

Regular separability of Parikh automata languages

L. Clemente, W. Czerwiński, S. Lasota (University of Warsaw)
Ch. Paperman (University of Bordeaux)

London, September 2017

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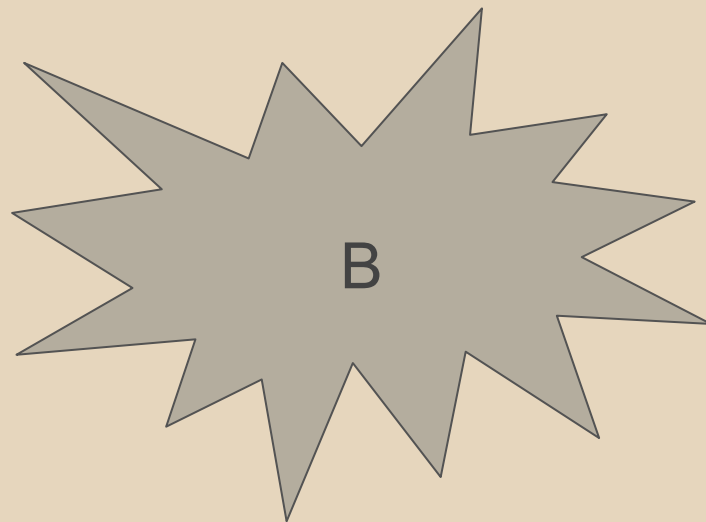
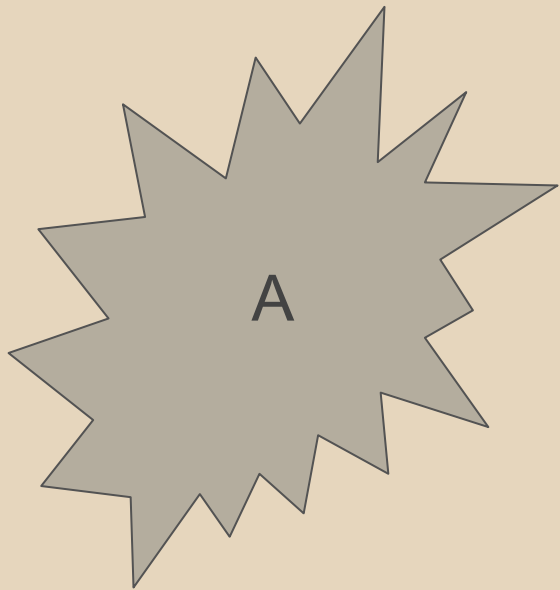
At a glance

1. Problem: Regular separability of \mathbb{Z} -Petri nets languages.
2. Result: The problem is decidable.
3. Future: Decidable for \mathbb{N} -Petri nets? Conjecture: YES.

