

A Coalgebraic Decision Procedure for WS1S

Dmitriy Traytel



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ETH zürich



Logic-Automaton Connection

WS1S

$T \mid F \mid x \in X \mid x < y \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \neg\varphi \mid \exists x. \varphi \mid \exists X. \varphi$

finite

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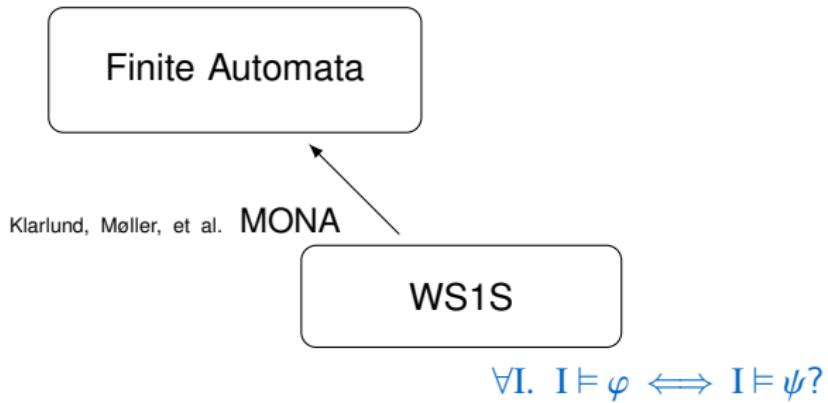
WS1S

