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Weighted automata:  
To be decidable, or not to be decidable...  
that is the question.

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Laure Daviaud  
University of East Anglia

And today we talk about...

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First part: weighted automata

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Second part: weighted automata

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→ General stuff, a bit of a survey around decidability

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First part: weighted automata

→ General stuff, a bit of a survey around decidability

Second part: weighted automata

→ A specific result on max-plus automata

# Part I

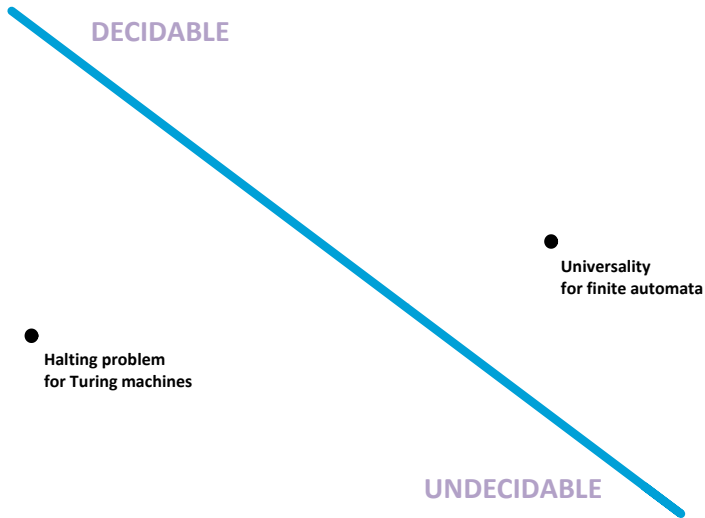
# A split world

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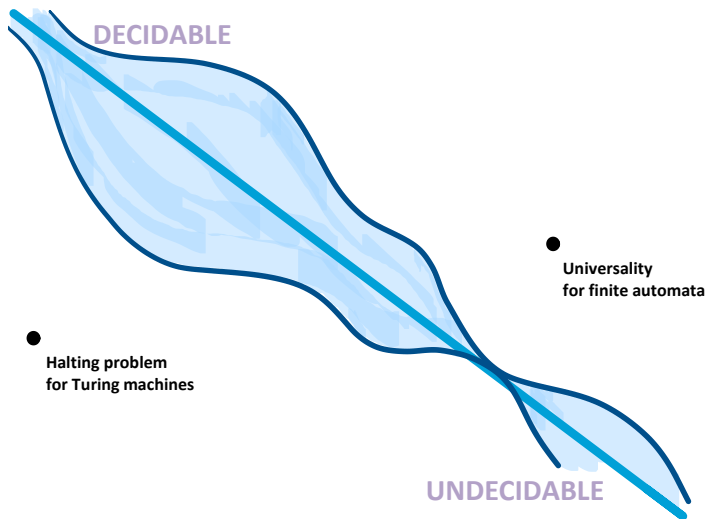
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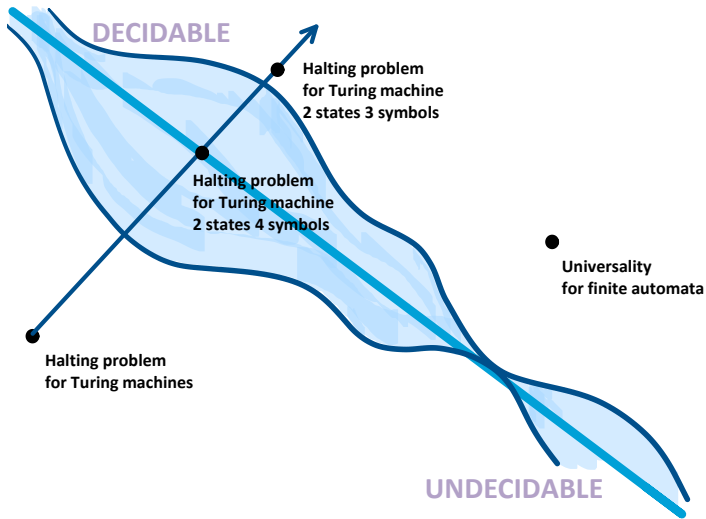


