

Workshop in honor of Javier Esparza
ETAPS 2024

A Uniform Framework for Language Inclusion Problems

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Language Inclusion Problem

$$L \subseteq? M$$

for L and M formal languages

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Classical approach: complementation

$$L_1 \subseteq L_2 \iff L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} = \emptyset$$

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$$L_1 \subseteq L_2 \iff L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} = \emptyset$$

We present an algorithm framework avoiding explicit complementation

Algorithm Framework

$$L \subseteq? M$$

for L and M formal languages

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The idea is to select a **subset** $S \subseteq L$ such that

1. S is a finite set $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$
2. S is effectively computable
3. S contains a counter-example if one exists

Algorithm Framework

$$L \subseteq? M$$

for L and M formal languages

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$$L \subseteq M \iff S \subseteq M$$

Algorithm Framework

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We define S via

a **fixpoint characterization** of L

+ a **quasi-order** \preceq on words defined using M

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+ a **quasi-order** \preceq on words defined using M

We choose $S \subseteq L$ a **basis** of L for \preceq , i.e.

$$\forall w \in L, \exists s \in S \text{ such that } s \preceq w$$

Algorithm Framework

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We choose $S \subseteq L$ a **basis** of L for \preceq

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We choose $S \subseteq L$ a **basis** of L for \preceq

1. \preceq is a wqo



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- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. \preceq is a wqo | \implies | 1. S is a finite set $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ |
| 2. \preceq is monotonic | \implies | 2. S is effectively computable |
| | | 3. S contains a counter-example if one exists |

Algorithm Framework

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We choose $S \subseteq L$ a **basis** of L for \preceq

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| 1. \preceq is a wqo | \implies | 1. S is a finite set $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ |
| 2. \preceq is monotonic | \implies | 2. S is effectively computable |
| 3. M is \preceq -upward closed | \implies | 3. S contains a counter-example if one exists |

Algorithm Framework

$$L \subseteq? M$$

for $L = L(\mathcal{G})$ for \mathcal{G} a context-free grammar and M a regular language

Algorithm Framework

$$\mathcal{G} : \quad X \rightarrow aXb$$

$$X \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$L(\mathcal{G}) = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

Algorithm Framework

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$$F_{\mathcal{G}} : W \mapsto aWb \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

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Algorithm Framework

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$$F_{\mathcal{G}} : W \mapsto a W b \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon\}$$

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}^2(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon, ab\}$$

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}^3(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon, ab, aabb\}$$

...

$$\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}} = L(\mathcal{G})$$

Algorithm Framework

Algorithm: // decide $L(\mathcal{G}) \subseteq M$

Compute $F_{\mathcal{G}}^m(\emptyset)$ until

$F_{\mathcal{G}}^{m-1}(\emptyset)$ is a basis of $F_{\mathcal{G}}^m(\emptyset)$ for \preceq .

Check $F_{\mathcal{G}}^{m-1}(\emptyset) \subseteq M$.

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There is such an m because \preceq is a wqo

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\preceq is **monotonic** if

$u \preceq v \implies \forall w, w' \in \Sigma^* \quad wuw' \preceq wvw'$

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By monotonicity of \preceq , $F_{\mathcal{G}}^{m-1}(\emptyset)$ is a basis of $\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}}$ for \preceq

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Algorithm Instantiated

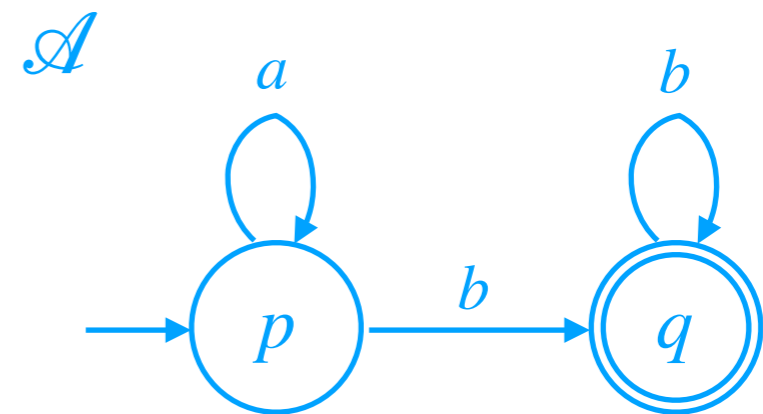
Let $u \in \Sigma^*$, and \mathcal{A} an NFA

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(u) = \{ (q_1, q_2) \mid q_1 \xrightarrow{u}_{\mathcal{A}} q_2 \}$$

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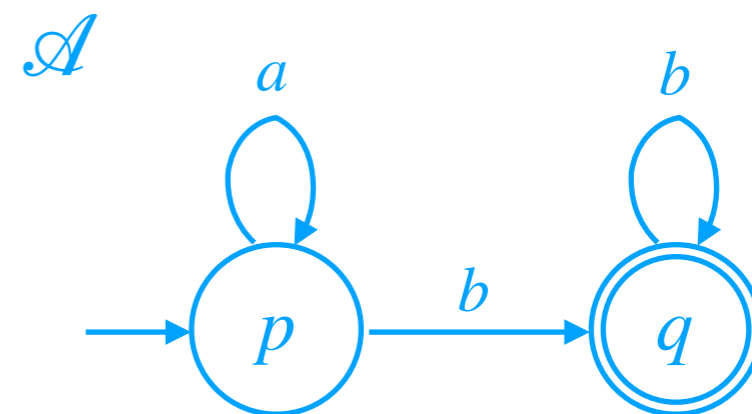
$$L(\mathcal{A}) = a^*b^+$$

