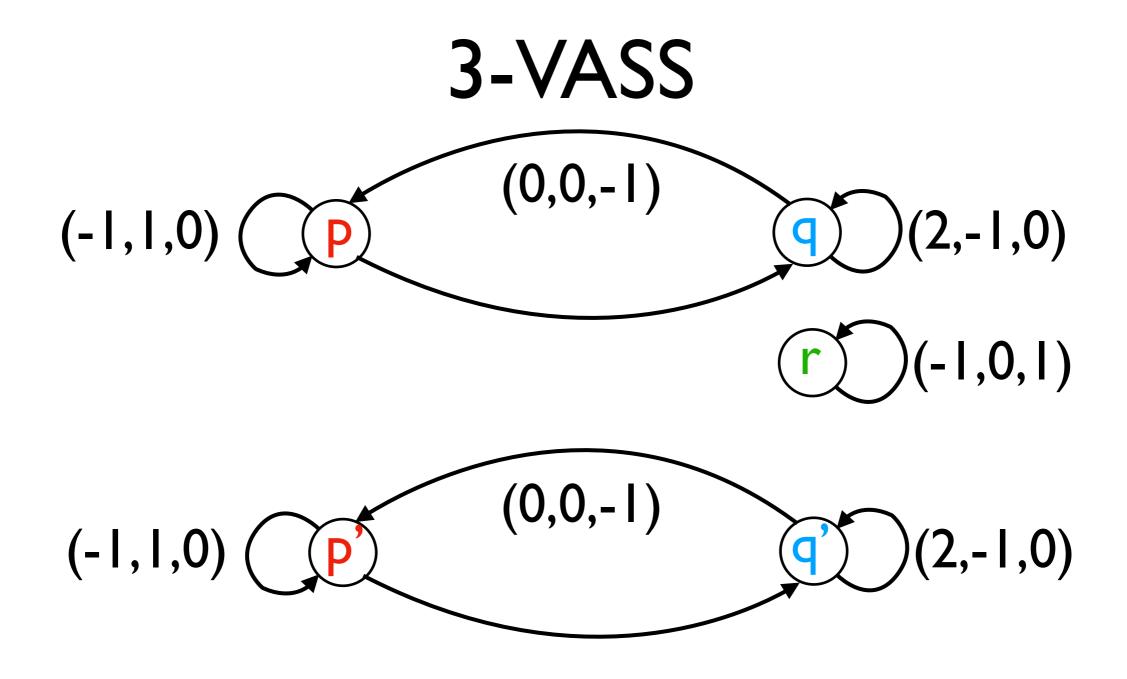
$$p(k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(0,k,n) \longrightarrow q(2k,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2k,0,n-1)$$

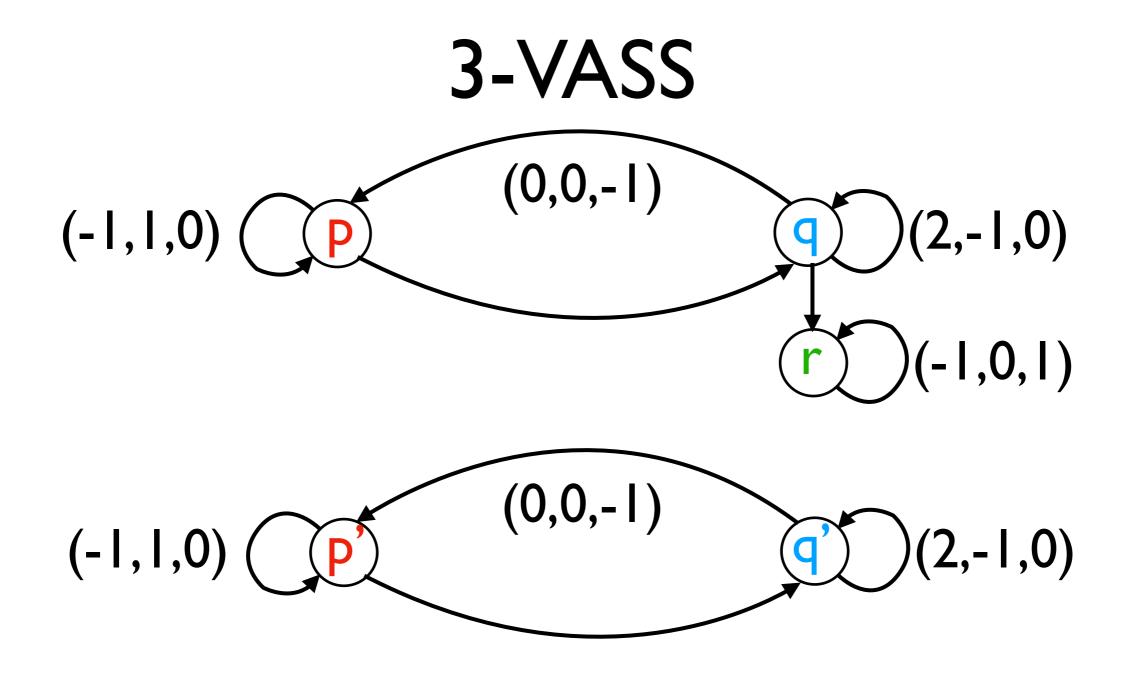
$$p(1,0,n) \longrightarrow p(2,0,n-1) \longrightarrow p(2^n,0,0)$$