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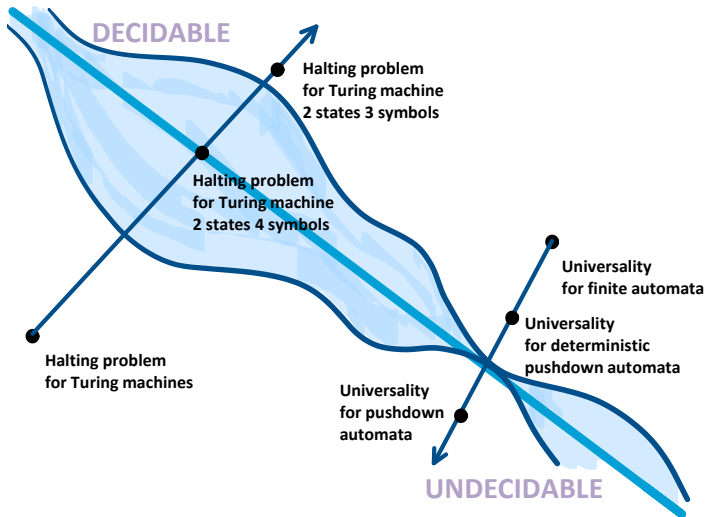
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# A split world



# A split world



# Weighted automata

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## Weighted automata:

- Finite non deterministic automata with weights (e.g. real values) on transitions
- Computes a function:

$$\Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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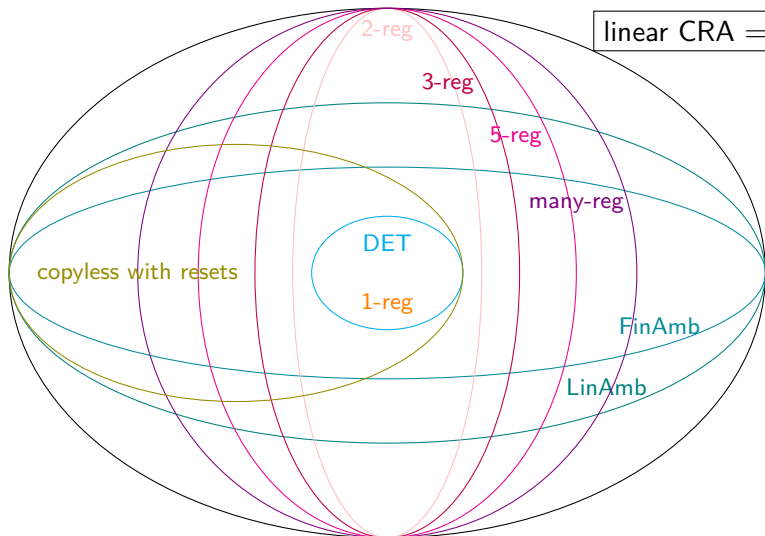
## Cost register automata:

- Deterministic automaton with write-only registers storing weights (e.g. real values)
- Computes a function:

$$\Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

# Classes

linear CRA = WA



# The decision problems

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- Can I compute the same function with a simpler model?  
Determinisation, Ambiguity, Register complexity...

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Equivalence, Containment, Big-O...

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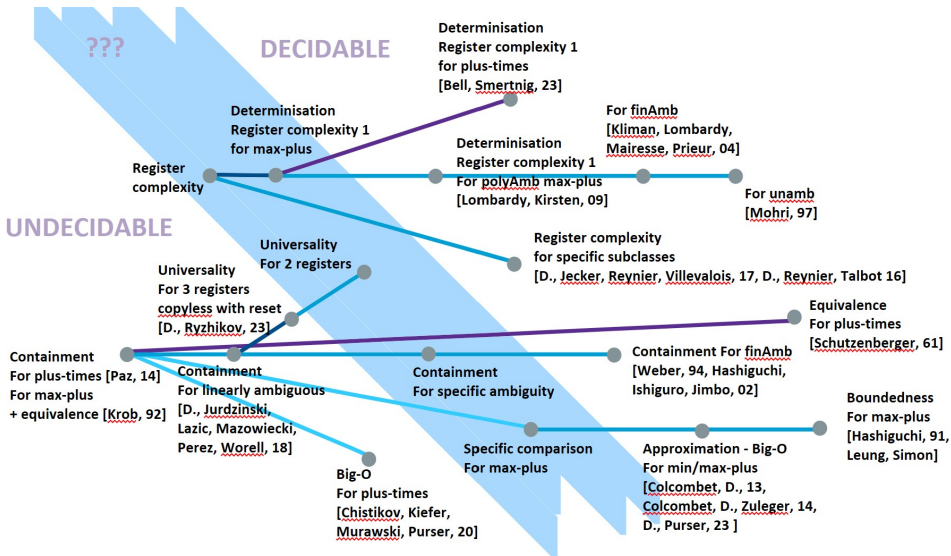
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Boundedness, Universality, Approximation, Value...