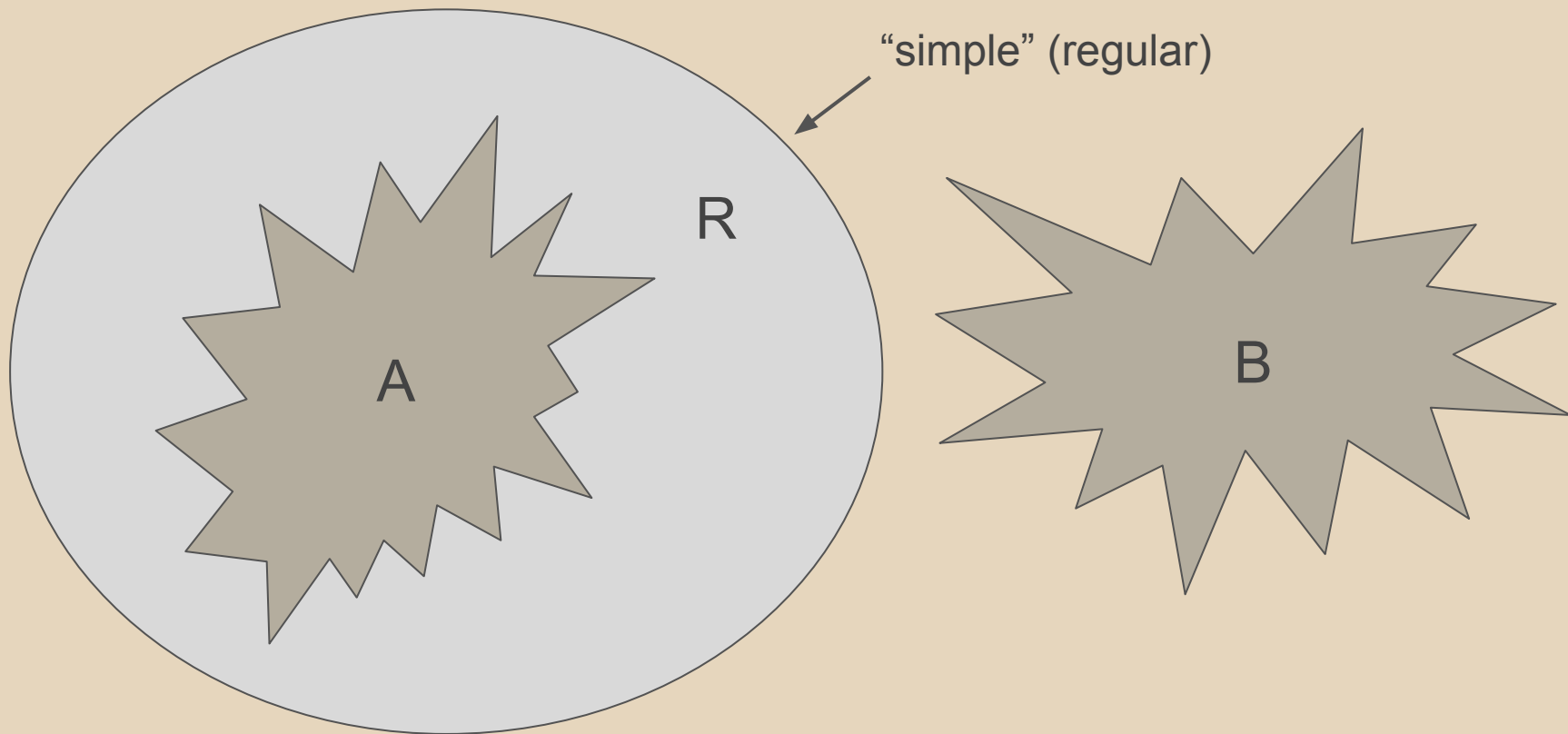
Main techniques

1. Deterministic = nondeterministic.
(Presented before by Sławek Lasota.)
2. Regular partitioning.
3. Reduce to separability of *bounded languages*.
(Bounded languages are of the form, e.g., $x^*y^*z^*$ for $x, y, z \in \Sigma^*$.)