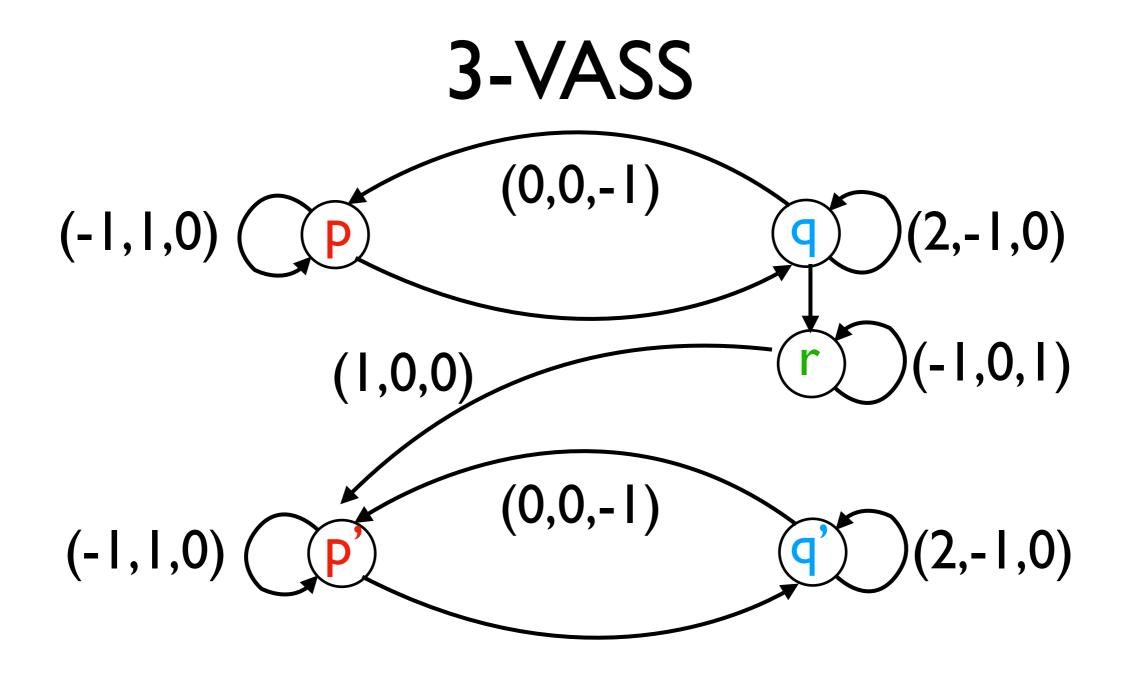


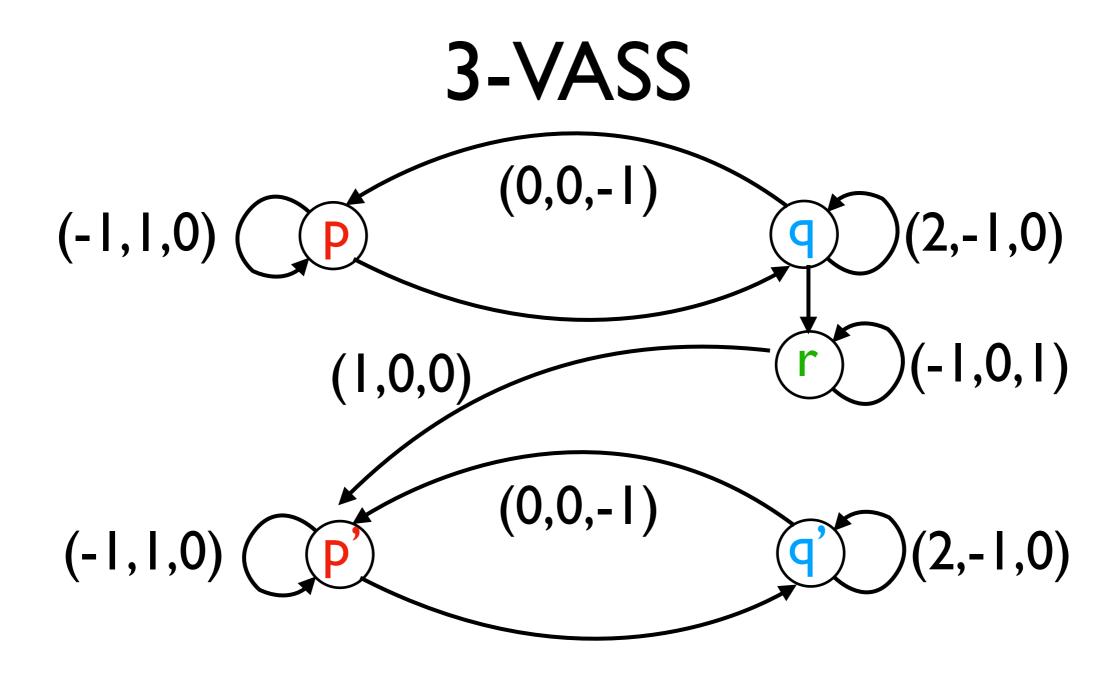




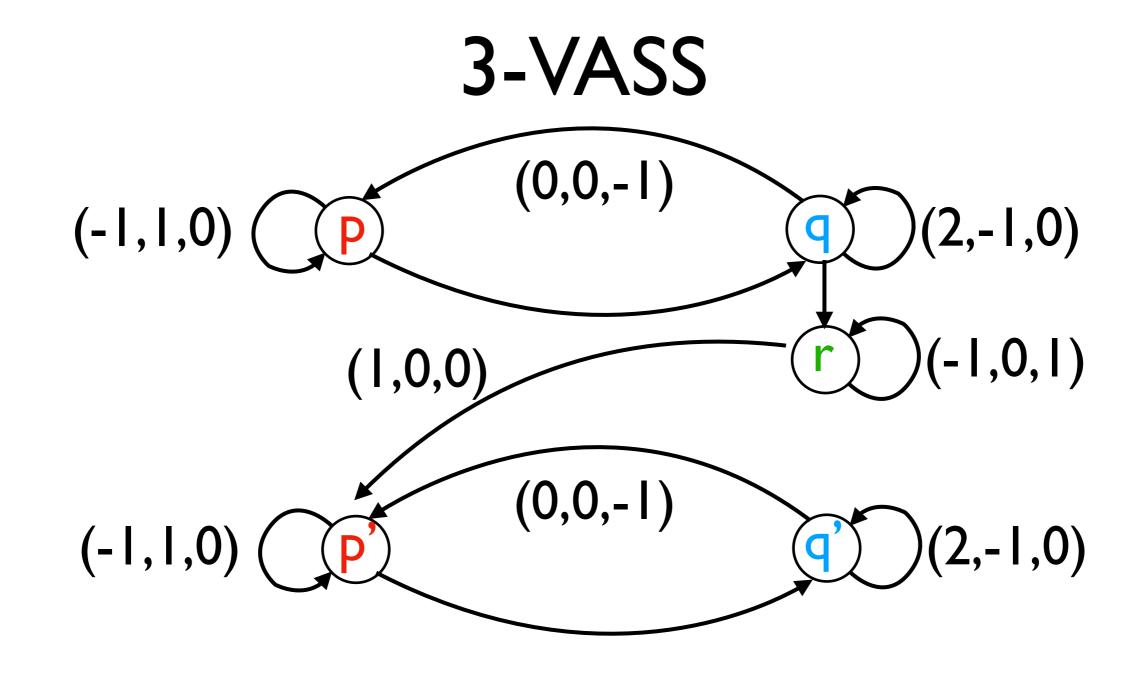




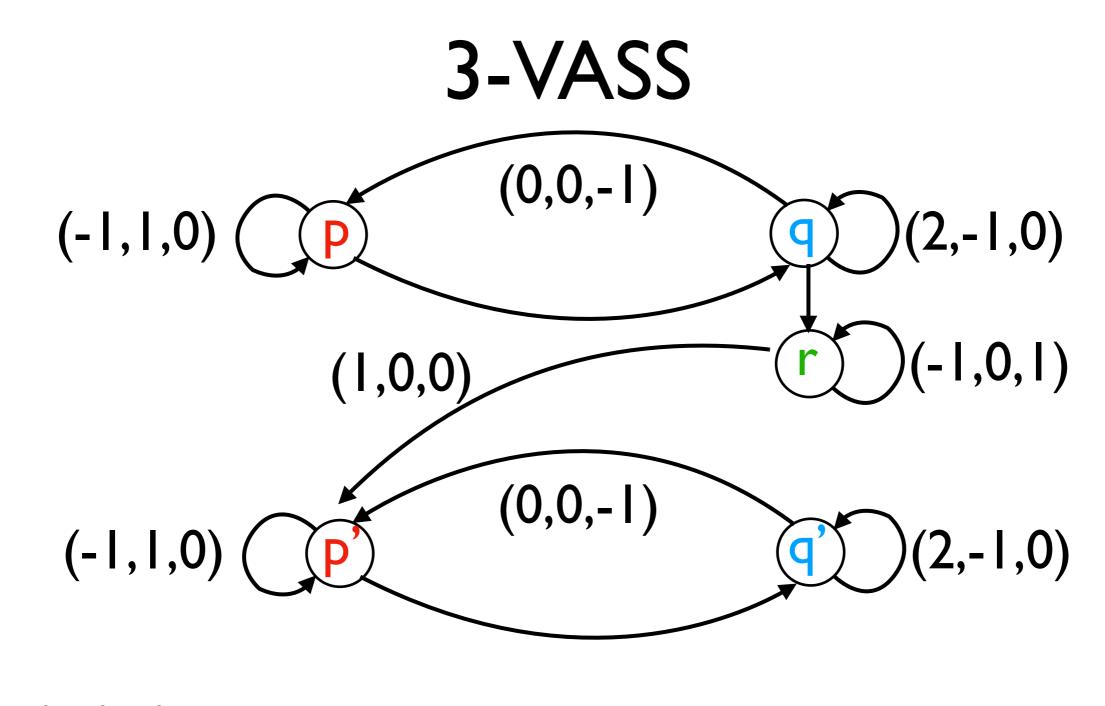




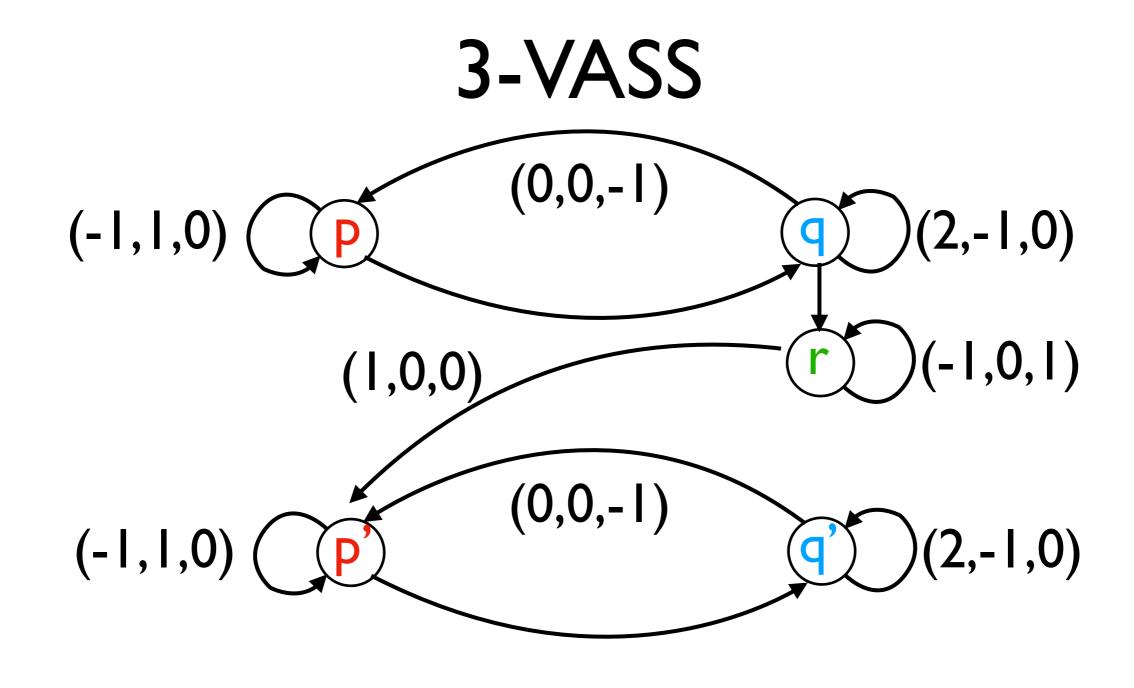
p(1,0,n)