# The decision problems

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  - Can I describe the function computed by a model?  
Boundedness, Universality, Approximation, Value...
- $(\mathbb{R}, +, \times)$   
→  $(\mathbb{N}, \max, +)$

# Some results - this is not exhaustive!



## Part II

# Big-O for max-plus

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## Big-O Problem

Given two max-plus automata computing functions  $f$  and  $g$ , is  $f$  big-O of  $g$ ?

There exists  $C$  such that for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $f(w) \leq Cg(w) + C$

# Big-O for max-plus

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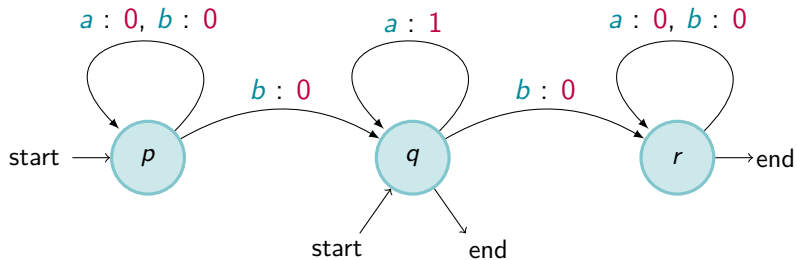
There exists  $C$  such that for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $f(w) \leq Cg(w) + C$

Theorem [D., Purser]

The big-O problem is PSPACE-complete for max-plus automata.



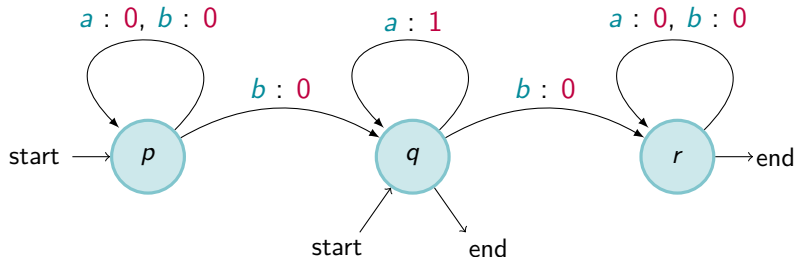
# An example of max-plus automata



$$\Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{-\infty\}$$

- weights in  $\mathbb{N}$

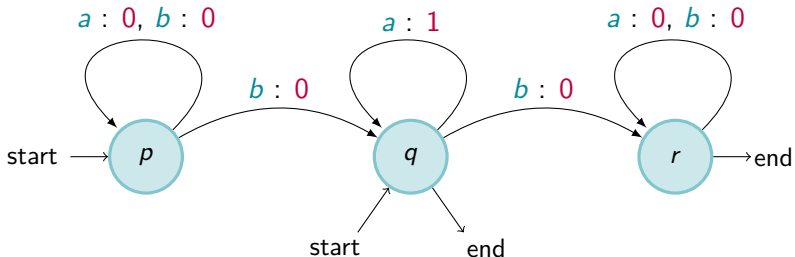
# An example of max-plus automata



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- weights in  $\mathbb{N}$
- run  $\rightarrow$  **sum** the weights