$$\forall I. \ I \models \varphi \iff I \models \psi?$$

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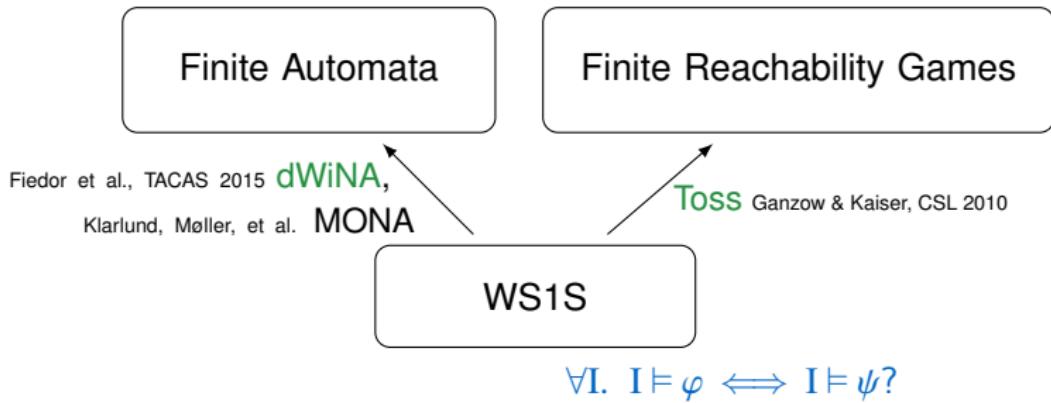
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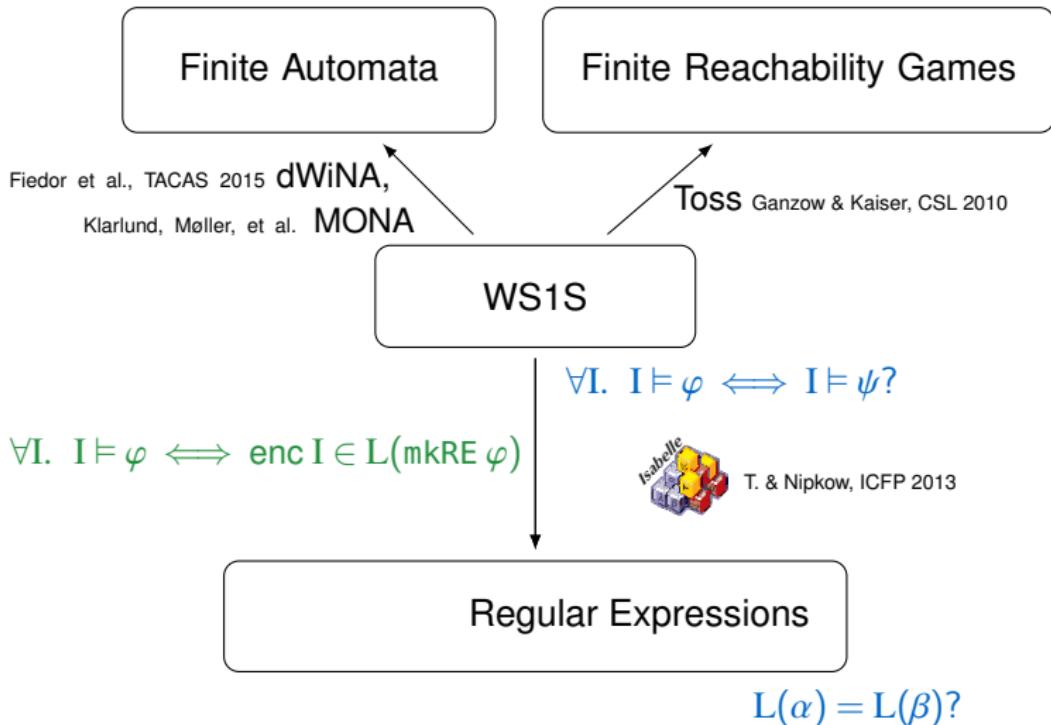
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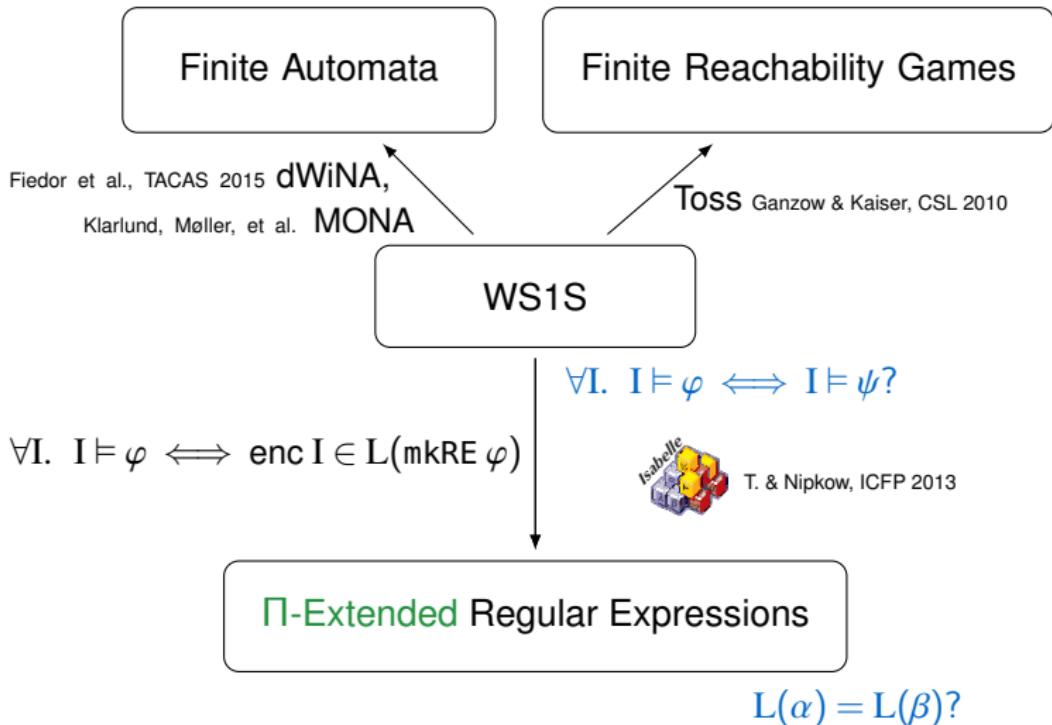
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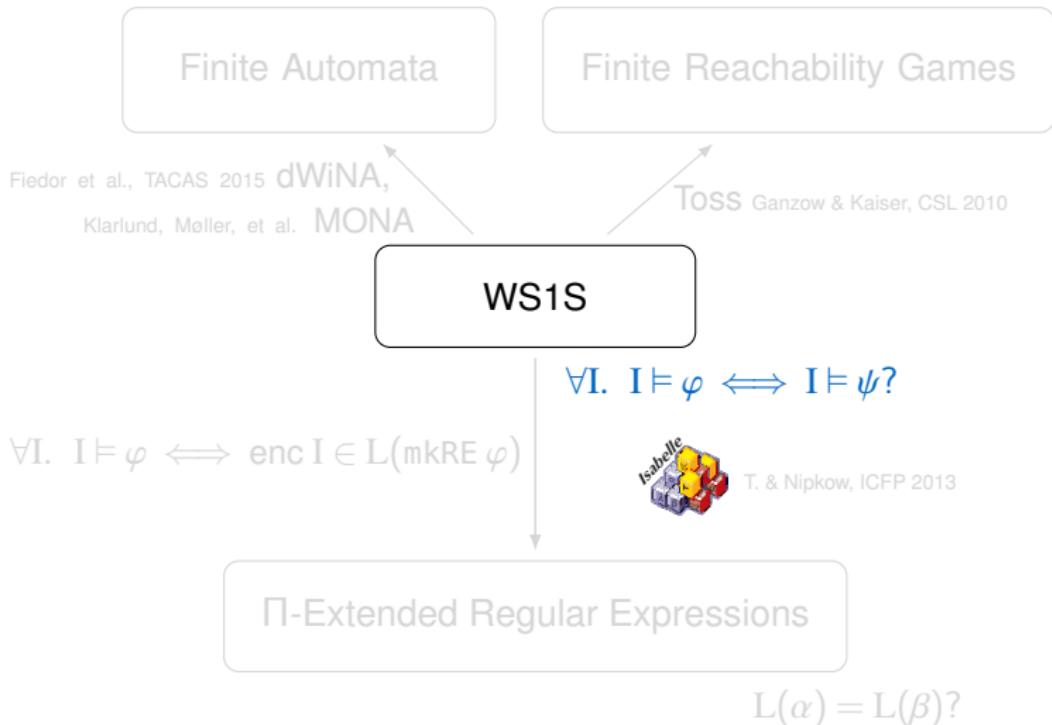
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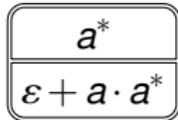
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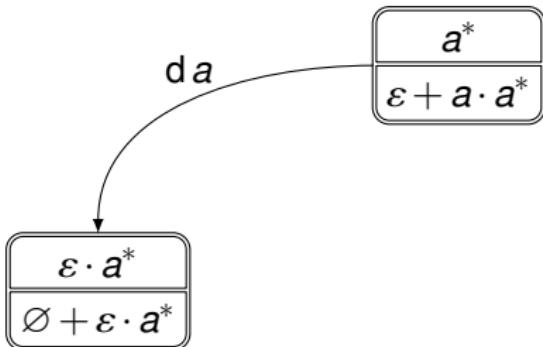
Logic-Automaton Connection



$$a^* \stackrel{?}{=} \varepsilon + a \cdot a^* \text{ for } \Sigma = \{a, b\}$$



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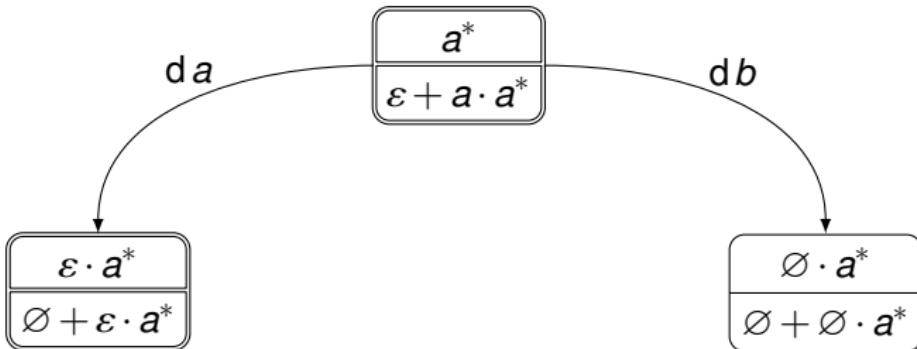