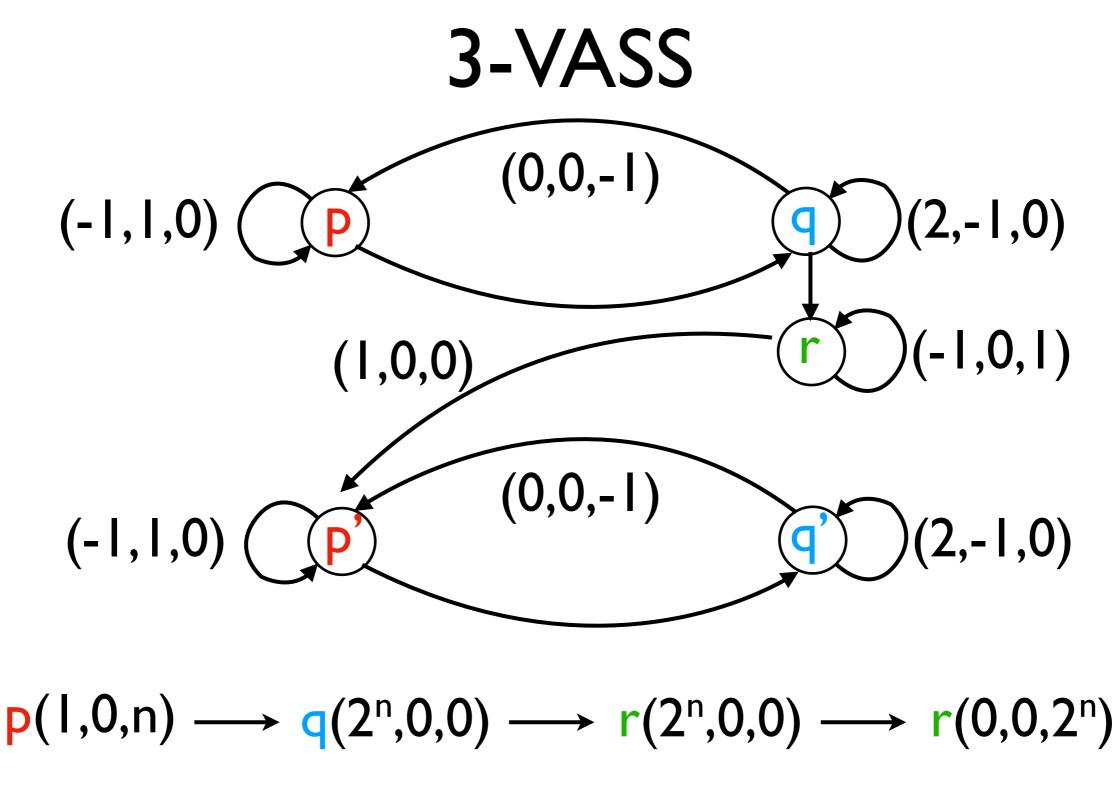
 $p(1,0,n) \longrightarrow q(2^n,0,0)$



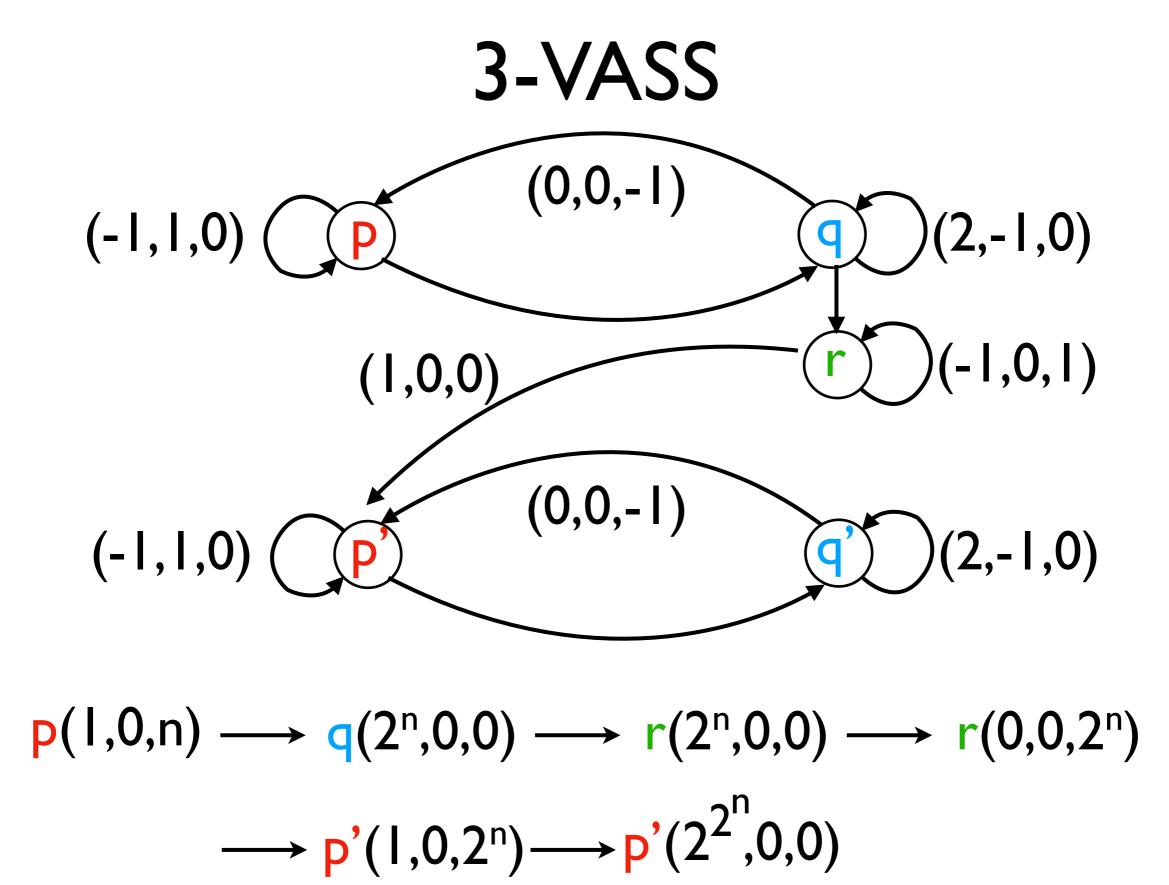
 $p(1,0,n) \longrightarrow q(2^n,0,0) \longrightarrow r(2^n,0,0)$

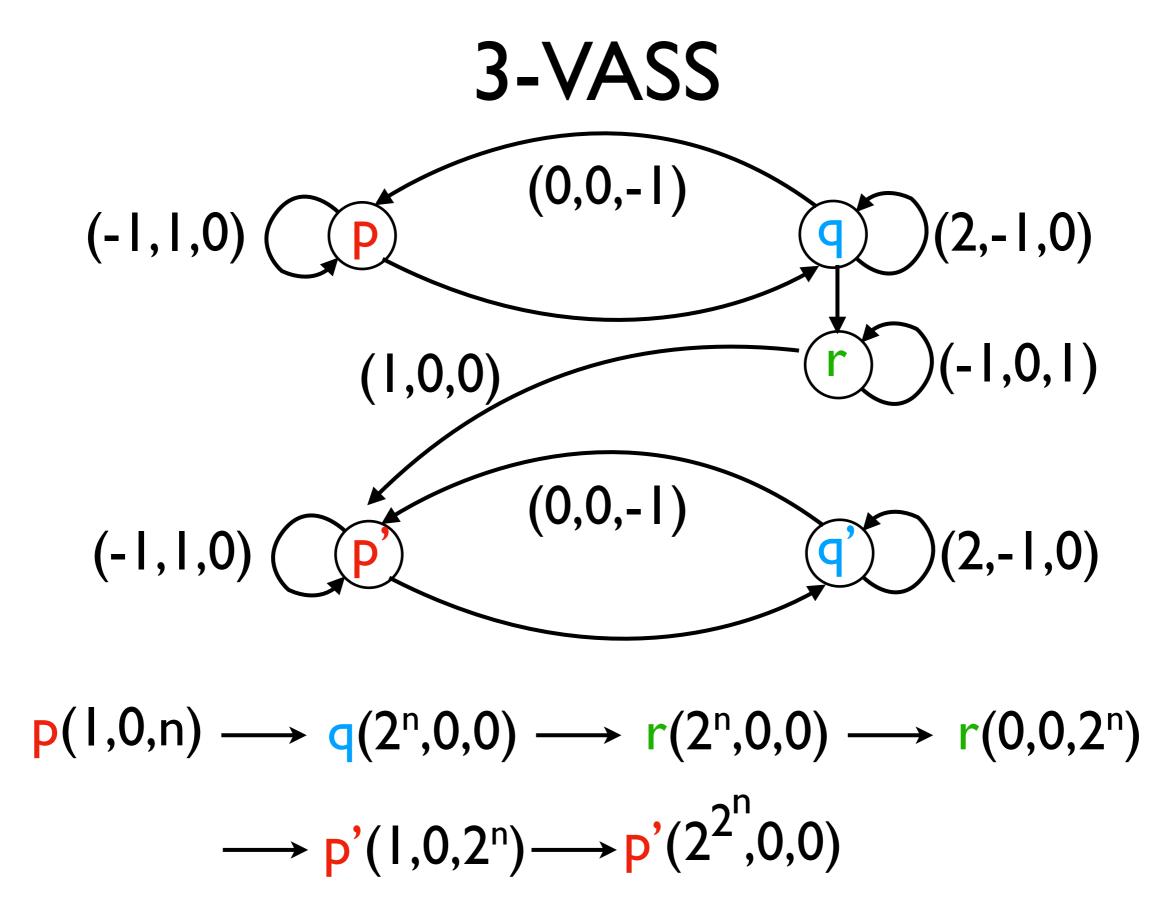


 $\mathsf{P}(\mathsf{1},0,\mathsf{n}) \longrightarrow \mathsf{q}(2^{\mathsf{n}},0,0) \longrightarrow \mathsf{r}(2^{\mathsf{n}},0,0) \longrightarrow \mathsf{r}(0,0,2^{\mathsf{n}})$



 $\rightarrow \mathbf{p}'(1,0,2^n)$

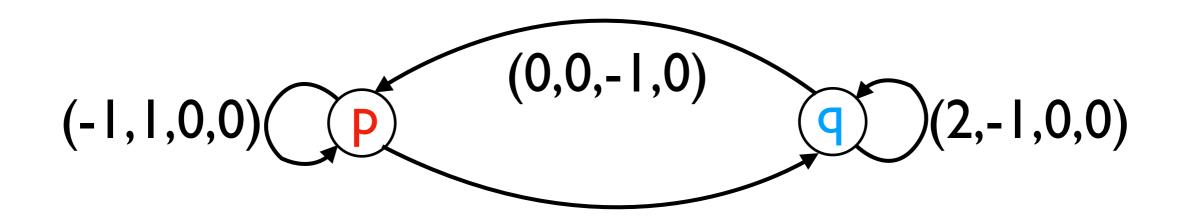




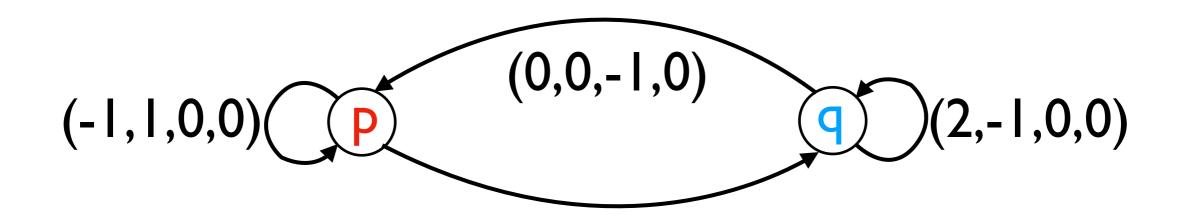
finite doubly-exponential reachability set