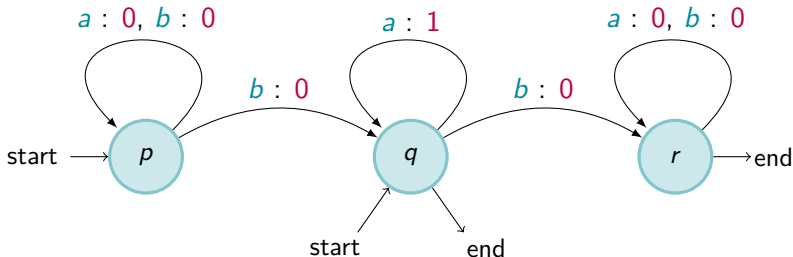
# An example of max-plus automata



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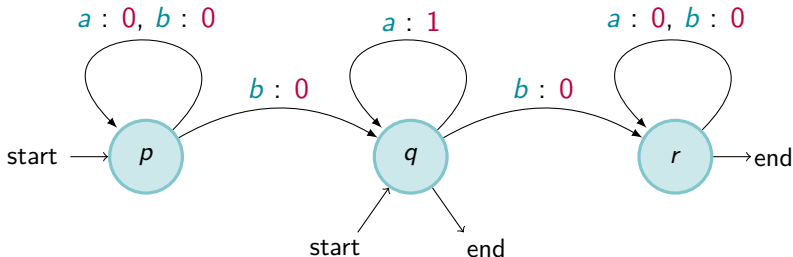


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What is computed on *aaabbaabbbbaaaaabaa*?

# An example of max-plus automata



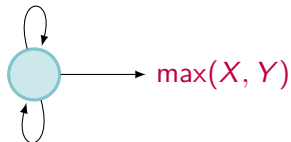
$$\Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{-\infty\}$$

- weights in  $\mathbb{N}$
- run  $\rightarrow$  **sum** the weights
- word  $\rightarrow$  **max** of the accepting runs labelled by the word (or  $-\infty$ )  
What is computed on *aaabbaabbbaaaaabaa*?  
 $w \mapsto$  **maximal** number of consecutive *a*'s in  $w$

## Same example with registers

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$$a: \begin{cases} X := X + 1 \\ Y := Y \end{cases}$$

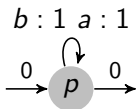


$$b: \begin{cases} X := 0 \\ Y := \max(X, Y) \end{cases}$$

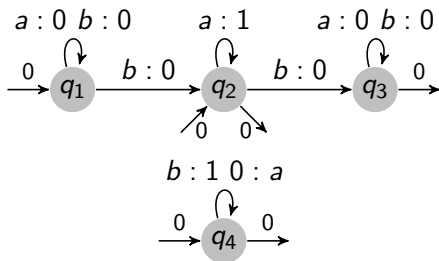
# Our running example

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*A*

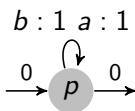


*B*

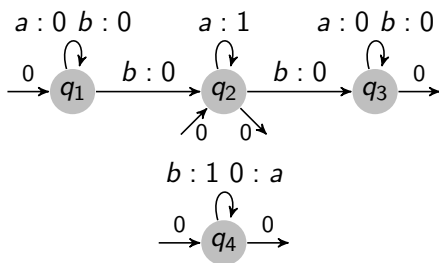


# Our running example

$\mathcal{A}$



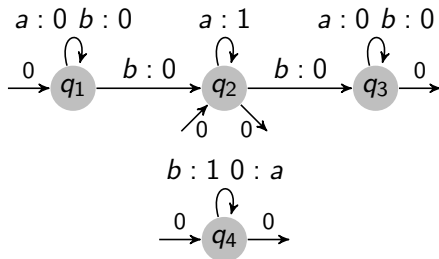
$\mathcal{B}$



$\mathcal{B}$ :  $w \mapsto \max$  of number of  $b$ 's and number of consecutive  $a$ 's in  $w$



## And matrices...



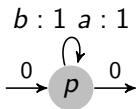
$$M(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & - & - \\ - & 1 & - & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & - & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

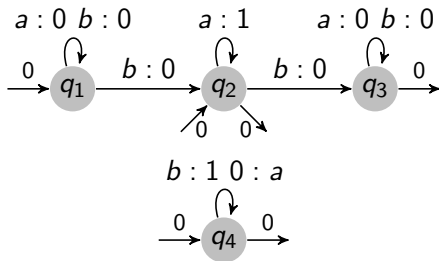
with  $(I)_{q_1} = (I)_{q_2} = (I)_{q_4} = (F)_{q_2} = (F)_{q_3} = (F)_{q_4} = 0$