Brzozowski derivative

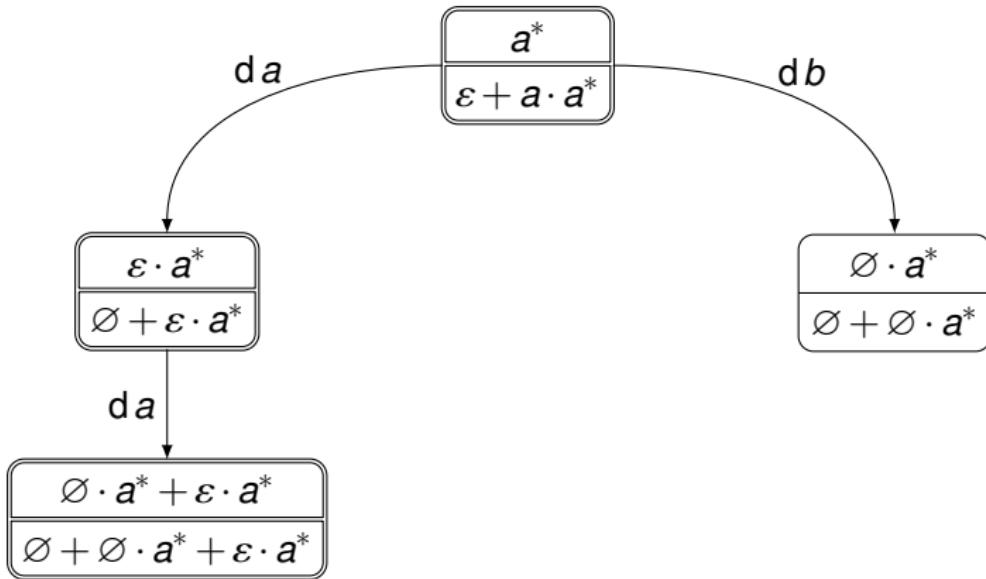
$d : \text{letter} \rightarrow \text{regex} \rightarrow \text{regex}$