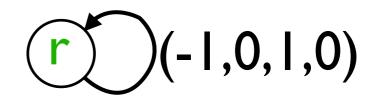
VASS

VASS

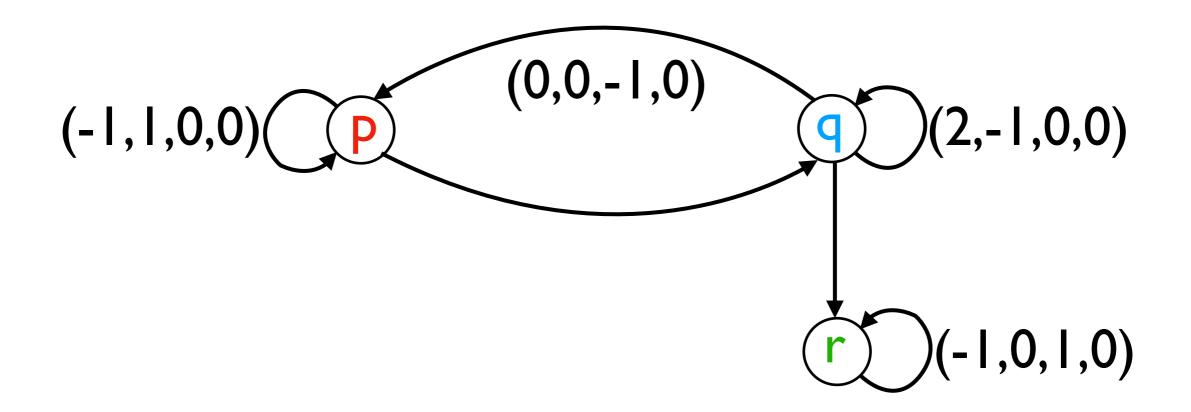


VASS

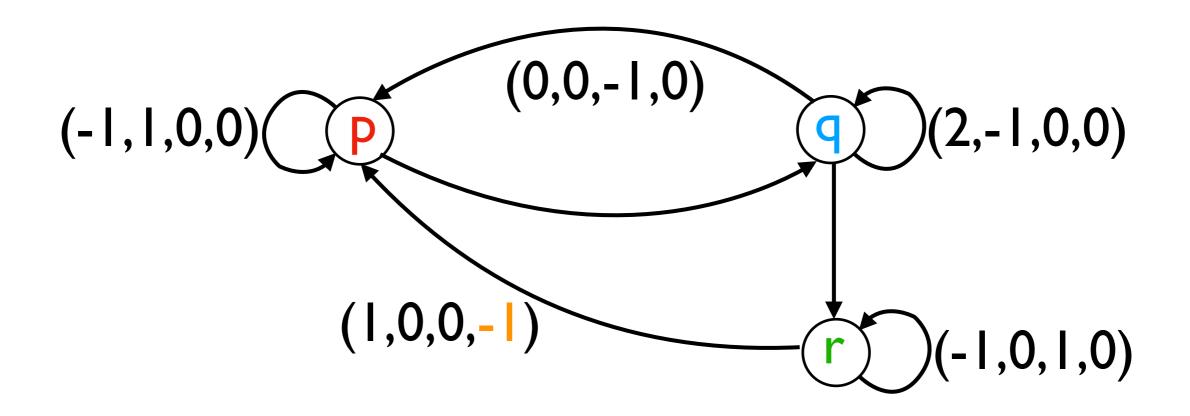




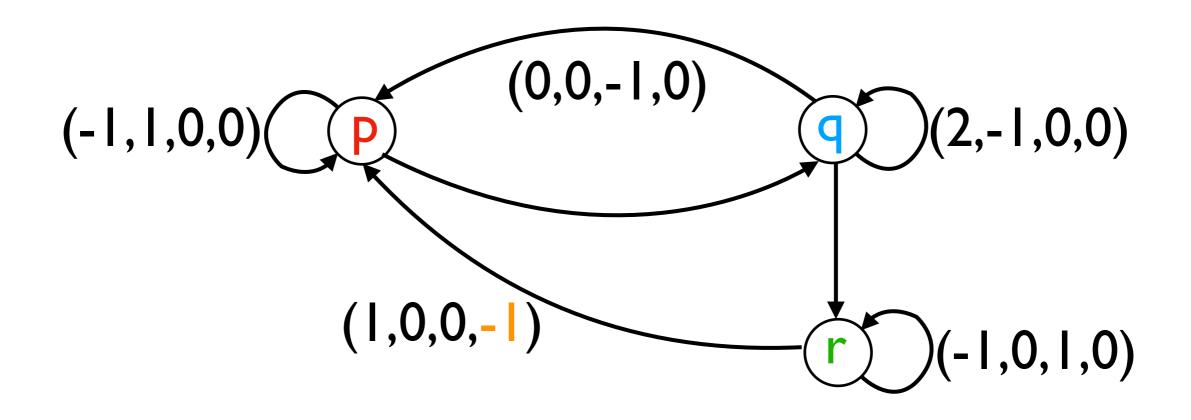
VASS



VASS

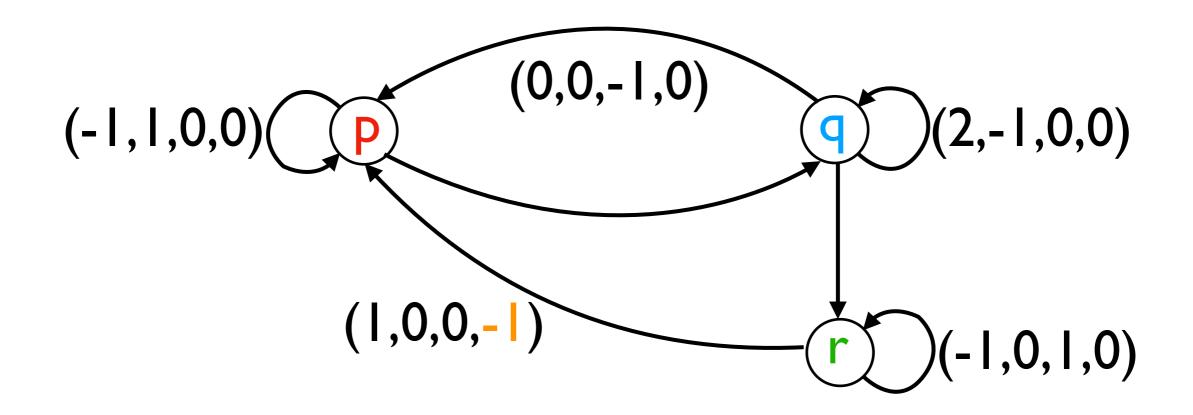


VASS



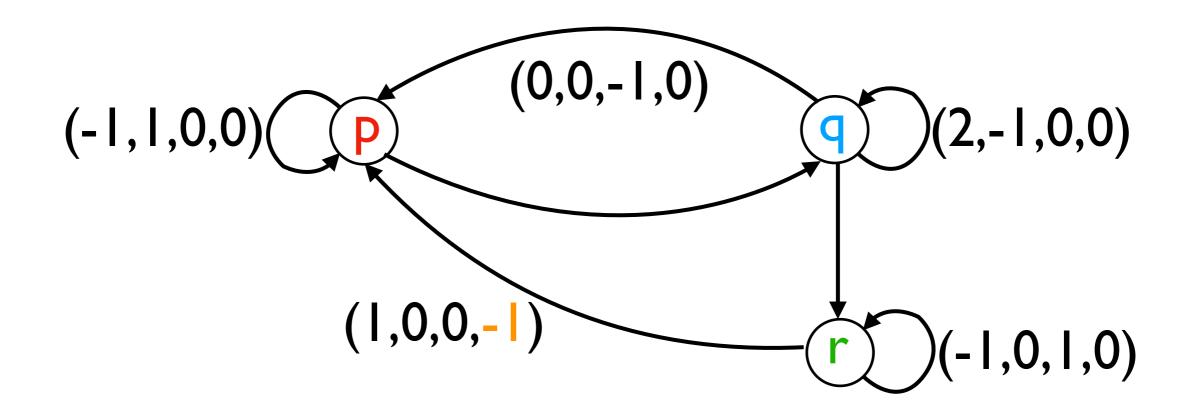
p(I,0,I,n)

VASS



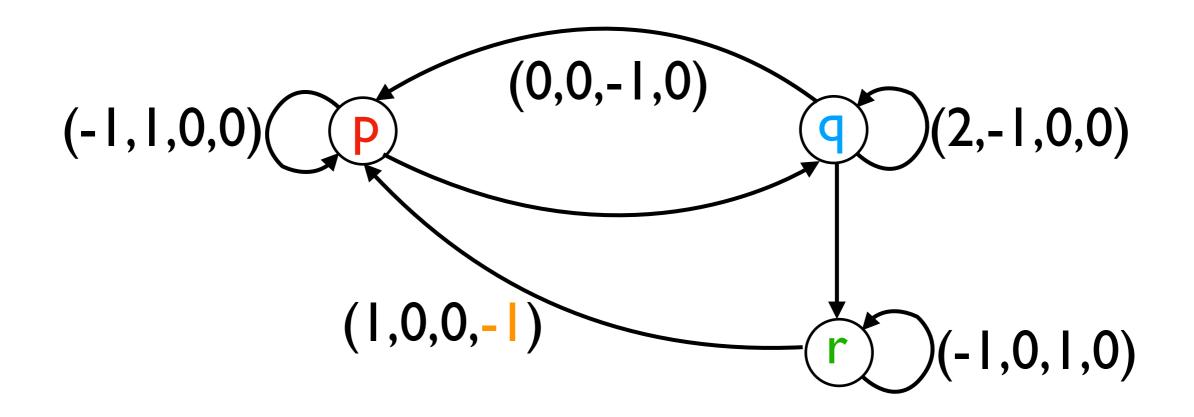
$p(1,0,1,n) \longrightarrow p(1,0,2^{\dagger},n-1)$

VASS



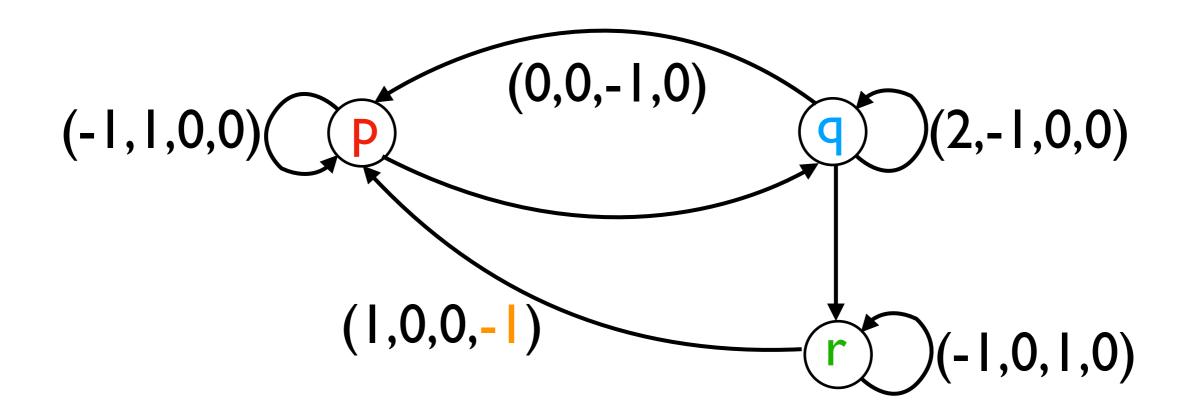
 $p(1,0,1,n) \longrightarrow p(1,0,2^{\dagger},n-1) \dots$

VASS



 $p(1,0,1,n) \longrightarrow p(1,0,2^{\dagger},n-1) \dots \longrightarrow p(1,0,Tower(n),0)$