# Witnesses

*A*

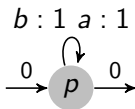


*B*

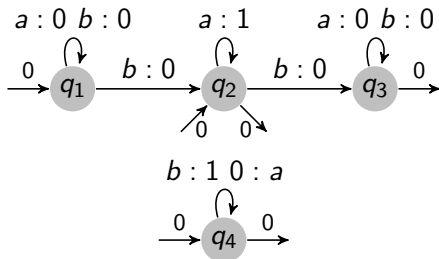


# Witnesses

*A*



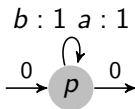
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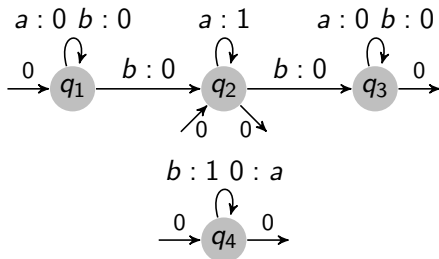
Key sequence:  $(a^n b)^n a^n$

# Witnesses

*A*



*B*



Key sequence:  $(a^n b)^n a^n$

$$\left( n^2, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & n & n & - \\ - & - & n & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & n \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

# Witnesses

---

$$\left( n^2, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & n & n & - \\ - & - & n & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & n \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Becomes:

$$\left( \infty, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & - \\ - & - & 1 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

- $-$ : no run at all
- $0$ : all runs have weight 0
- $1$ : some runs with positive weights but not the largest growth rate
- $\infty$ : runs with largest growth rate

# Game plan

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**Aim:** Decide some property  $P$  on an abstract model  $M$

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**Aim:** Decide some property  $P$  on an abstract model  $M$

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→ Find the right operations on  $S$  to capture  $P$  (no more, no less)

# Game plan

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**Aim:** Decide some property  $P$  on an abstract model  $M$

→ Find the right finite algebraic structure  $S$  to represent  $M$

→ Find the right operations on  $S$  to capture  $P$  (no more, no less)

→ Identify witnesses, present in  $S$  if and only if  $M$  satisfies  $P$

## Running example

---

$$a = (p, 1, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & - & - \\ - & 1 & - & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \text{ and } b = (p, 1, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & - & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

## Running example

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$$ab = (p, 1, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & - & - \\ - & - & 1 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix}) \quad bb = (p, 1, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

## Running example

---

→ Sharp

$$a^\# = (p, \infty, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & - & - \\ - & \infty & - & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \quad a^\# b = (p, \infty, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & - & - \\ - & - & \infty & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$a^\# b a^\# b = (p, \infty, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty & - \\ - & - & \infty & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$(a^\# b a^\# b)^\# = (p, \infty, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty & - \\ - & - & \infty & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & \infty \end{pmatrix})$$

## Running example

---

→ Flat

$$(a \# ba \# b)^b = (p, \infty, p, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & - \\ - & - & 1 & - \\ - & - & 0 & - \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

# Game plan

---

**Aim:** Decide whether  $\mathcal{A}$  big-O of  $\mathcal{B}$

→ Find the right finite algebraic structure  $S$  to represent  $M$

→ Find the right operations on  $S$  to capture  $P$  (no more, no less)

$(p, \overline{x_a}, q, \overline{M(a)})$  closed under product, sharp and flat

→ Identify witnesses, present in  $S$  if and only if  $M$  satisfies  $P$

$(p, x, q, M)$

with:

- $p$  initial,  $q$  final
- $x = \infty$
- $IMF \neq \infty$

# The factorisation forest theorem of Simon

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In any finite semigroup...

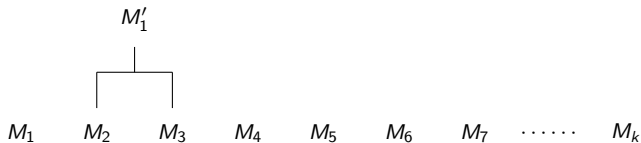
$M_1$     $M_2$     $M_3$     $M_4$     $M_5$     $M_6$     $M_7$     $\dots\dots\dots$     $M_k$



