

Extending finite-memory determinacy by boolean combination of winning conditions

Stéphane Le Roux and Arno Pauly

ULB, project inVEST

Highlights 2016, Bruxelles

Overview

Finite-memory determinacy



Finite-memory multi-player multi-outcome **Nash equilibrium**

(Previous work with Arno Pauly)

Overview

In this talk:

Finite-memory determinacy with **basic** winning conditions



Finite-memory determinacy with **combined** winning conditions

Finite-memory **determinacy**



Finite-memory multi-player multi-outcome **Nash equilibrium**

(Previous work with Arno Pauly)

The games in this talk

Two players, win/lose.

Finite digraph, turn-based.

The games in this talk

Two players, win/lose.

Finite digraph, turn-based.

Who wins a play?

- ▶ Vertices have colors $\in C$.
- ▶ Winning condition $\subseteq C^\omega$.

The games in this talk

Two players, win/lose.

Finite digraph, turn-based.

Who wins a play?

- ▶ Vertices have colors $\in C$.
- ▶ Winning condition $\subseteq C^\omega$.

A winning strategy makes you win for sure.

Existence of a winning strategy = determinacy.

Three well-known basic winning conditions

Muller games: winner depends on the colors seen infinitely often.

Finite-memory determinacy of Muller games.

Three well-known basic winning conditions

Muller games: winner depends on the colors seen infinitely often.

Finite-memory determinacy of Muller games.

Energy games:

- ▶ colors are integers,
- ▶ Player 1 wins, if during the play the sum of the colors seen so far is always positive.

Finite-memory determinacy of energy games.

Three well-known basic winning conditions

Muller games: winner depends on the colors seen infinitely often.

Finite-memory determinacy of Muller games.

Energy games:

- ▶ colors are integers,
- ▶ Player 1 wins, if during the play the sum of the colors seen so far is always positive.

Finite-memory determinacy of energy games.

Battery energy games: energy games with energy upper bound.
Excess of energy is just lost. ([BFLMS08])

Three well-known basic winning conditions

Muller games: winner depends on the colors seen infinitely often.

Finite-memory determinacy of Muller games.

Energy games:

- ▶ colors are integers,
- ▶ Player 1 wins, if during the play the sum of the colors seen so far is always positive.

Finite-memory determinacy of energy games.

Battery energy games: energy games with energy upper bound.
Excess of energy is just lost. ([BFLMS08])

Battery games simulate energy games. ([CD10] and Arno's talk)

Combining basic winning conditions: two known examples

n -dimensional energy games:

- ▶ Each color is a tuple of n integers.
- ▶ Component-wise, it defines n energy winning conditions.
- ▶ The new winning condition is the conjunction of these.

Combining basic winning conditions: two known examples

n -dimensional energy games:

- ▶ Each color is a tuple of n integers.
- ▶ Component-wise, it defines n energy winning conditions.
- ▶ The new winning condition is the conjunction of these.

Finite-memory determinacy (proved in [CDHR10]).

Combining basic winning conditions: two known examples

n -dimensional energy games:

- ▶ Each color is a tuple of n integers.
- ▶ Component-wise, it defines n energy winning conditions.
- ▶ The new winning condition is the conjunction of these.

Finite-memory determinacy (proved in [CDHR10]).

Energy-Muller games:

- ▶ Each color is a pair in $\mathbb{Z} \times \{\text{basic colors}\}$,
- ▶ the integer component defines an energy winning condition,
- ▶ a Muller condition is given on the basic color,
- ▶ the new winning condition is the conjunction of these.

Combining basic winning conditions: two known examples

n -dimensional energy games:

- ▶ Each color is a tuple of n integers.
- ▶ Component-wise, it defines n energy winning conditions.
- ▶ The new winning condition is the conjunction of these.

Finite-memory determinacy (proved in [CDHR10]).

Energy-Muller games:

- ▶ Each color is a pair in $\mathbb{Z} \times \{\text{basic colors}\}$,
- ▶ the integer component defines an energy winning condition,
- ▶ a Muller condition is given on the basic color,
- ▶ the new winning condition is the conjunction of these.

Finite-memory determinacy (proved in [CD10]).

How about more general combinations?

So far:

- ▶ in n -dimensional energy games, a player plays the same role on all components,

How about more general combinations?

So far:

- ▶ in n -dimensional energy games, a player plays the same role on all components,
- ▶ in the energy-Muller games, only two conditions are combined,

How about more general combinations?

So far:

- ▶ in n -dimensional energy games, a player plays the same role on all components,
- ▶ in the energy-Muller games, only two conditions are combined,
- ▶ unbounded energy is a special case of battery.

NEW: Multi-dimension bounded energy Muller games

Each color is a tuple in $\{\textit{basic colors}\} \times \mathbb{Z}^n$.

- ▶ A Muller condition on the basic colors,
- ▶ n battery energy conditions.

The new condition is a boolean combination of these.

NEW: Multi-dimension bounded energy Muller games

Each color is a tuple in $\{\textit{basic colors}\} \times \mathbb{Z}^n$.

- ▶ A Muller condition on the basic colors,
- ▶ n battery energy conditions.

The new condition is a boolean combination of these.

Corollary (of a more general theorem)

These games are finite-memory determined.

The more general theorem

Definition

$W \subseteq C^\omega$ is **determinacy-regular**, if for all vertices v of all C -labeled digraphs, there is a finite automaton reading initial color histories h and deciding which player can win for sure from v after h .

The more general theorem

Definition

$W \subseteq C^\omega$ is **determinacy-regular**, if for all vertices v of all C -labeled digraphs, there is a finite automaton reading initial color histories h and deciding which player can win for sure from v after h .

Prefix independent W are determinacy-regular.
(Same winner for all h .)

The more general theorem

Definition

$W \subseteq C^\omega$ is **determinacy-regular**, if for all vertices v of all C -labeled digraphs, there is a finite automaton reading initial color histories h and deciding which player can win for sure from v after h .

Prefix independent W are determinacy-regular.
(Same winner for all h .)

Theorem

Let $W_i := (\text{Prefix}(\text{play}) \cap L_i = \emptyset)$ for regular languages L_1, \dots, L_n .

The more general theorem

Definition

$W \subseteq C^\omega$ is **determinacy-regular**, if for all vertices v of all C -labeled digraphs, there is a finite automaton reading initial color histories h and deciding which player can win for sure from v after h .

Prefix independent W are determinacy-regular.
(Same winner for all h .)

Theorem

Let $W_i := (\text{Prefix}(\text{play}) \cap L_i = \emptyset)$ for regular languages L_1, \dots, L_n .
If W is **determinacy-regular** and ensures the existence of finite-memory optimal¹ strategies for all games, so do all boolean combinations of W and the W_i .

¹winning whenever possible, in a subgame perfect manner

The more general theorem

Definition

$W \subseteq C^\omega$ is **determinacy-regular**, if for all vertices v of all C -labeled digraphs, there is a finite automaton reading initial color histories h and deciding which player can win for sure from v after h .

Prefix independent W are determinacy-regular.
(Same winner for all h .)

Theorem

Let $W_i := (\text{Prefix}(\text{play}) \cap L_i = \emptyset)$ for regular languages L_1, \dots, L_n .
If W is **determinacy-regular** and ensures the existence of finite-memory optimal¹ strategies for all games, so do all boolean combinations of W and the W_i .

Exponential tower (height n) of bits suffice for the strategies.

¹winning whenever possible, in a subgame perfect manner