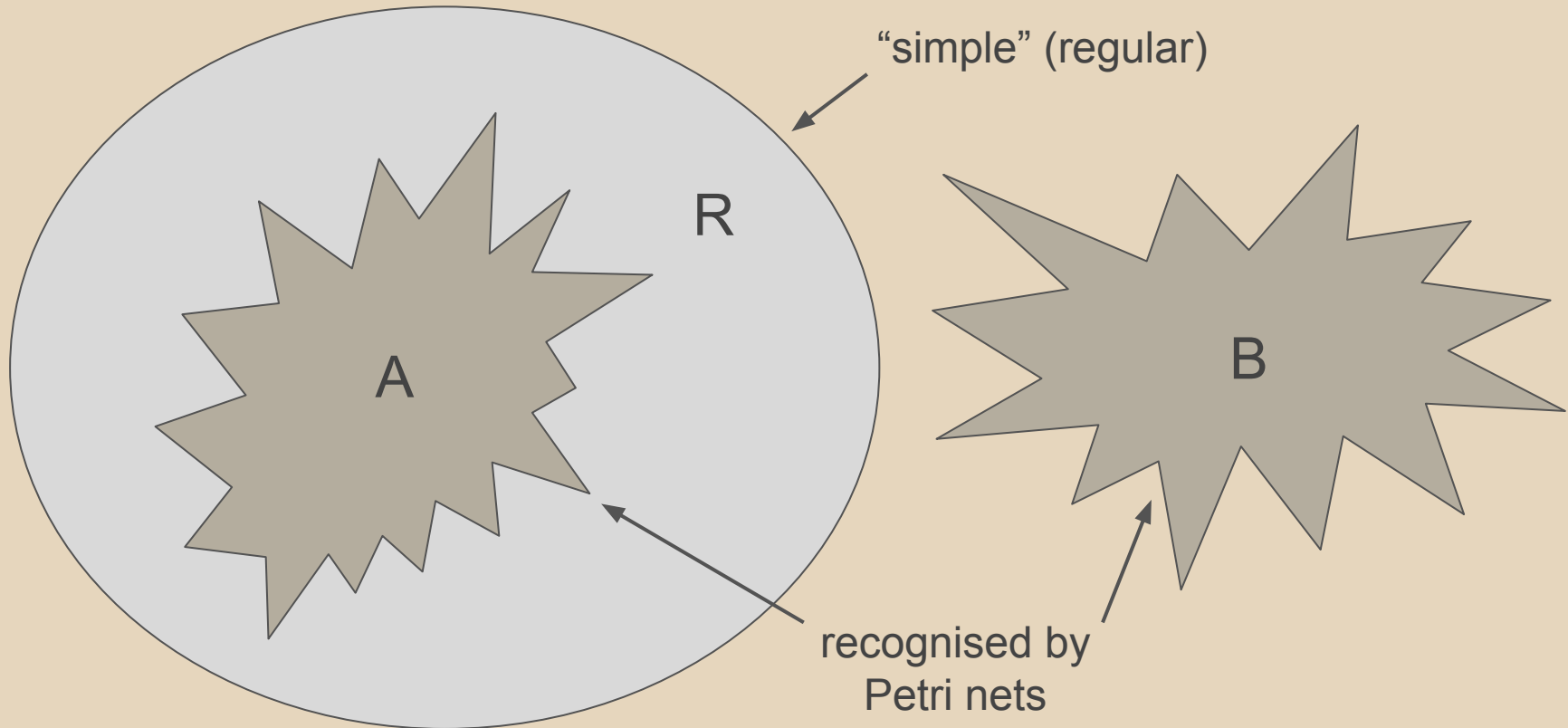
Regular separability



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Decidable separability

1. 1CN [Czerwiński, Lasota LICS'17]
(one \mathbb{N} -counter, with zero test).

Via the *Regular Overapproximation* technique
→ next talk by Wojtek Czerwiński.

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3. [Conjecture] Separability of \mathbb{N} -PN languages is decidable.

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Regular separability of \mathbb{Z} -PN

What is a \mathbb{Z} -Petri net?

Nondeterministic finite automaton A
+ finitely many \mathbb{Z} -counters (no zero test).

Accepting runs: counters start and end with value zero.

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Nondeterministic finite automaton A
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Theorem. Regular separability is decidable for \mathbb{Z} -PN.

Solution

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assume DFA

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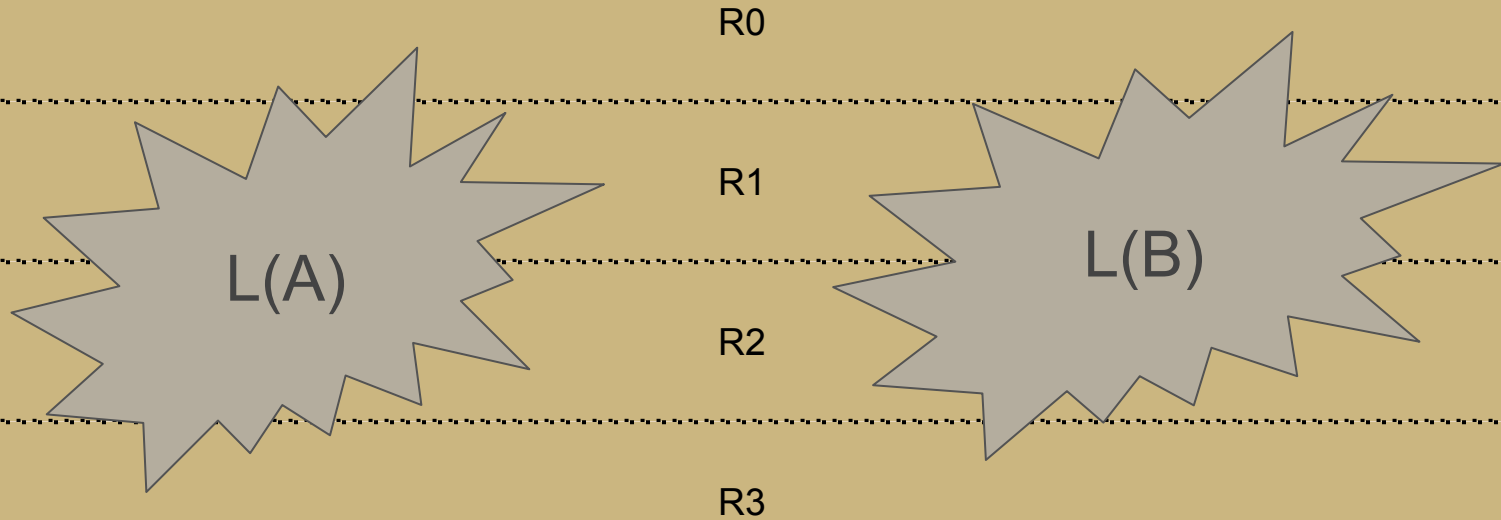
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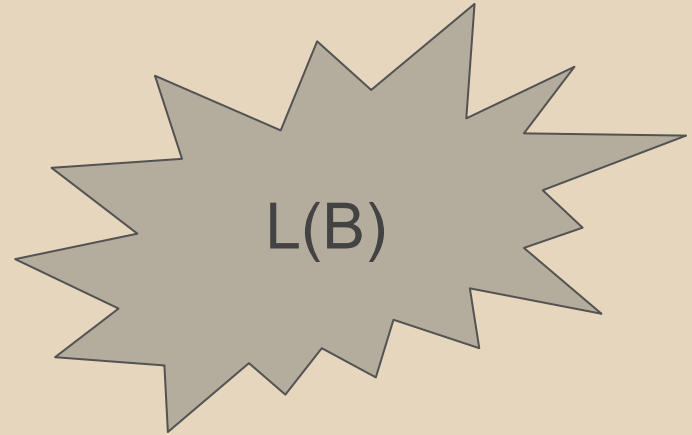
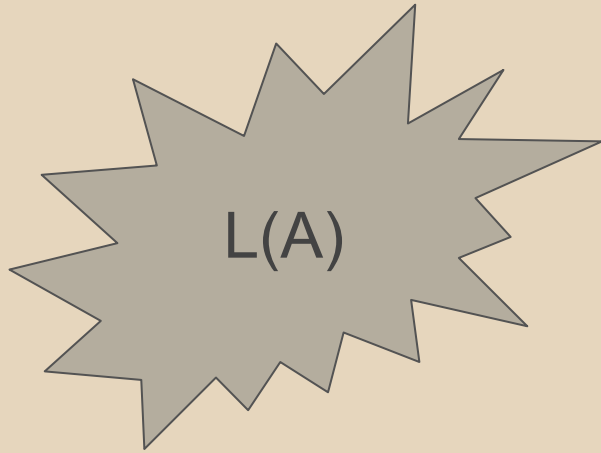
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Regular partitioning