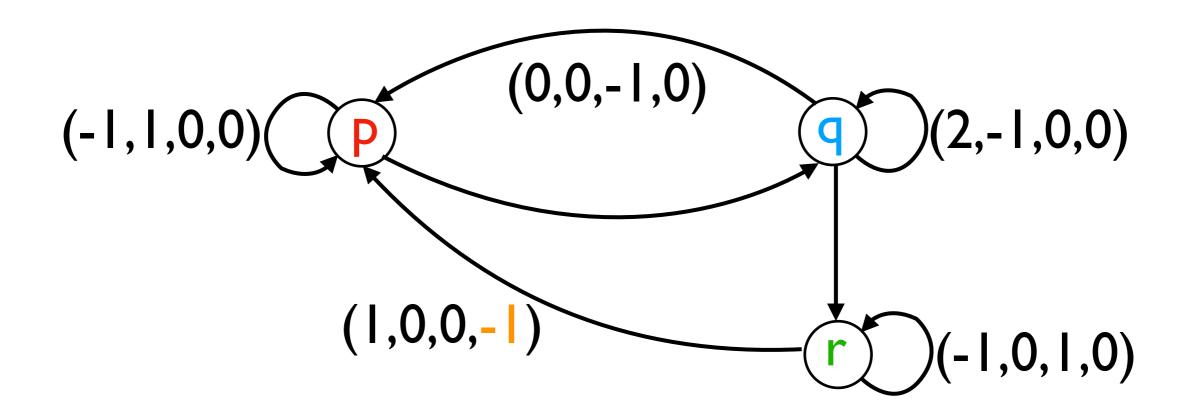
VASS



 $p(1,0,1,n) \longrightarrow p(1,0,2^{\dagger},n-1) \dots \longrightarrow p(1,0,Tower(n),0)$

finite tower-size reachability set

VASS



 $p(1,0,1,n) \longrightarrow p(1,0,2^{\dagger},n-1) \dots \longrightarrow p(1,0,Tower(n),0)$

finite tower-size reachability set

finite F_d -size reachability set

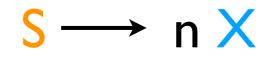
 $S \longrightarrow n X$

 $S \longrightarrow n X$ $X \longrightarrow -I X 2 \mid 0$

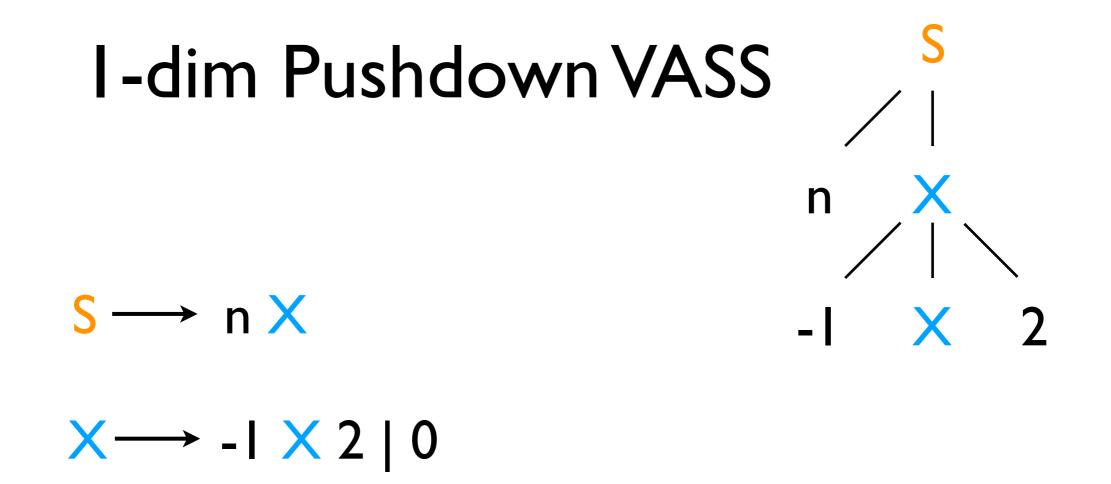
S

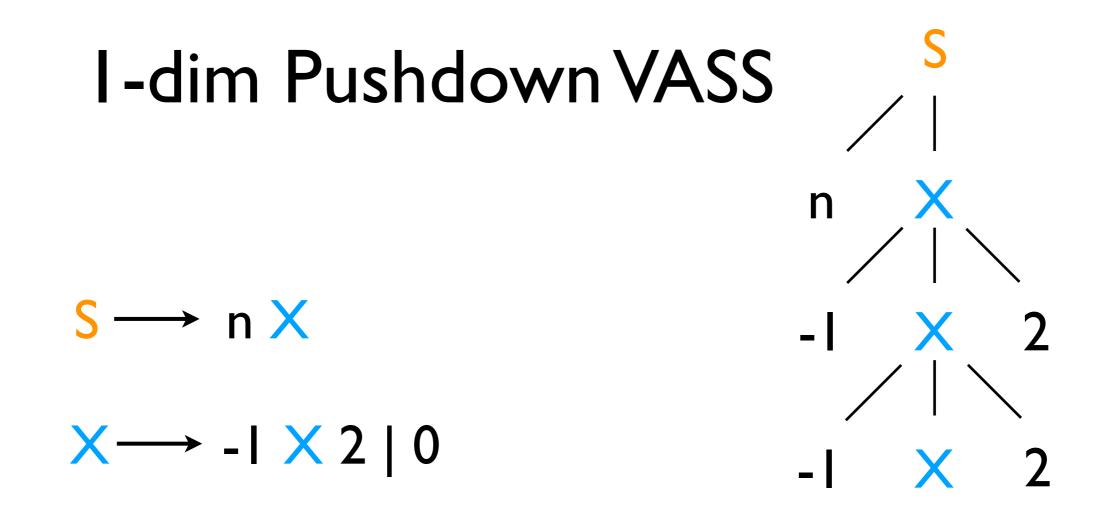
 $S \longrightarrow n X$ $X \longrightarrow -I X 2 \mid 0$