$$L(d a r) = \{w \mid aw \in L(r)\}$$

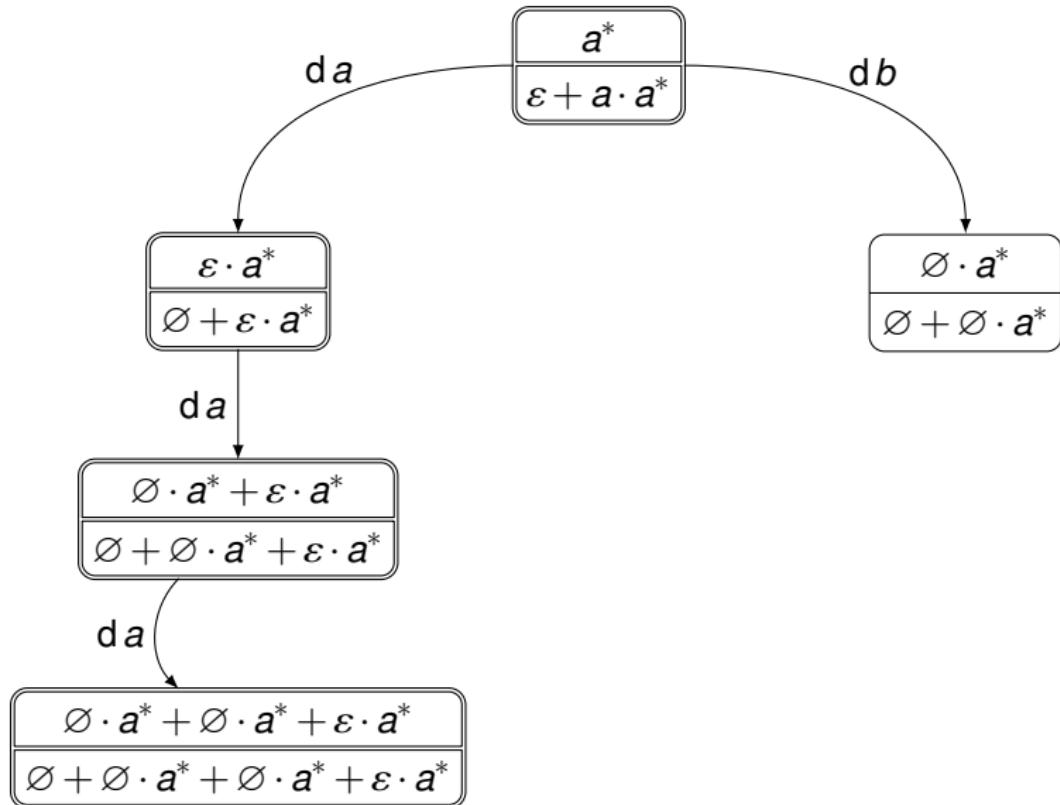
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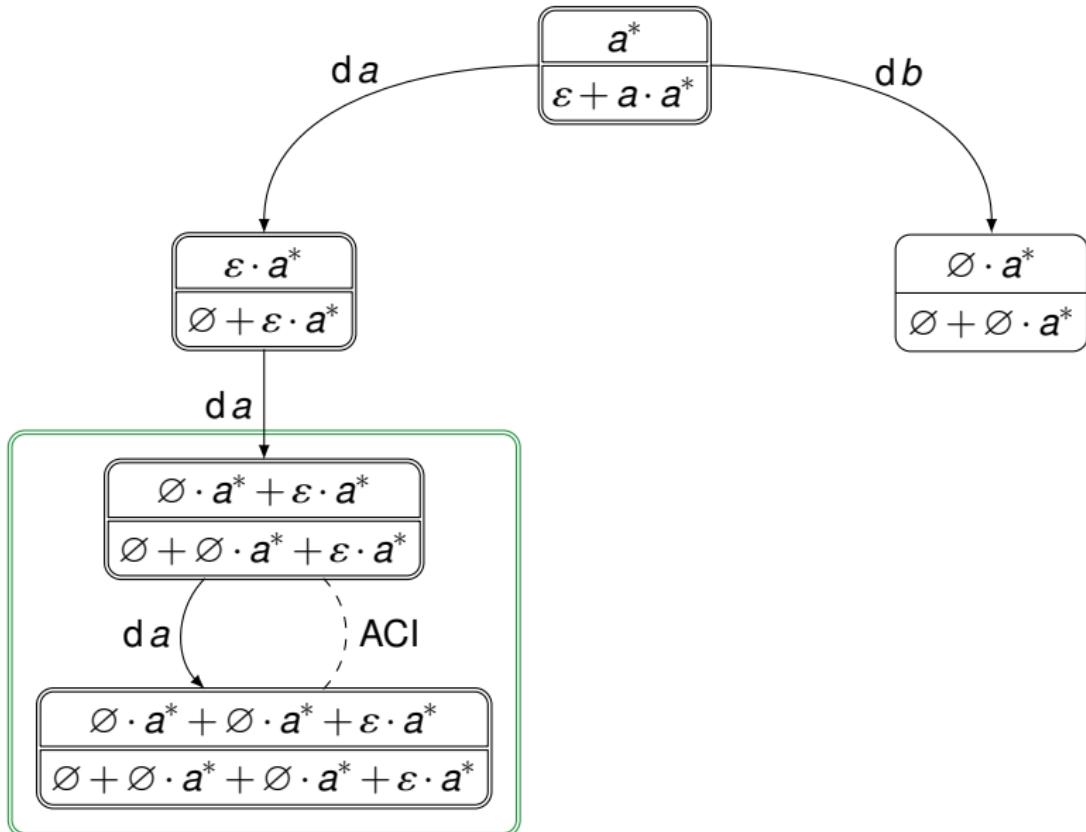
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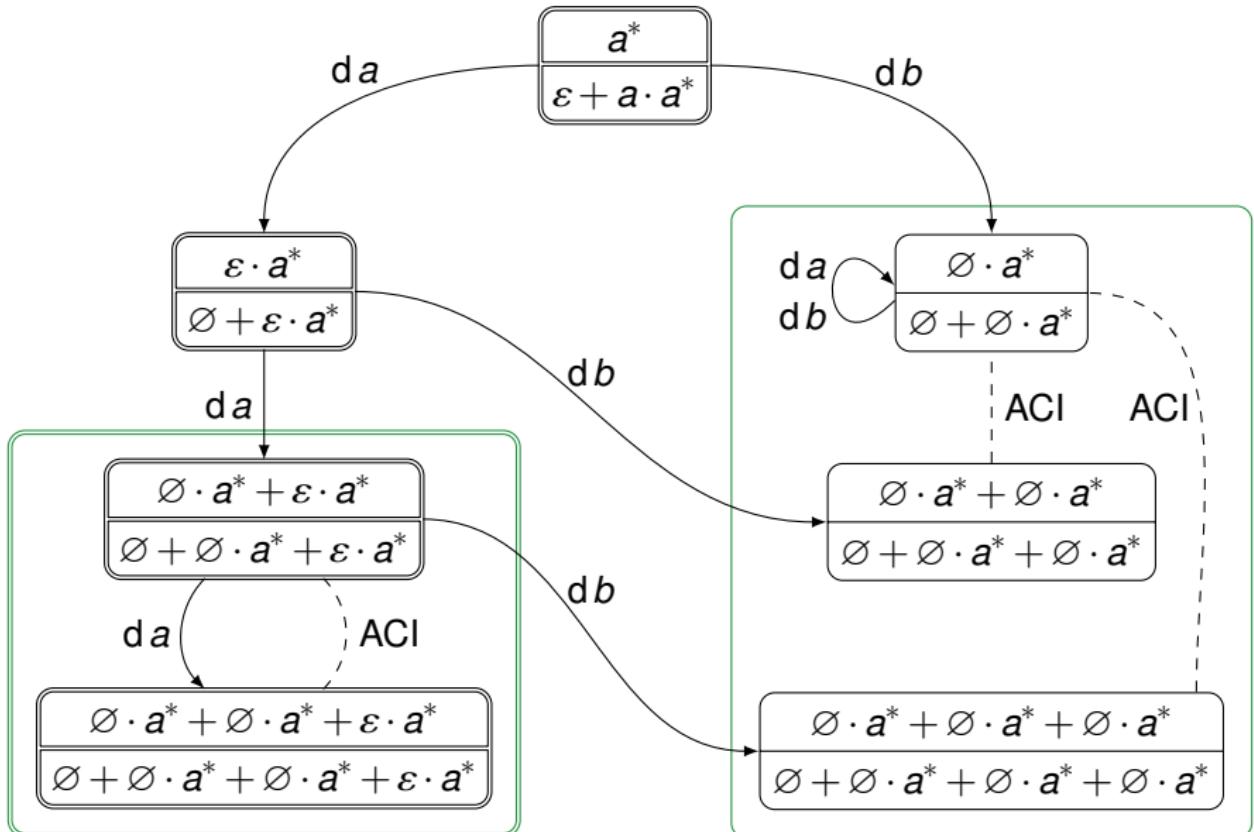
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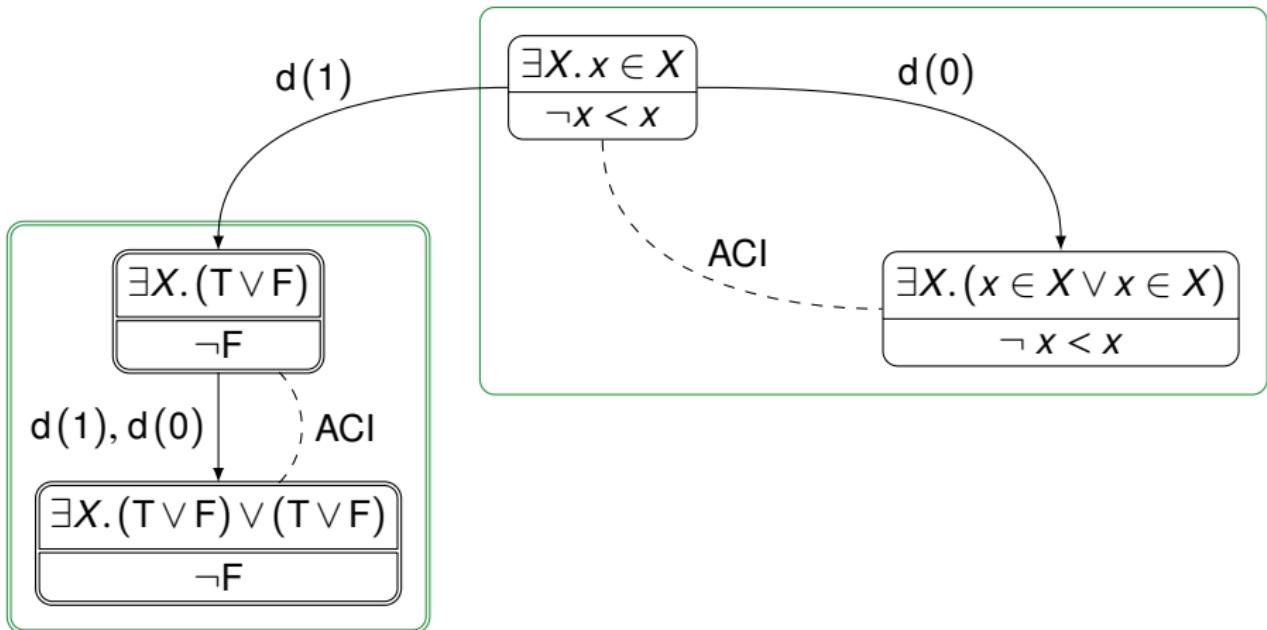
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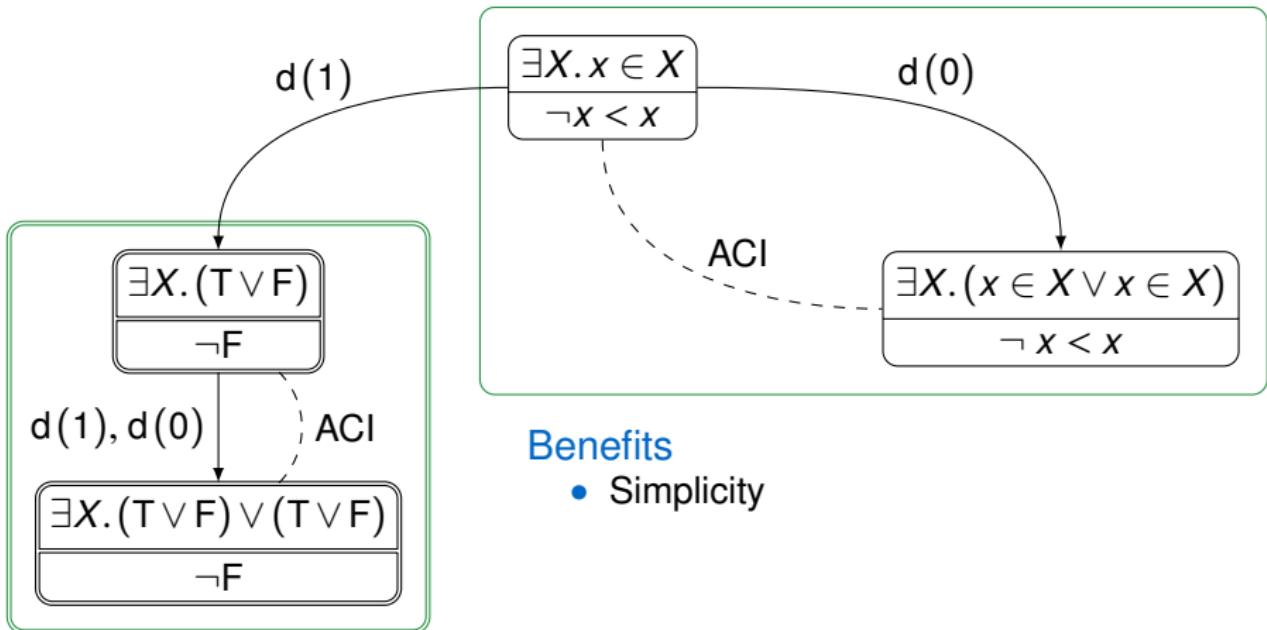
Key ingredients: $\underbrace{\text{derivative} + \varepsilon\text{-acceptance test}}_{\text{coalgebra}}$