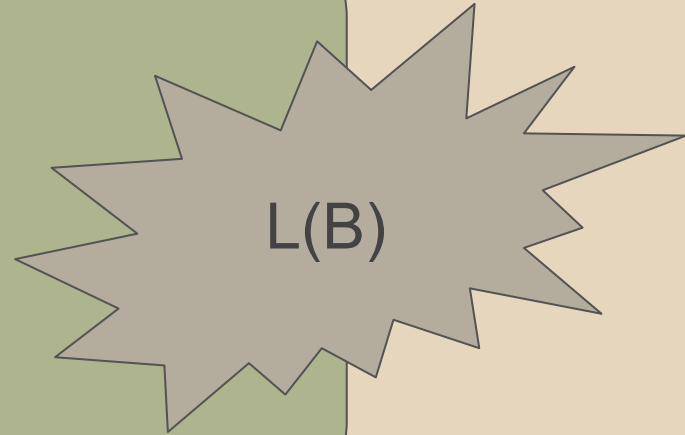
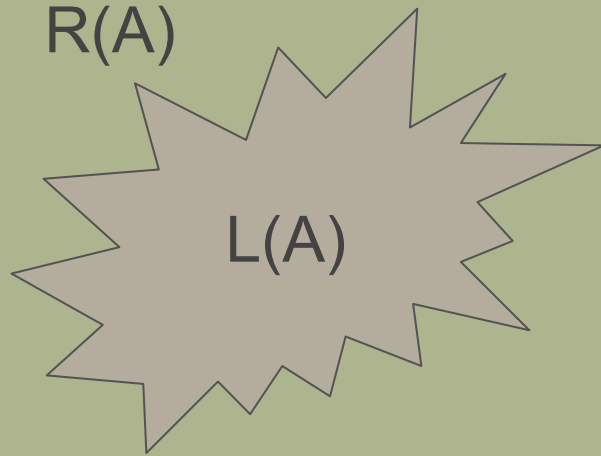


A, B separable iff, for every i , $A \cap R_i, B \cap R_i$ separable

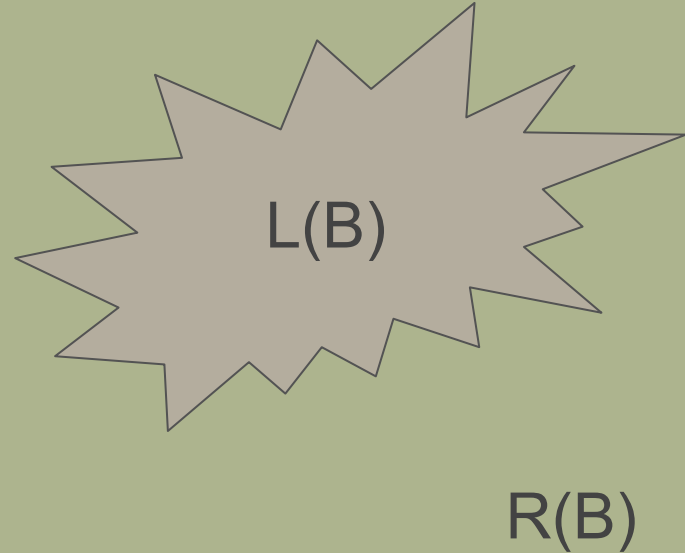
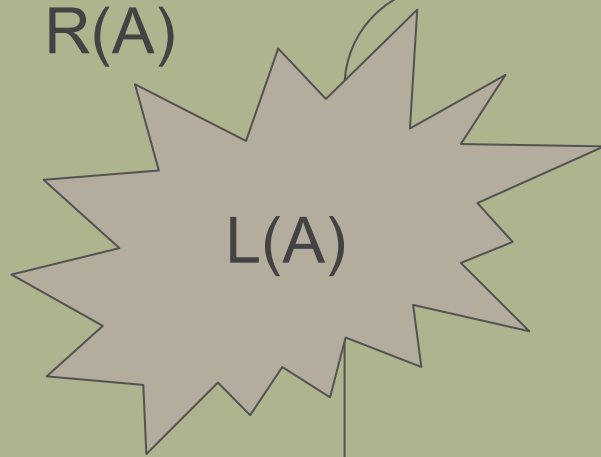
Regular partitioning: Application