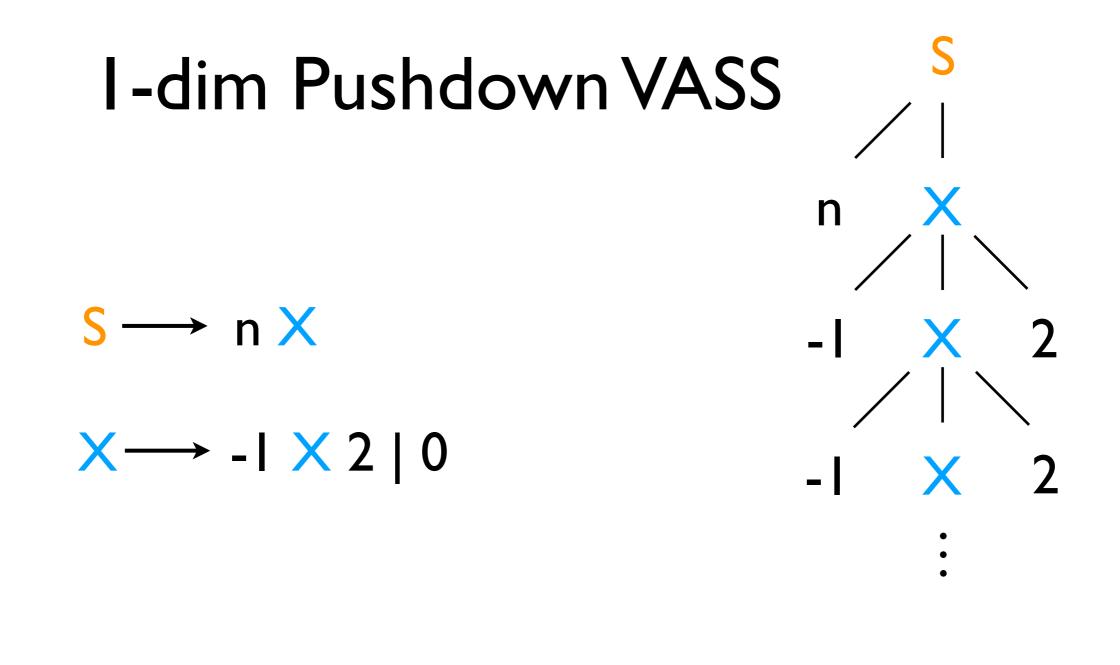


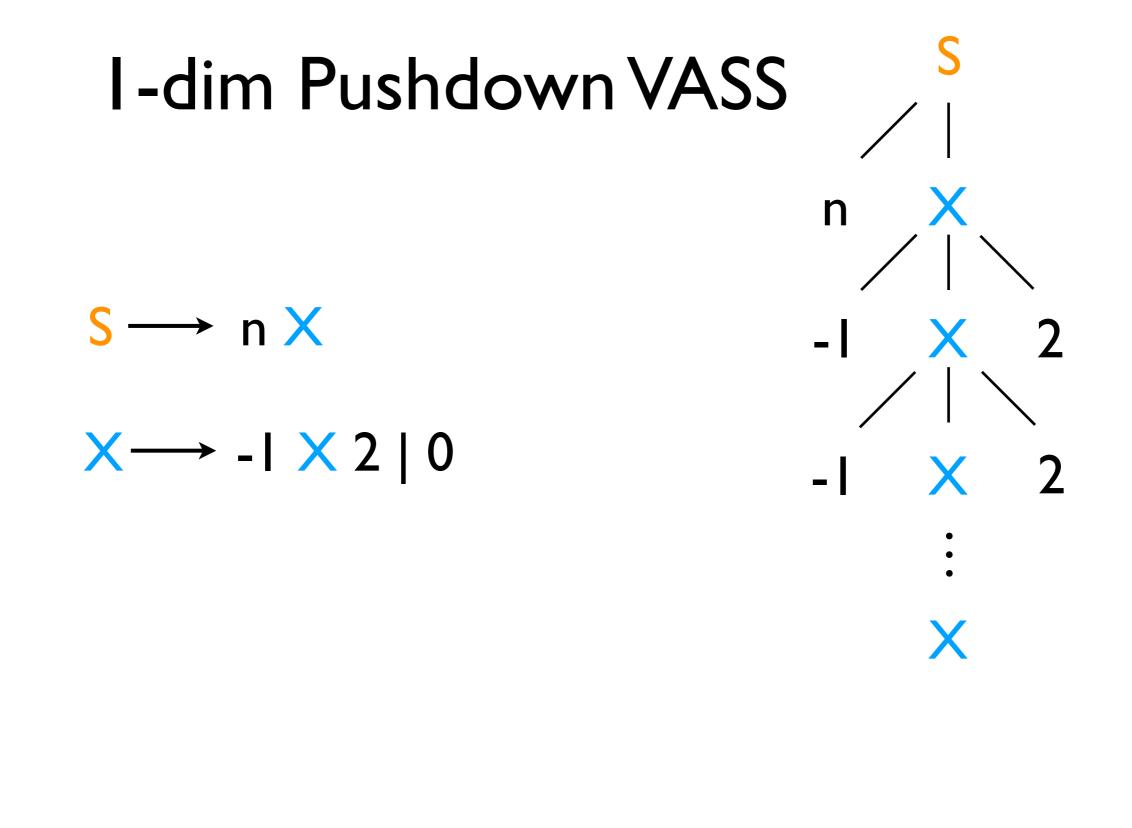


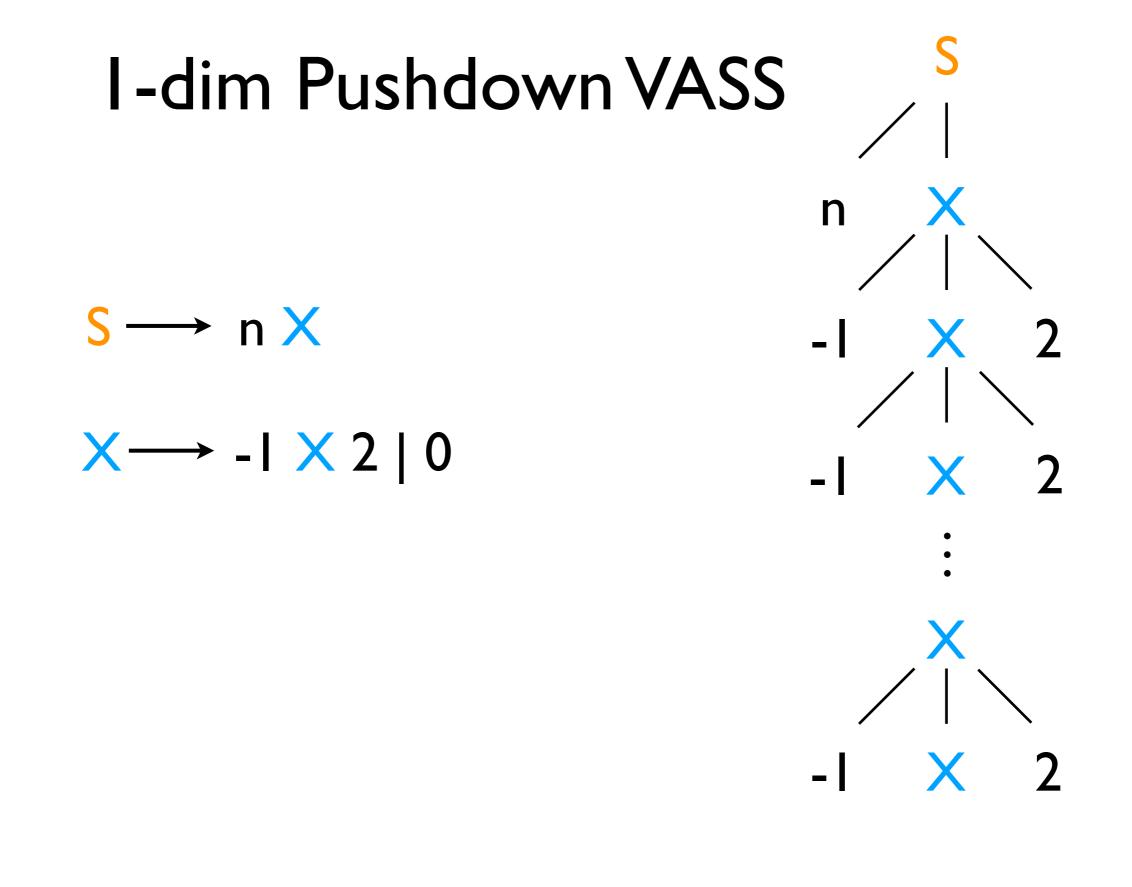
 $X \rightarrow -I \times 2 \mid 0$

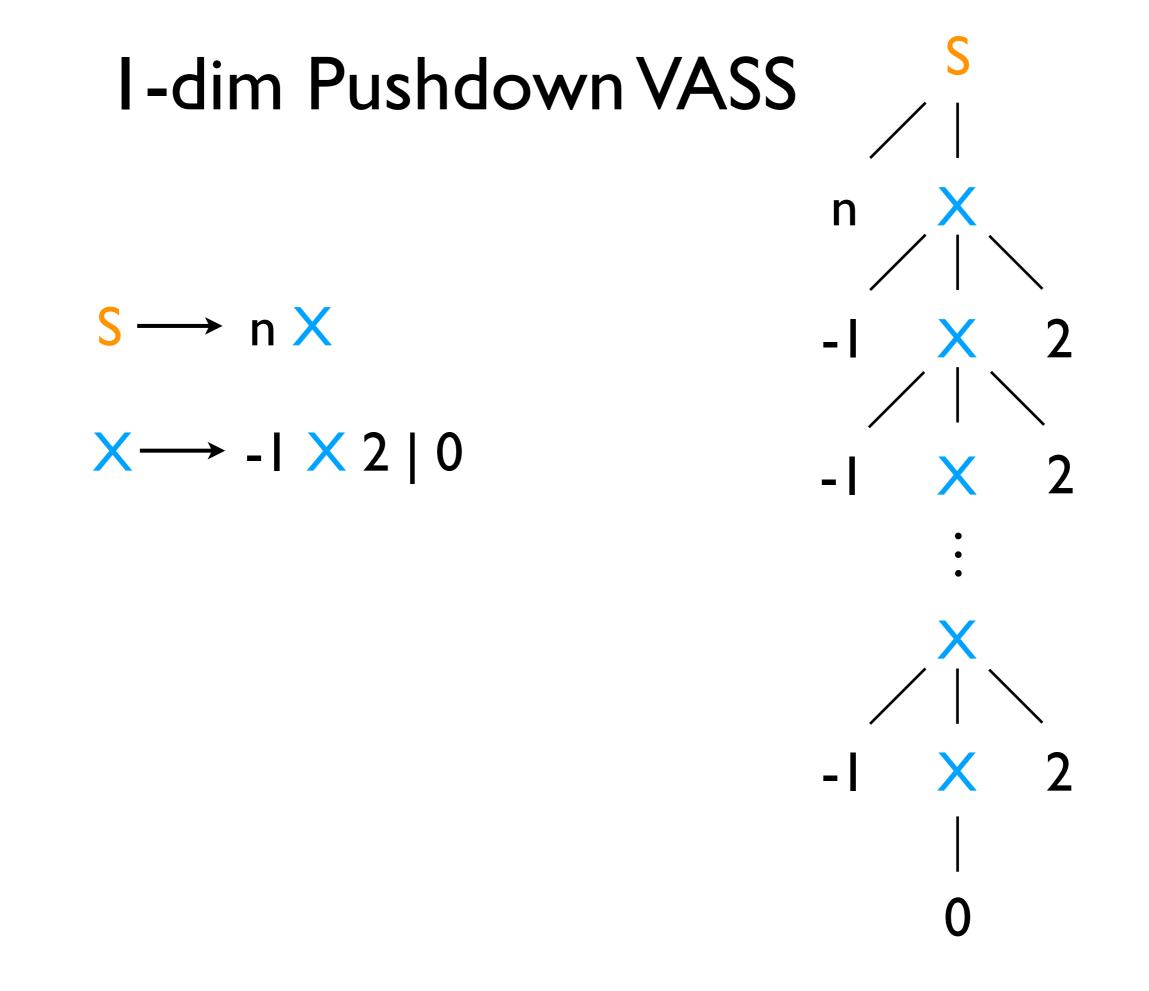


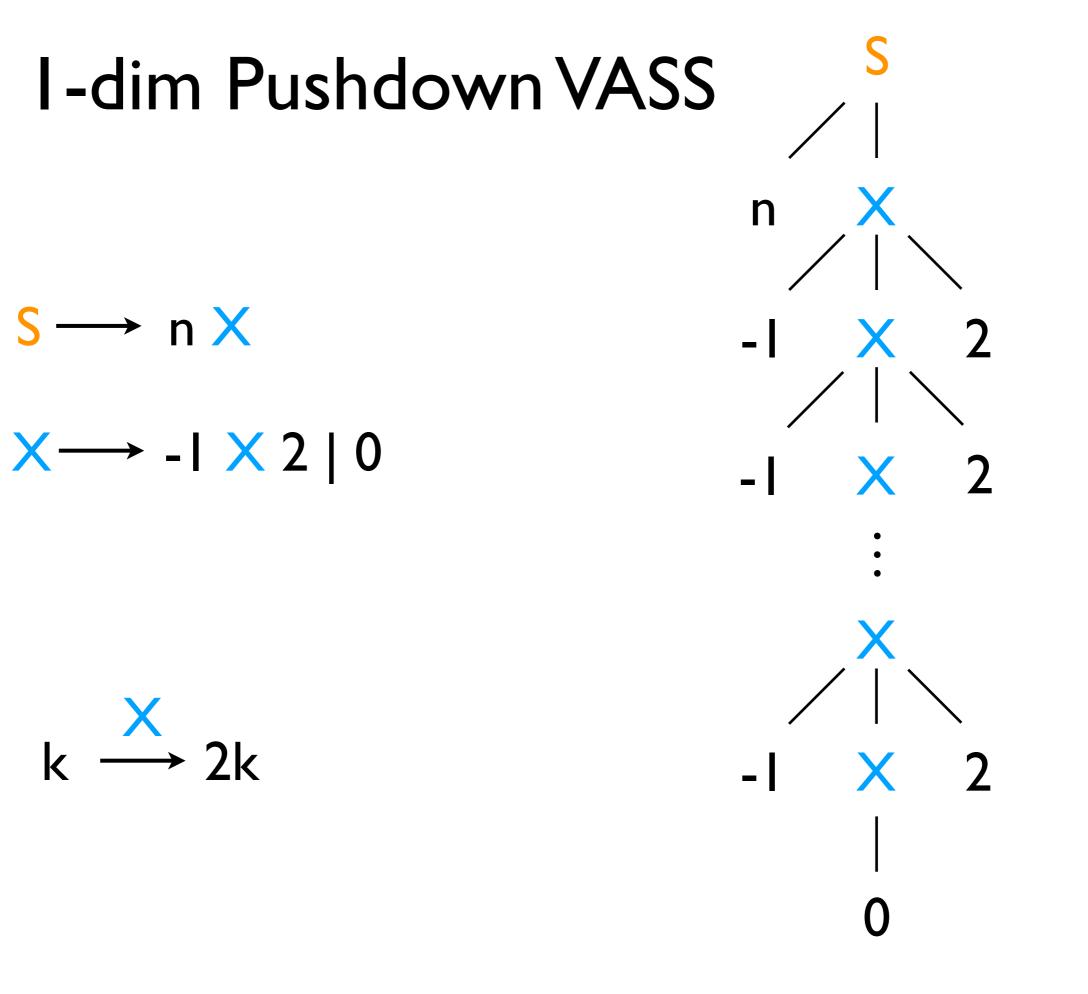


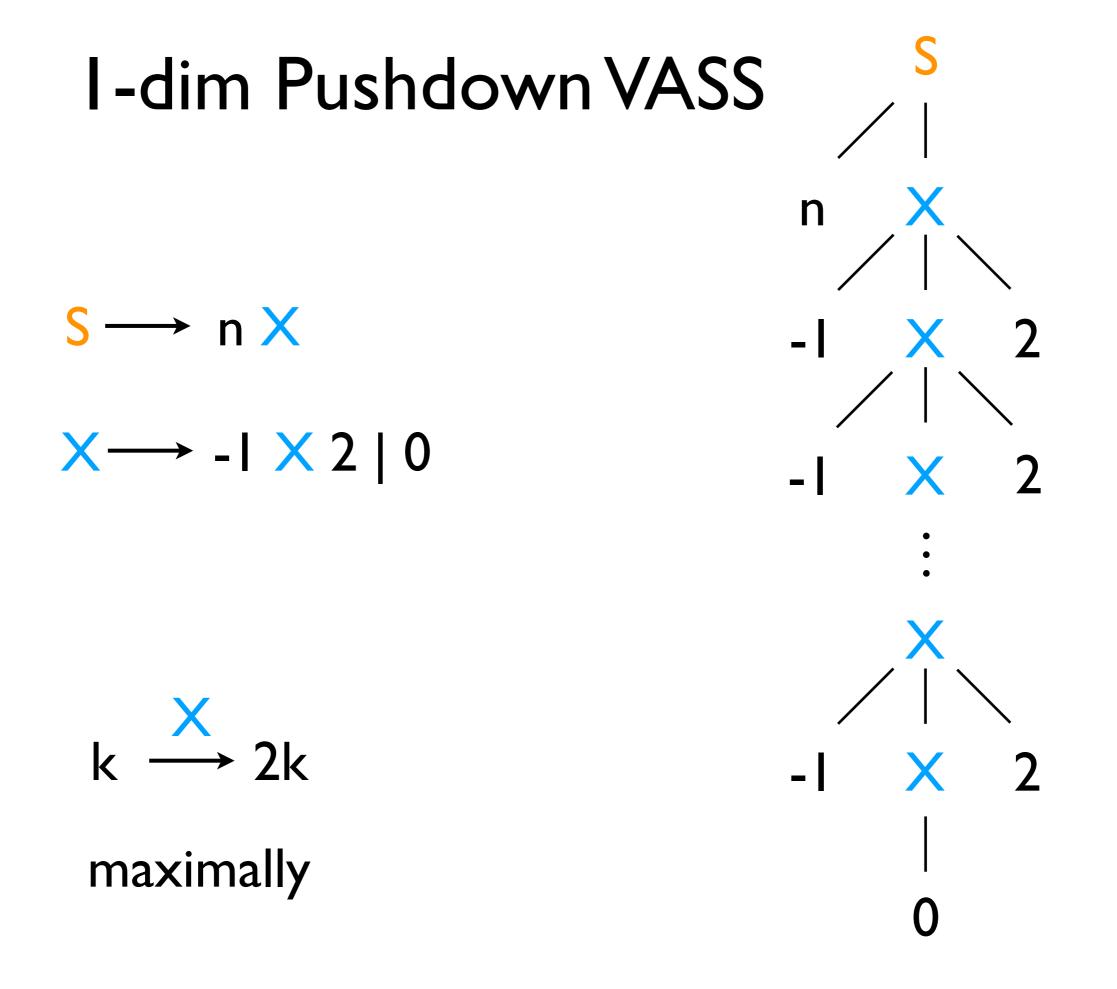


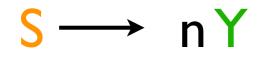








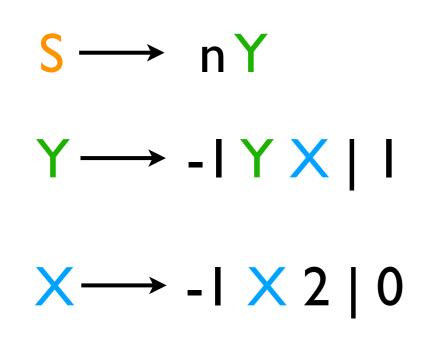


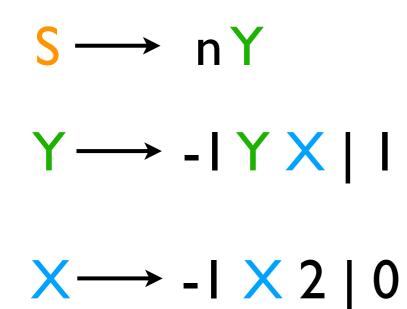


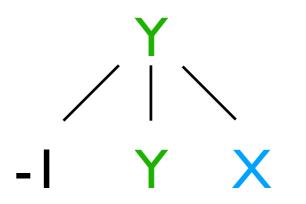
 $S \longrightarrow nY$ $Y \longrightarrow -|YX||$

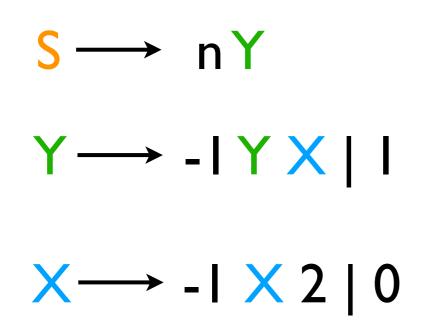