Let's define them on WS1S formulas directly!

$$(\exists X. x \in X) \stackrel{?}{=} (\neg x < x) \text{ for } \Sigma = \{(0), (1)\}$$



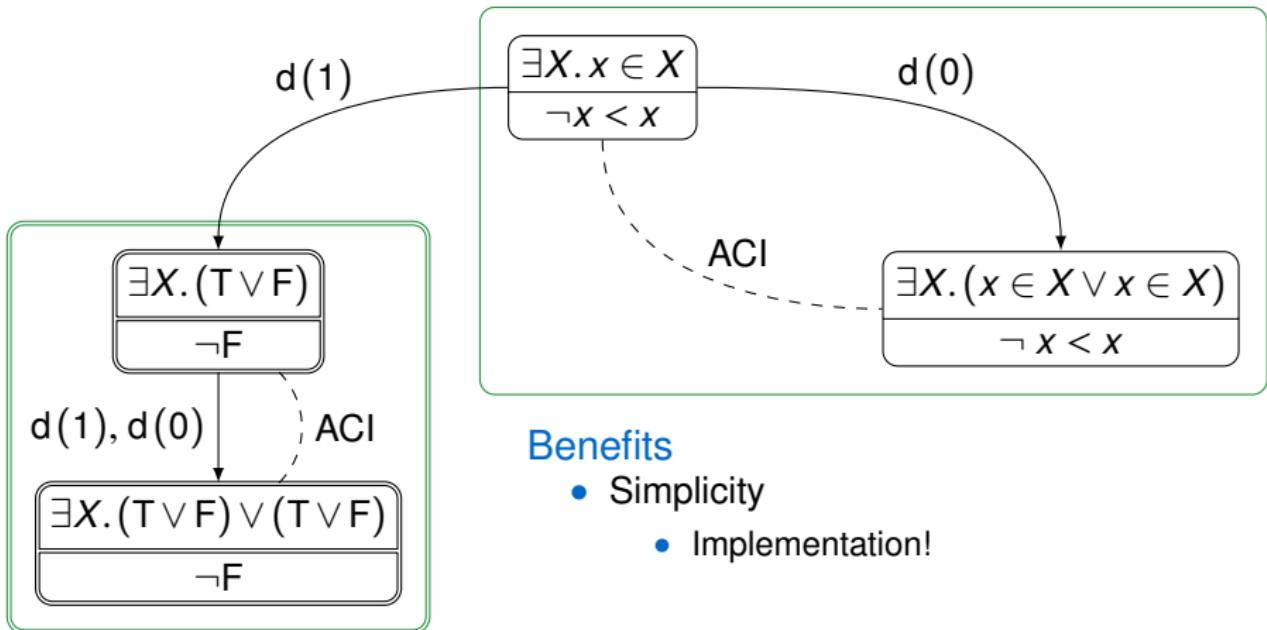
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Benefits