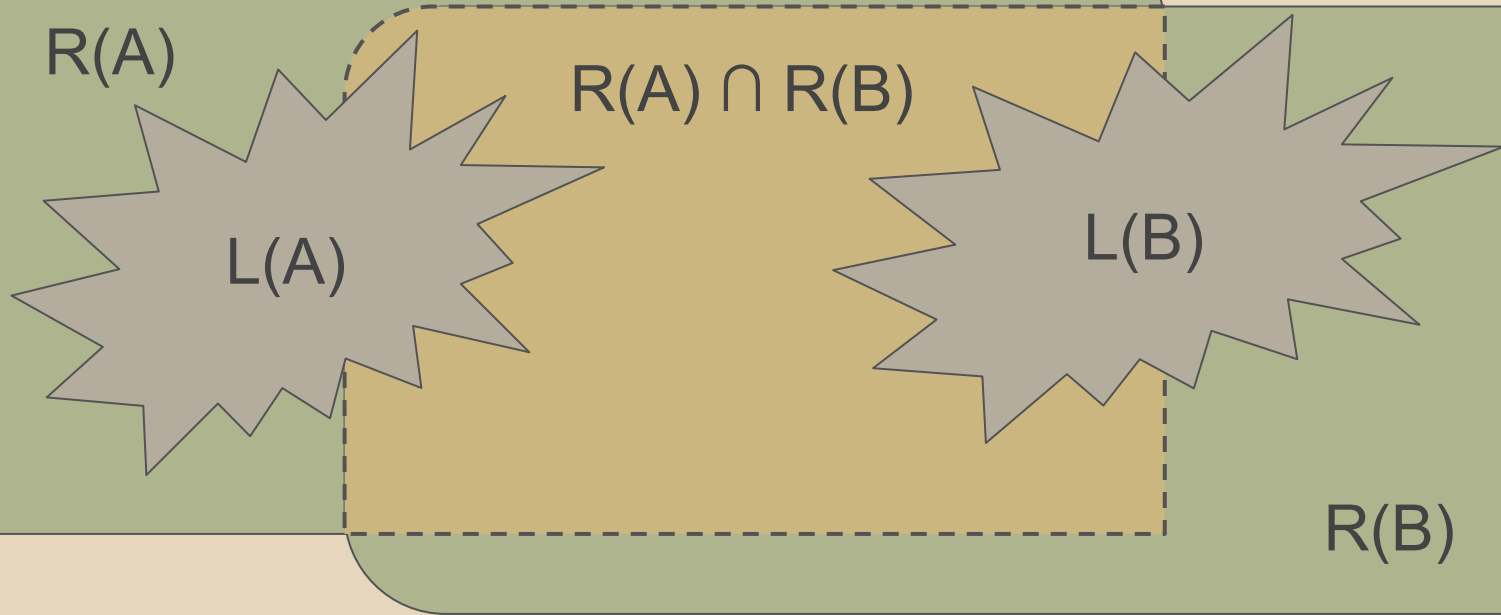
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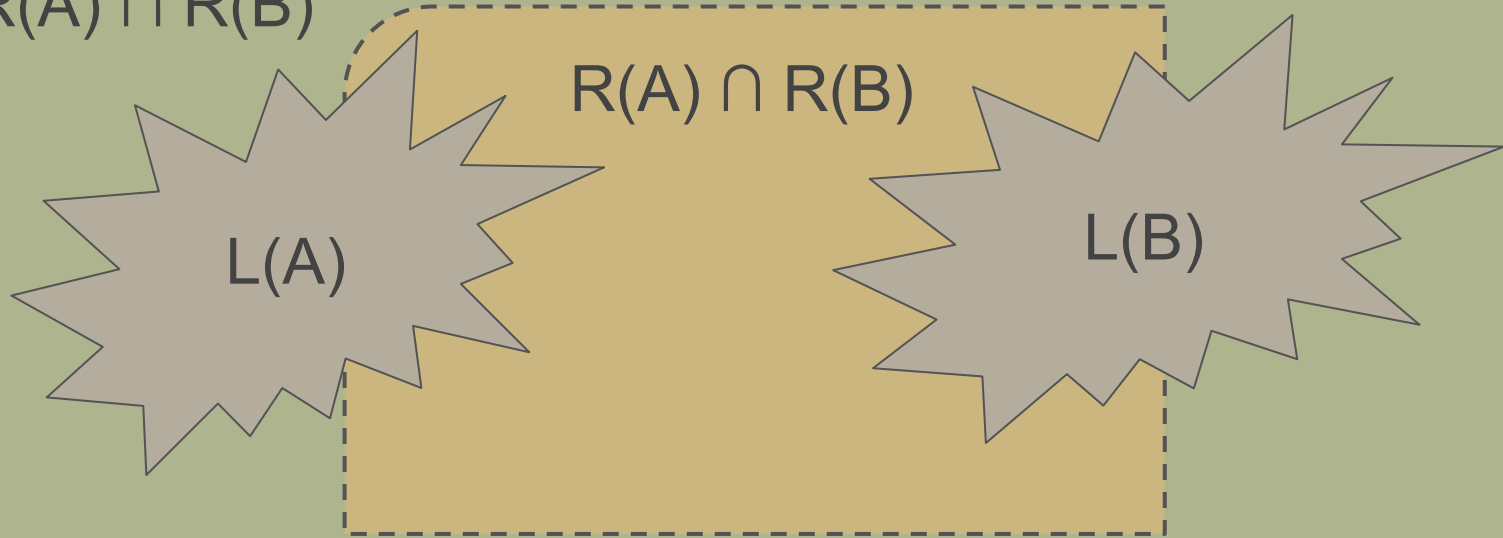