# The factorisation forest theorem of Simon

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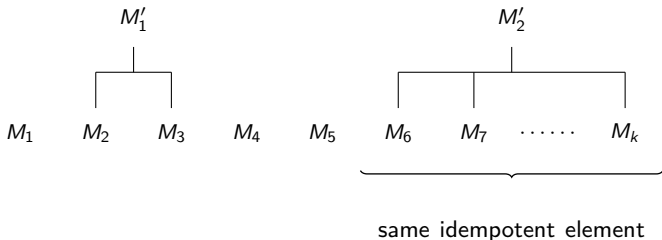
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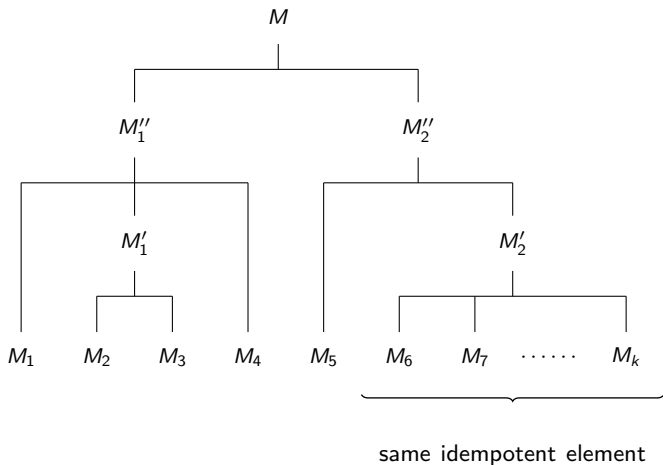
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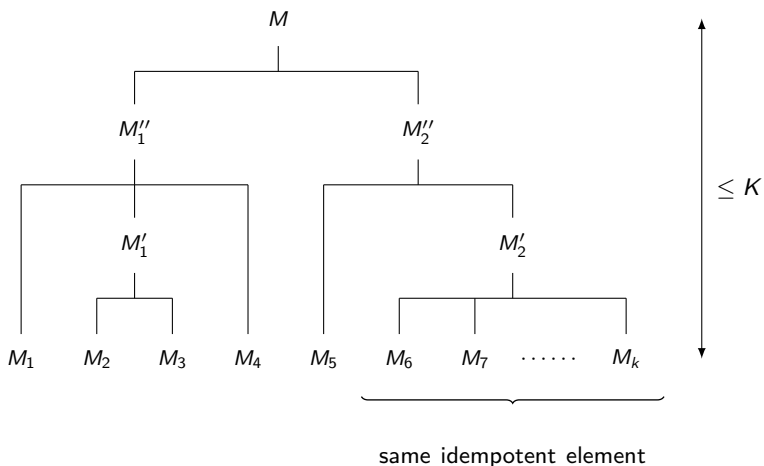
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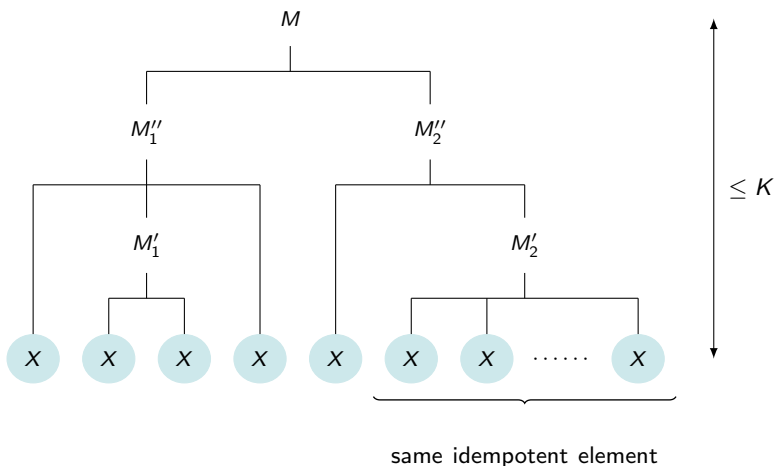
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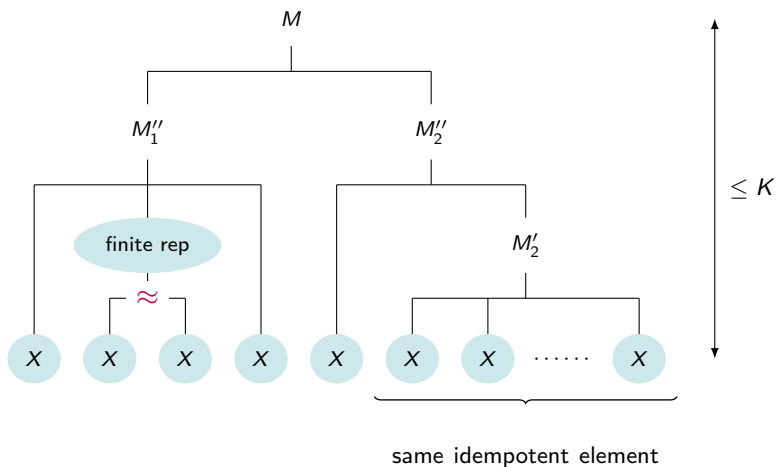
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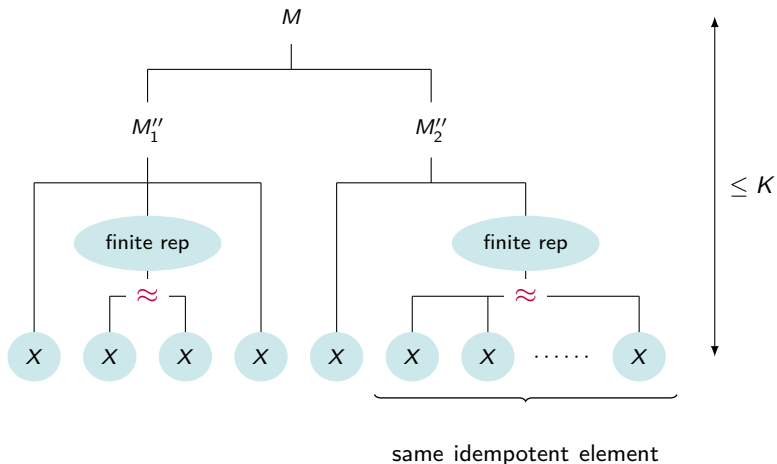