- Simplicity

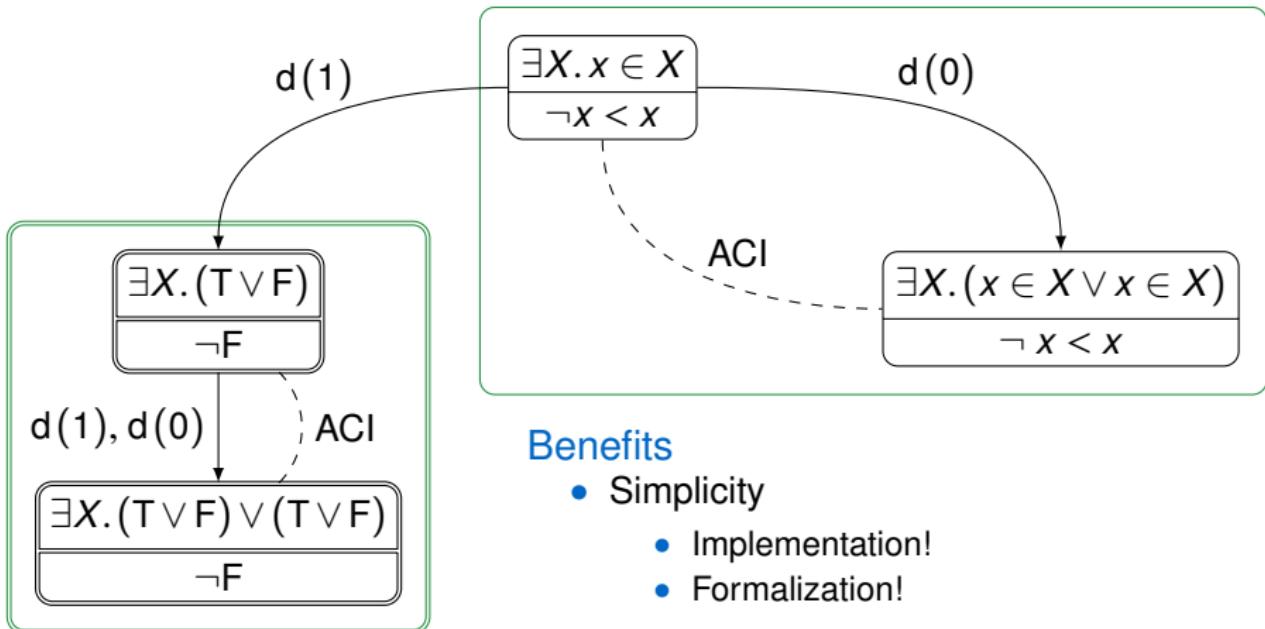
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Benefits

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- Implementation!

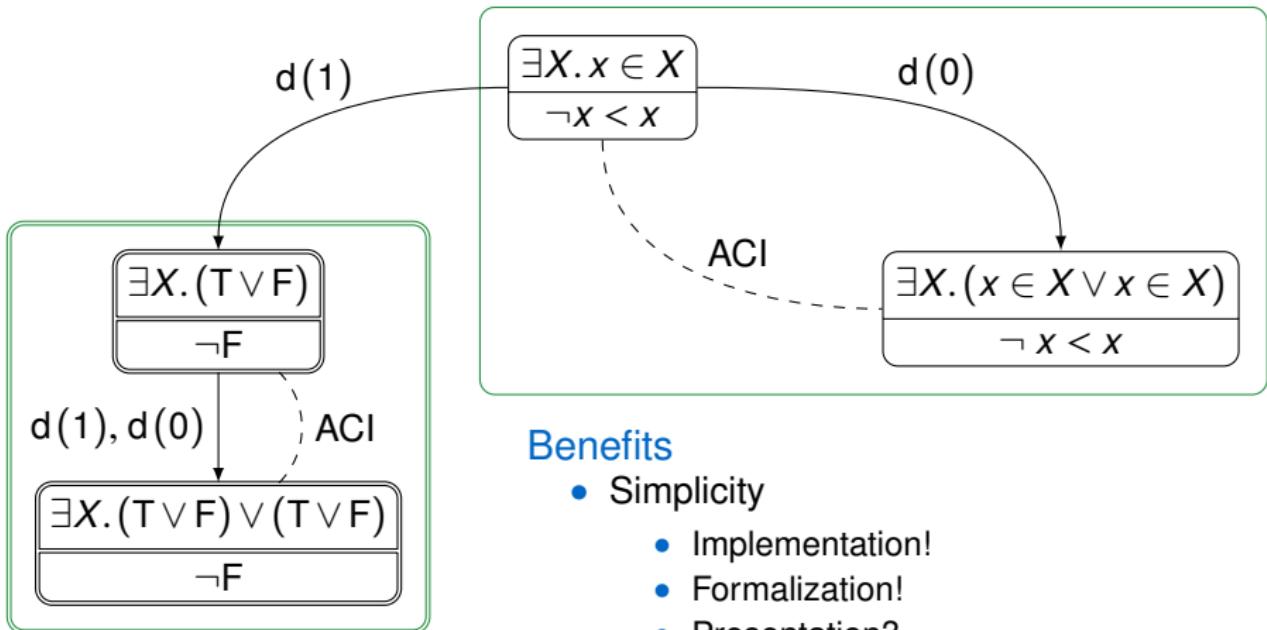
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Benefits

- Simplicity
- Implementation!
- Formalization!