Regular partitioning: Application



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$\Sigma^* \setminus R(A) \cap R(B)$



We can assume the *same underlying DFA* for the two \mathbb{Z} -PNs.

Solution

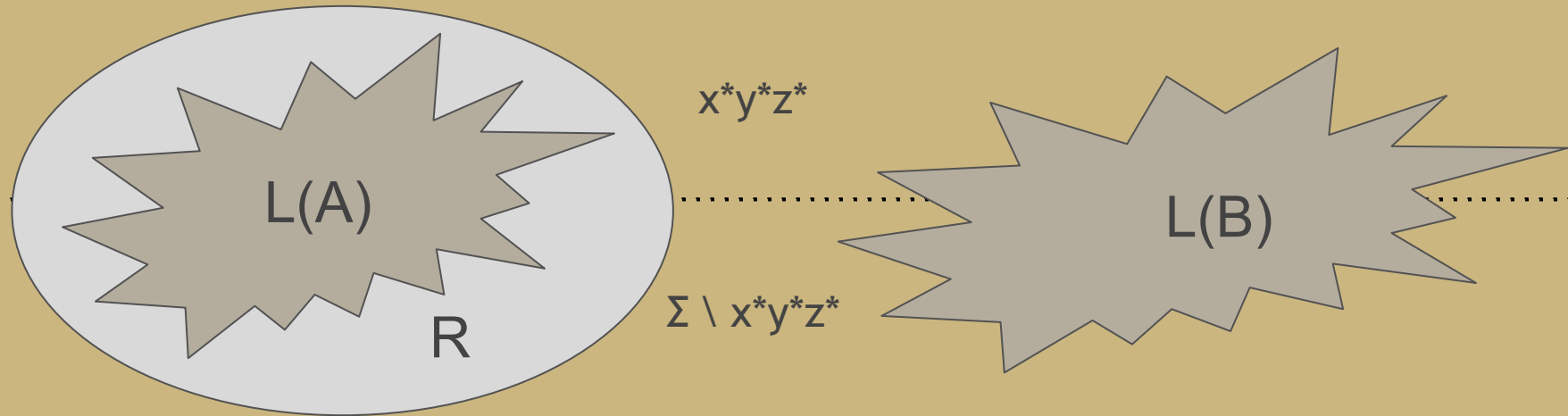
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(Presented before by Sławek Lasota.) -----> assume DFA
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Reduction to bounded languages

Consider *simple cycles* instead of single transitions:

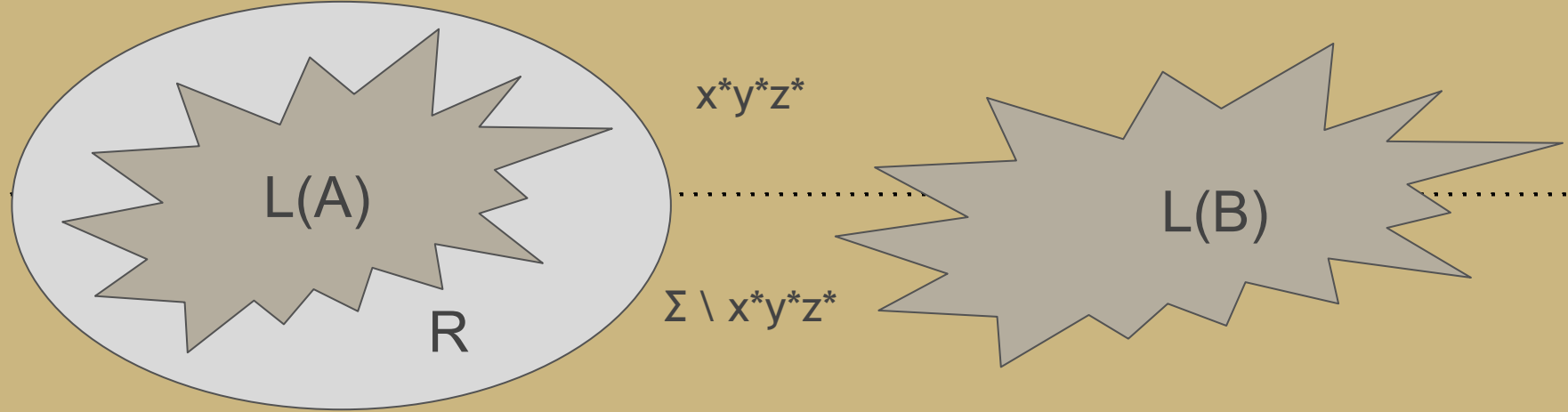
- Cycles can be rearranged (once enough states have been visited).
- We can fix an order for cycles \rightarrow bounded language.