 $S \longrightarrow nY$ $Y \longrightarrow -IYX \mid I$ $X \longrightarrow -IX2 \mid 0$

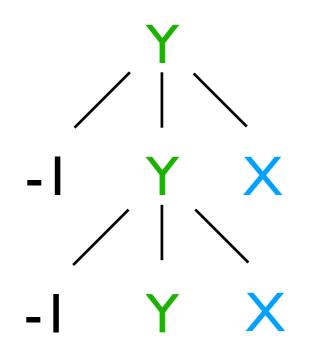
Υ

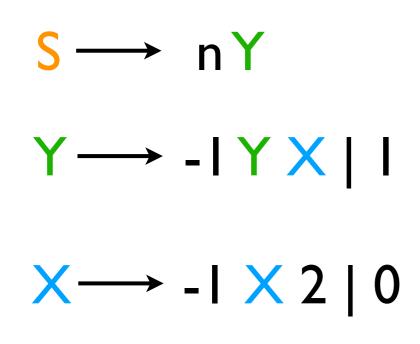


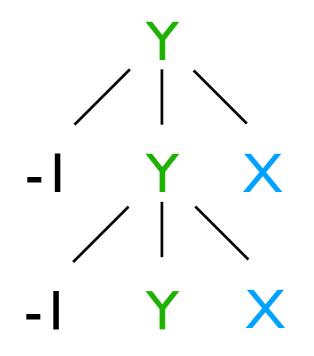




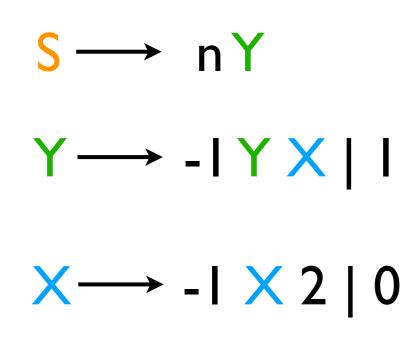


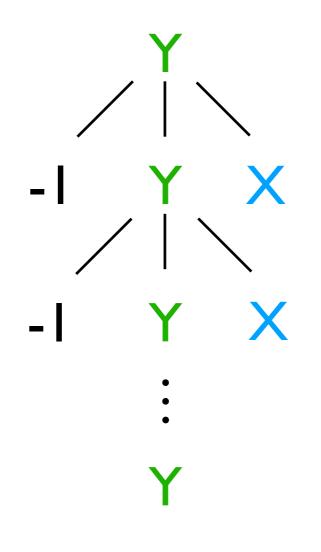


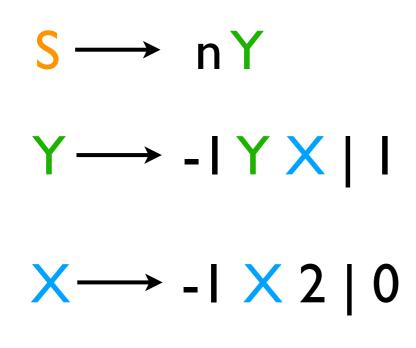


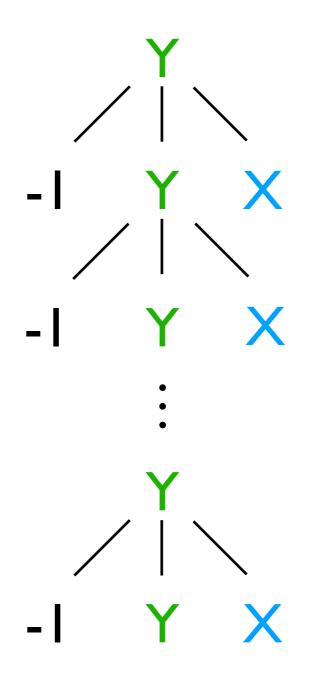


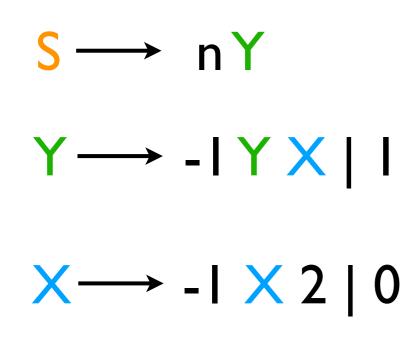
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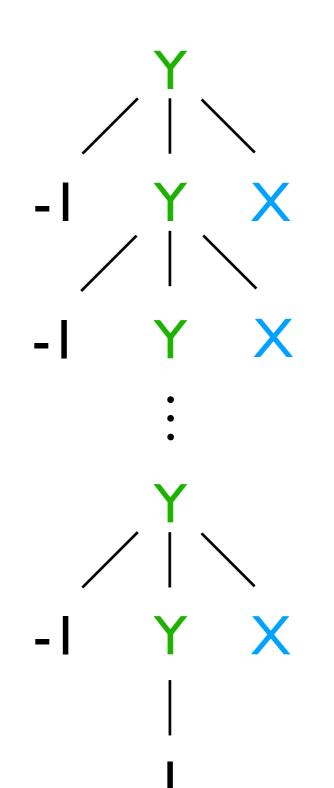