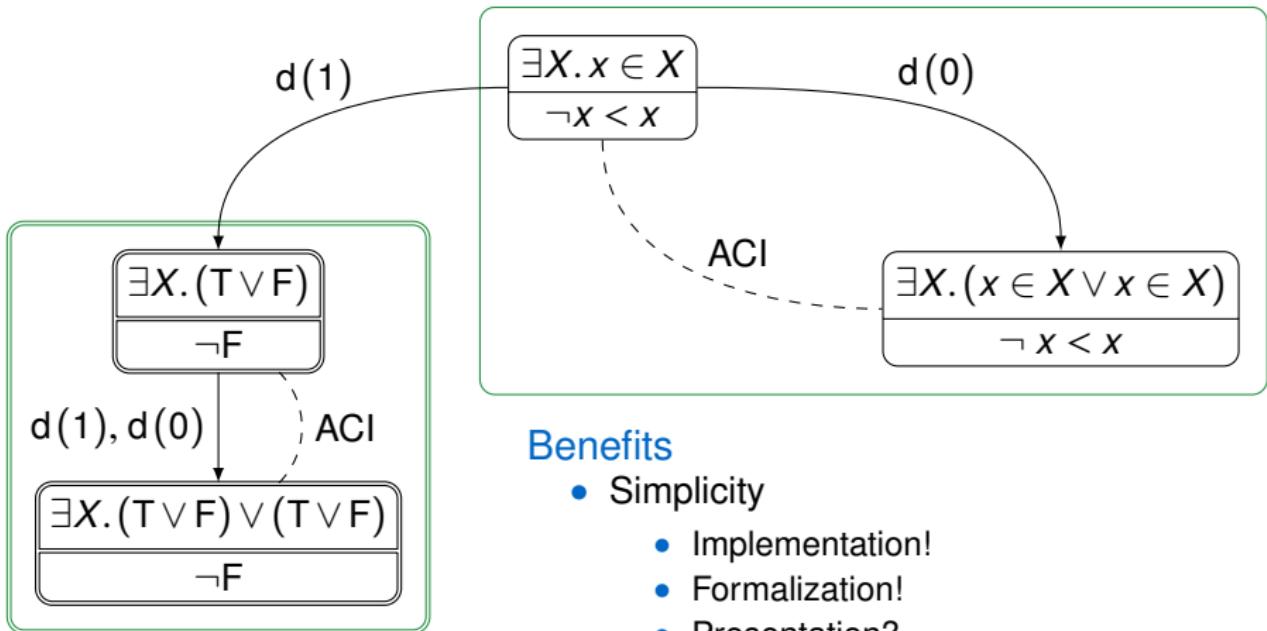
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- Simplicity
- Implementation!
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- Presentation?

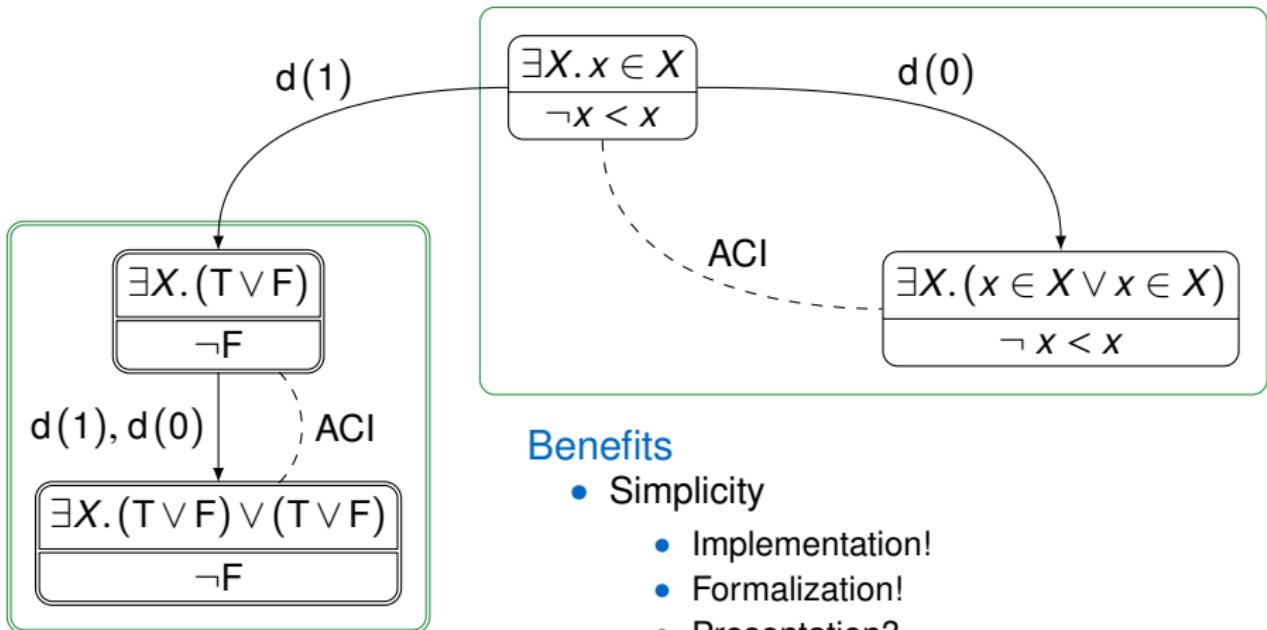
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 - Implementation!
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- Efficiency?