Reduction to bounded languages



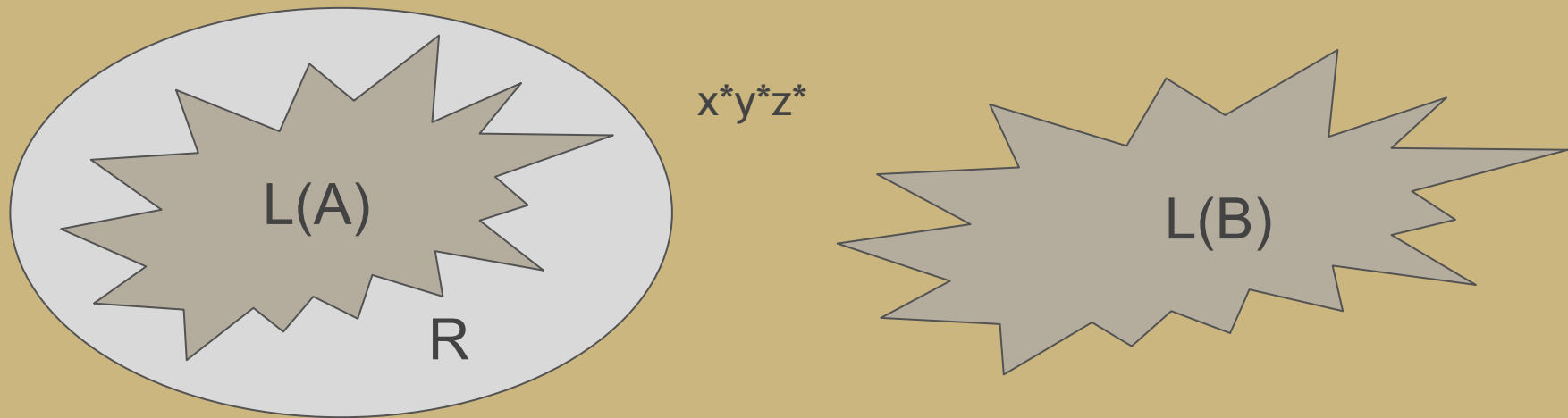
Lemma. $L(A)$, $L(B)$ are regular separable iff $L(A)$, $L(B)$ are regular separable in $x^*y^*z^*$

Reduction to bounded languages



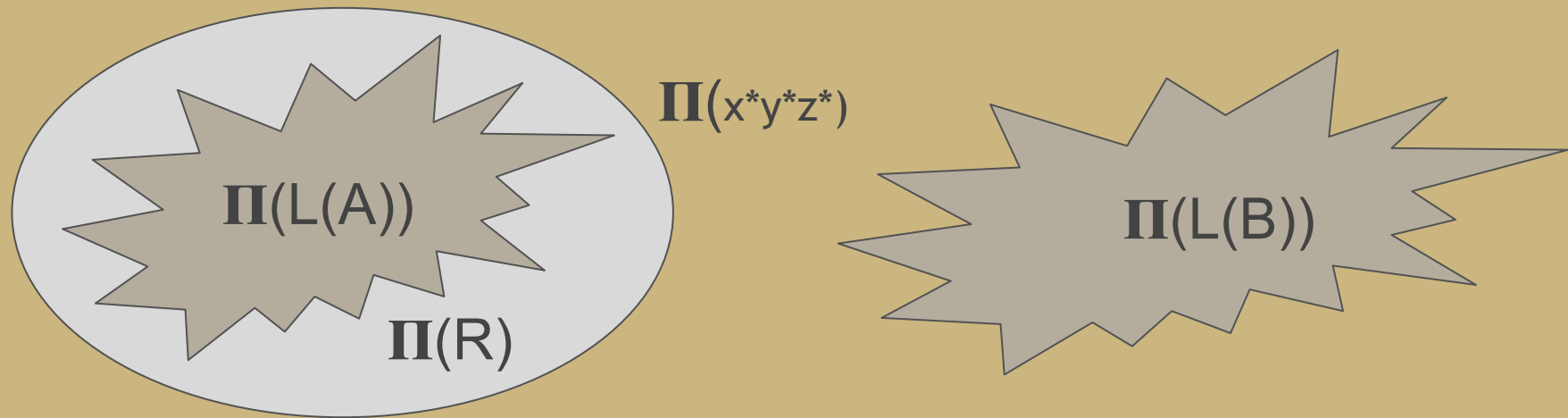
regular separability of \mathbb{Z} -PN languages \rightarrow