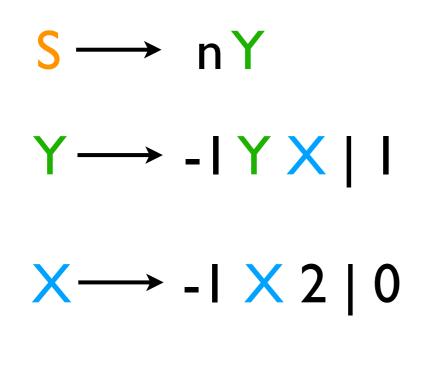




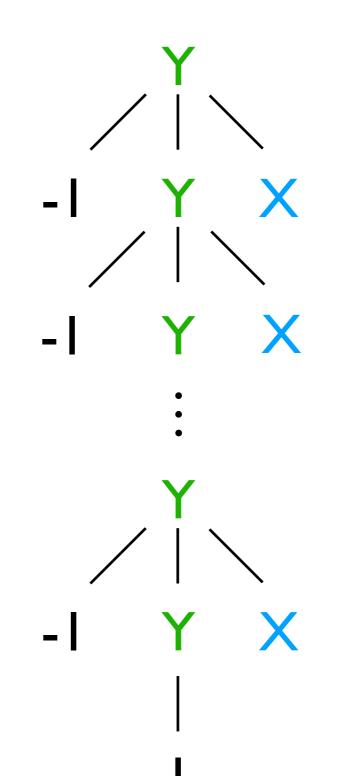


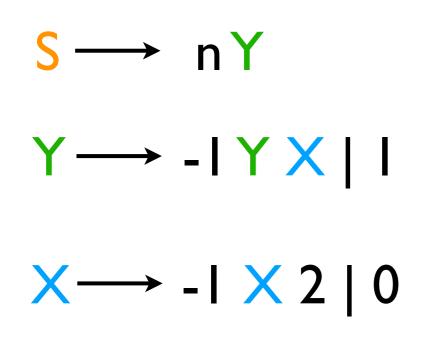


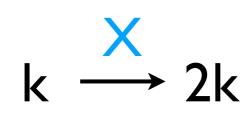




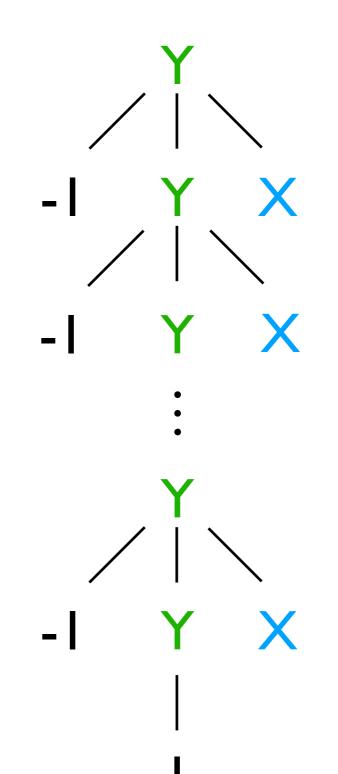












 $S \longrightarrow n Z$

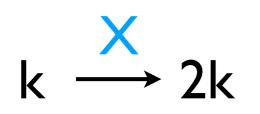
 $S \longrightarrow n Z$ $Z \longrightarrow -I ZY | I$

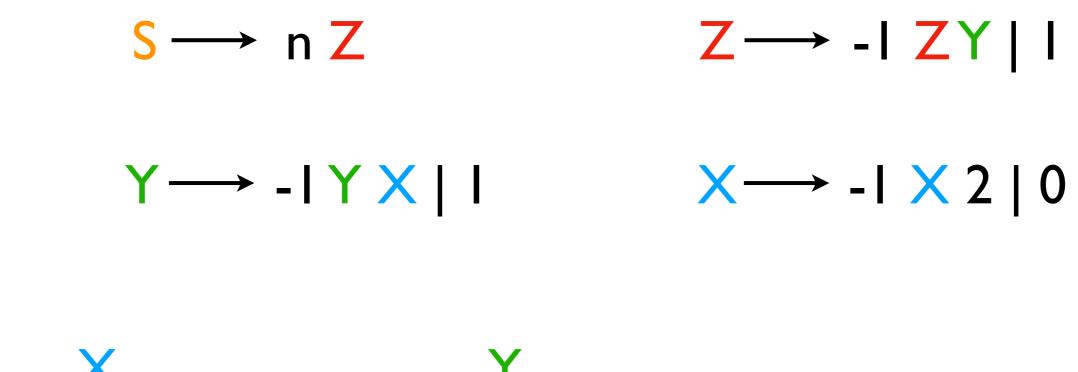


$Y \longrightarrow -|Y X||$

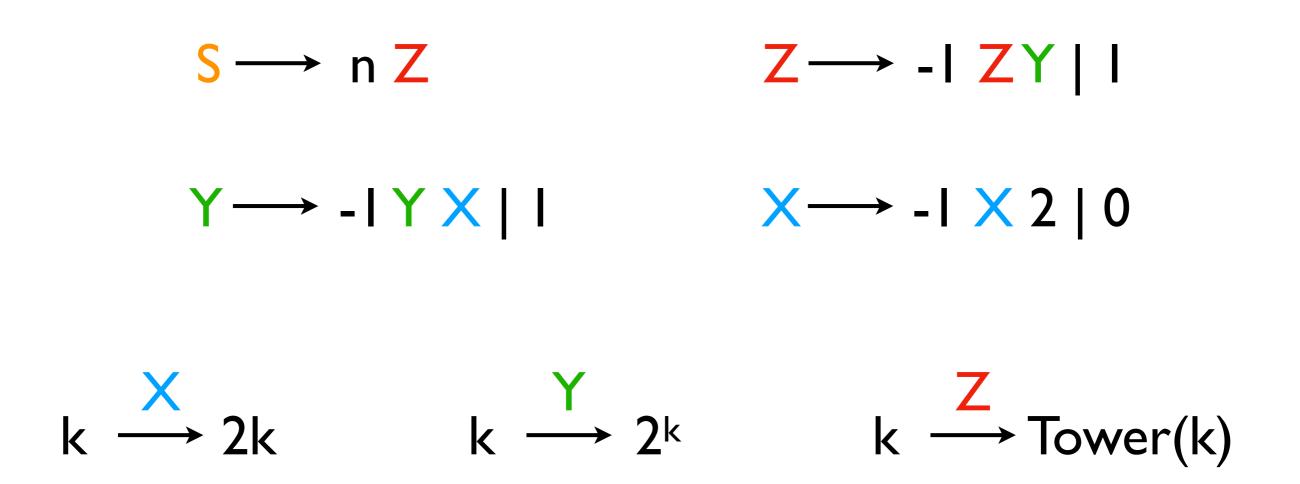


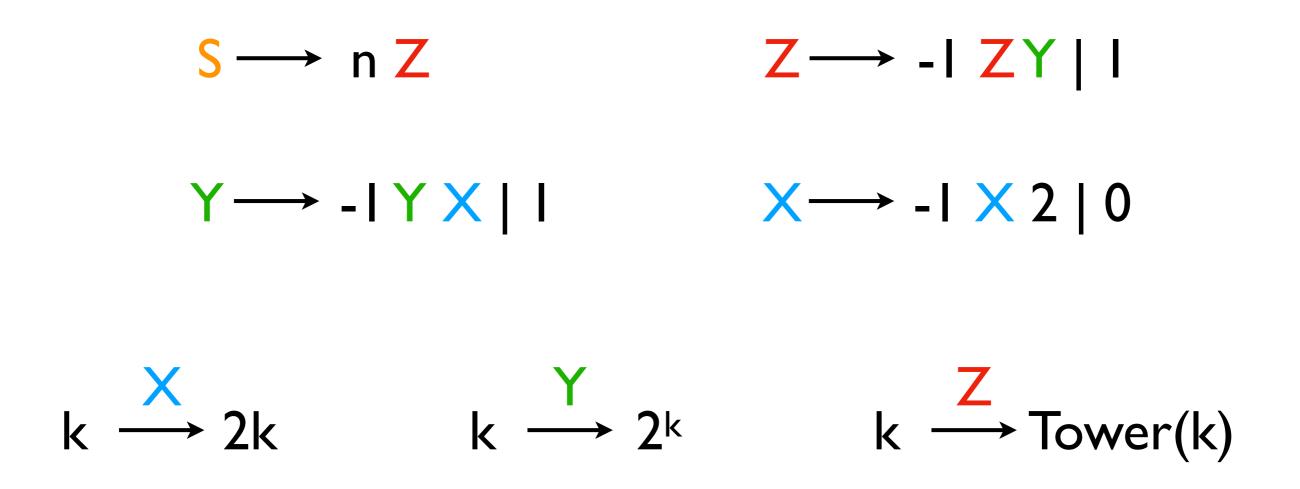






 $k \xrightarrow{X} 2k \qquad k \xrightarrow{Y} 2^k$





d+1 nonterminals: reachability set of size $F_d(n)$



Message

simple models are involved

Message

fundamental but hard research

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fundamental but hard research

still many open problems:

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still many open problems: 3-VASS

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still many open problems: 3-VASS I-PVASS

Thank you!