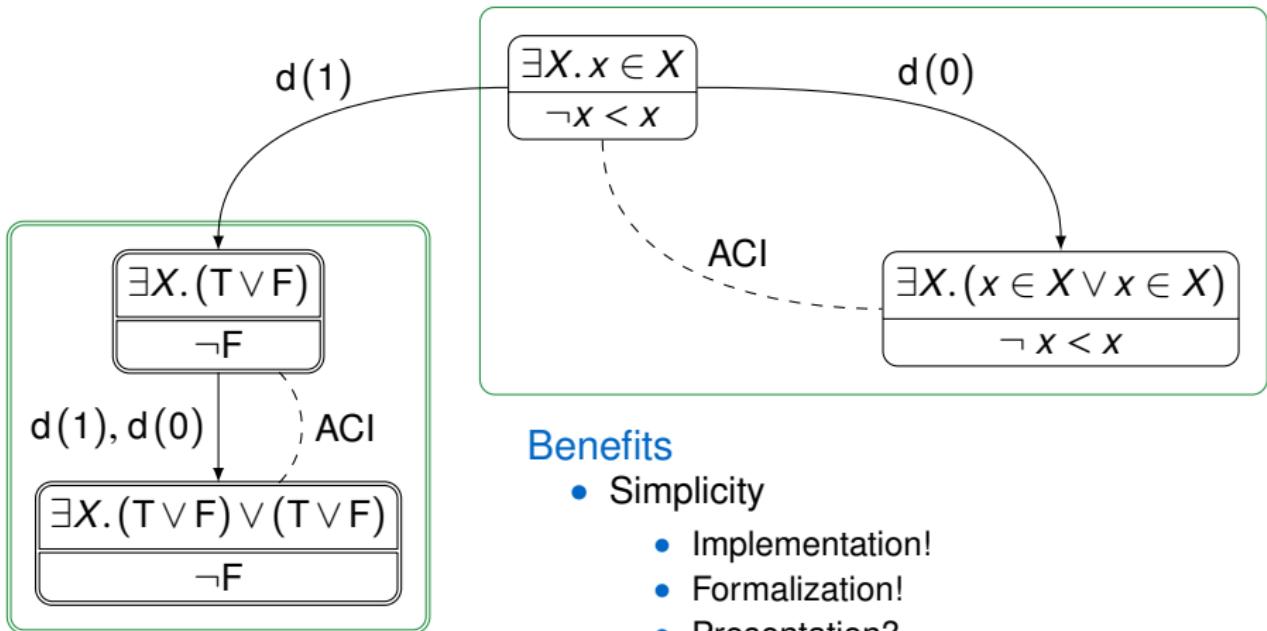
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Benefits

- Simplicity
 - Implementation!
 - Formalization!
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- Efficiency?
 - vs. MONA

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Benefits

- Simplicity
 - Implementation!
 - Formalization!
 - Presentation?
- Efficiency?
 - vs. MONA
 - MonaCo (Pous & T., ongoing work)

Interlude I: Encoding of Interpretations

$$I = \begin{cases} X \mapsto \{1, 2, 3\} \\ Y \mapsto \{0, 2\} \\ Z \mapsto \{3\} \end{cases}$$

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↓
enc

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tail

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Interlude I: Encoding of Interpretations

$$I \models \varphi \iff \text{TAIL } I \models d(\text{HEAD } I) \varphi$$

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Interlude I: Encoding of Interpretations

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \varphi$$

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Minimum is the assigned value

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Does $x \mapsto \{1, 2, 3\}$ satisfy $\text{FO } x$?

No, only singleton sets do

→ my Ph.D. thesis draft

Yes, all non-empty sets do
Minimum is the assigned value

→ here (also used in MONA)

Derivative

$d : \text{letter} \rightarrow \text{formula} \rightarrow \text{formula}$

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$$d v (x \in X) = \begin{cases} x \in X & \text{if } \neg v[x] \\ T & \text{if } v[x] \wedge v[X] \\ F & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$d v (x < y) = \begin{cases} x < y & \text{if } \neg v[x] \wedge \neg v[y] \\ FO y & \text{if } v[x] \wedge \neg v[y] \\ F & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$d v (\varphi \vee \psi) = d v \varphi \vee d v \psi$$

$$d v (\neg \varphi) = \neg d v \varphi$$

$$d v (\exists X. \varphi) = \exists X. (d (v_{X \mapsto 1}) \varphi \vee d (v_{X \mapsto 0}) \varphi)$$

Acceptance Test

$\varepsilon : \text{formula} \rightarrow \text{bool}$

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$$\varepsilon (FO x) = 0$$

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$$\varepsilon (\varphi \vee \psi) = \varepsilon \varphi \vee \varepsilon \psi$$

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Any objections?

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Any objections?

Yes, this decides M2L(Str), not WS1S.

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Careful with trailing zeros!

Trailing Zeros

$$y \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \models \quad x < y$$

Trailing Zeros

$$\begin{array}{ll} y & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \models \varphi \\ x & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \models x < y \\ x & [0] [1] [0] [0] \models \exists y. x < y \end{array}$$

Trailing Zeros

$$y \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \models \varphi \\ x \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \models x < y$$

$$x \quad [0] \ [1] \ [0] \ [0] \models \exists y. x < y$$

$$[] [] [] [] \models \forall x. \exists y. x < y$$

Trailing Zeros

		φ	$\varepsilon \varphi$
y	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x < y$	0
x	$[0] [1] [0] [0]$	$\exists y. x < y$	0
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Trailing Zeros

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For WS1S: *futurize* formula before applying ε

Trailing Zeros

		φ	$\varepsilon \varphi$
y	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x < y$	0
x	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\exists y. x < y$	0
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\forall x. \exists y. x < y$	0

For WS1S: *futurize* formula before applying ε

futurize = derive *from the right* by $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^*$ under quantifiers

Trailing Zeros

		φ	$\varepsilon \varphi$
y	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x < y$	0
x	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\exists y. x < y$	0
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\forall x. \exists y. x < y$	0

For WS1S: *futurize* formula before applying ε

futurize = derive *from the right* by $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^*$ under quantifiers \rightarrow paper

Altogether

A decision procedure for WS1S_{that}

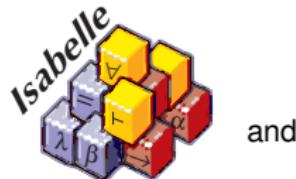
Altogether

A decision procedure for WS1S_{that}
operates on formulas directly_{and}

Altogether

A decision procedure for WS1S_{that}
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is verified in

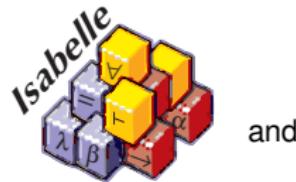


and

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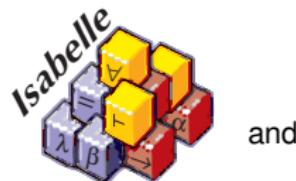
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outperforms MONA on carefully selected examples.

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Thanks. Questions?

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