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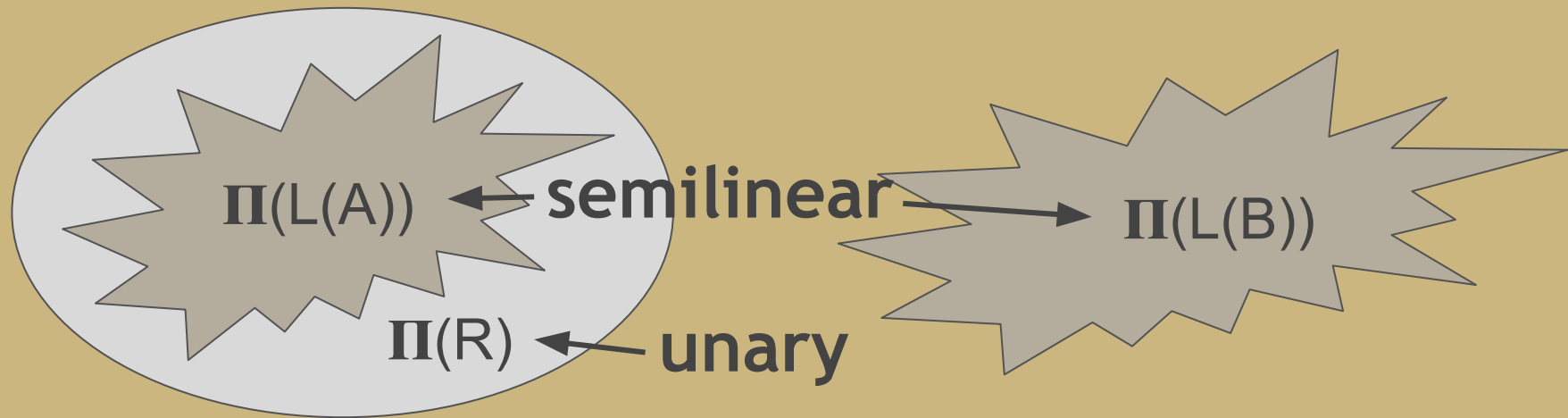
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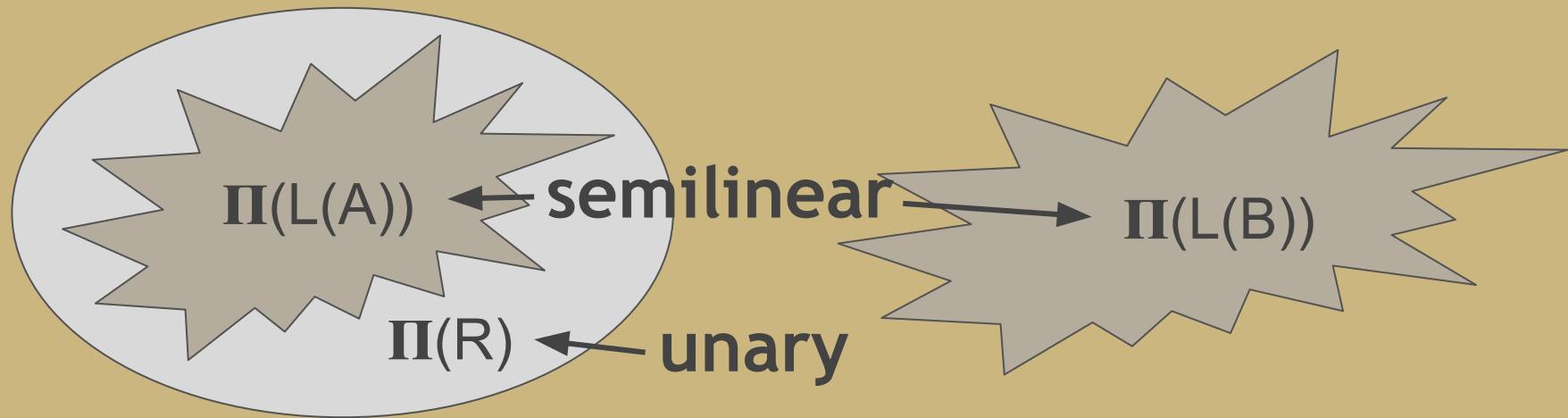
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Reduction to bounded languages



regular separability of \mathbb{Z} -PN languages \rightarrow *bounded* regular separability of *bounded* \mathbb{Z} -PN languages \rightarrow unary separability of semilinear sets

[Choffrut, Grigorieff ILP'06]

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Conclusions

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