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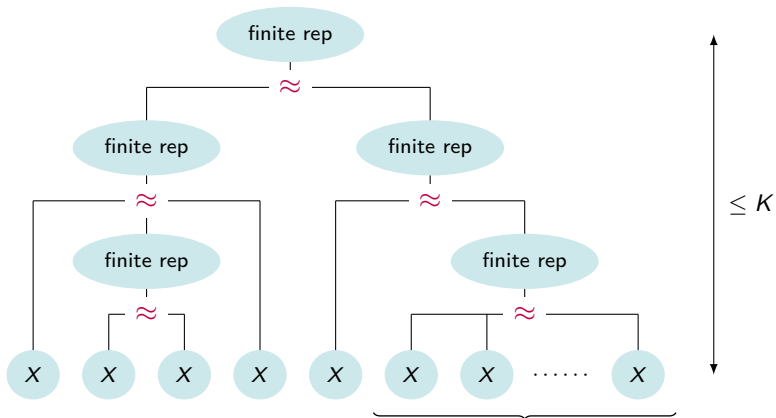
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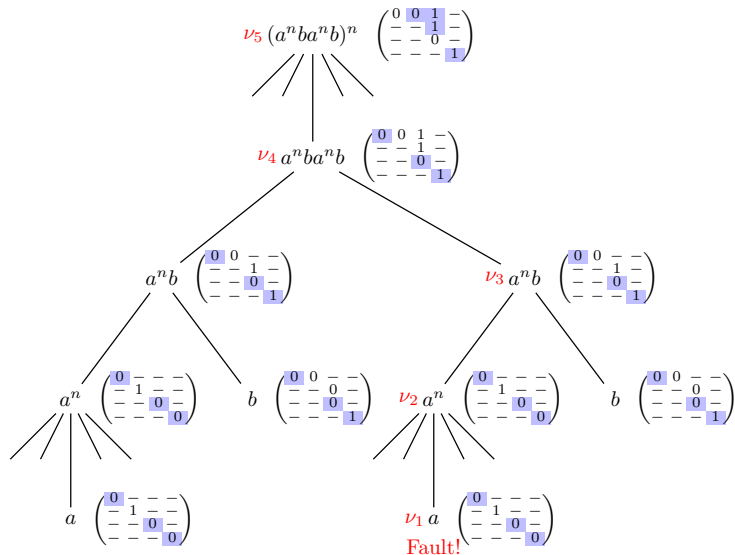


$\langle X \rangle \approx Y$  finitely represented

same idempotent element



# Just a fancy picture



# The End (or just the beginning)

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Theorem [D., Purser]

The big-O problem is PSPACE-complete for max-plus automata.

Proposition [D., Purser, Tcheng]

Construction of witnesses with increasing complexity.