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Let $u \in \Sigma^*$, and \mathcal{A} an NFA

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(u) = \{ (q_1, q_2) \mid q_1 \xrightarrow{u}_{\mathcal{A}} q_2 \}$$

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon) = \{ (p, p), (q, q) \}$$



$$L(\mathcal{A}) = a^*b^+$$

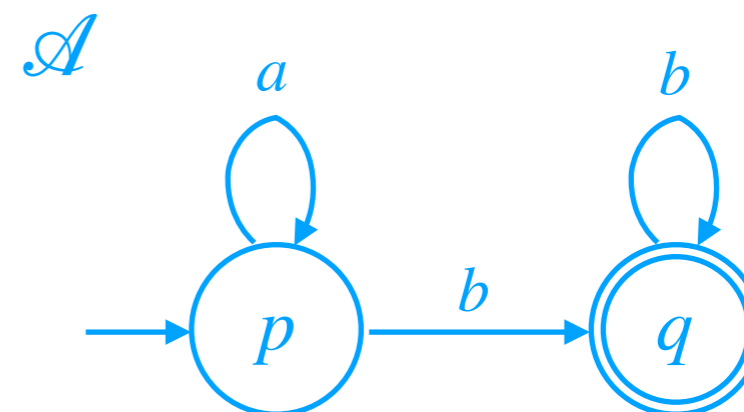
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$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(w) = \{ (p, q) \}, \text{ for all } w \in a^+b^+$$



$$L(\mathcal{A}) = a^*b^+$$

Algorithm Instantiated

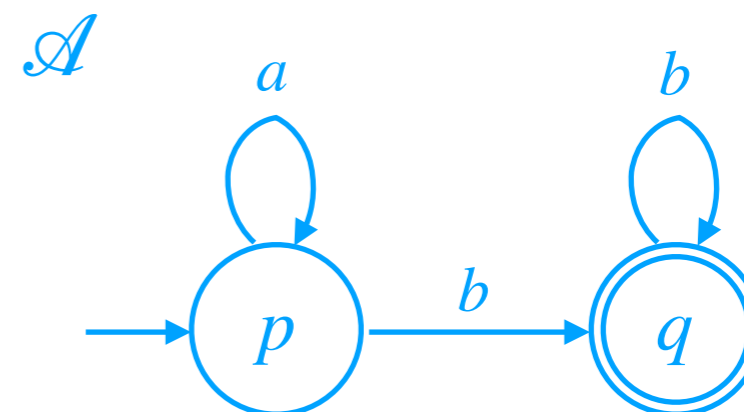
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$$u \preceq v \iff \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(u) \subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(v)$$

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1. \preceq is a wqo
2. \preceq is monotonic
3. $L(\mathcal{A})$ is \preceq -upward closed

Algorithm Instantiated

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

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$$F_{\mathcal{G}} : W \mapsto a W b \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

basis for \preceq
?

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon\}$$

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}^2(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon, ab\}$$

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$$\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}} = L(\mathcal{G})$$

$$\{\varepsilon, ab\} \subseteq a^* b^+$$

Algorithm Instantiated

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon) = \{ (p, p), (q, q) \}$$

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$$\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}} = L(\mathcal{G})$$

$$\{\varepsilon, ab\} \subseteq a^* b^+ \quad \times$$

Algorithm Instantiated

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+ \quad \times$$

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon) = \{ (p, p), (q, q) \}$$

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$$\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}} = L(\mathcal{G})$$

$$\{\varepsilon, ab\} \subseteq a^* b^+ \quad \times$$

Algorithm Instantiated

Let $u \in \Sigma^*$, and L a regular language

$$\text{envt}_L(u) = \{ (w_1, w_2) \mid w_1 u w_2 \in L \}$$

$$u \ll v \iff \text{envt}_L(u) \subseteq \text{envt}_L(v)$$

1. \ll is a wqo
2. \ll is monotonic
3. L is \ll -upward closed

Algorithm Instantiated

Let $u \in \Sigma^*$, and L a regular language

$$\text{envt}_L(u) = \{ (w_1, w_2) \mid w_1 u w_2 \in L \}$$

$$u \ll v \iff \text{envt}_L(u) \subseteq \text{envt}_L(v)$$

1. \ll is a wqo
2. \ll is monotonic
3. L is \ll -upward closed

\ll is the coarsest order such that this is true
for the case CFL into REG

State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

$$F_{\mathcal{G}} : W \mapsto a W b \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

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$$\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}} = L(\mathcal{G})$$

State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\preceq \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon &\not\preceq ab \end{aligned}$$

basis for \preceq
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$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon) = \{ (p, p), (q, q) \}$$

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$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon) \subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon)$$

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$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(ab) \not\subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon)$$

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(ab) \subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(ab)$$

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(aabb) \subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(ab)$$

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State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

→ store the contexts

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State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

→ store the contexts

$$\text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(ww') = \{(p, q) \mid$$

$$\exists p'. (p, p') \in \text{context}(w) \wedge (p', q) \in \text{context}(w')\}$$

$$F_{\mathcal{G}} : W \mapsto a W b \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

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State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

- store the contexts
- update contexts using contexts

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State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

- store the contexts
- update contexts using contexts

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}^2(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon, ab\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

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State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

- store the contexts
- update contexts using contexts

$$F_{\mathcal{G}}^2(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon, ab\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

$$(q_i, q_f) \not\subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varepsilon)$$

$$(q_i, q_f) \subseteq \text{context}_{\mathcal{A}}(ab)$$

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$$F_{\mathcal{G}}(\emptyset) = \{\varepsilon\}$$

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$$\text{lfp } F_{\mathcal{G}} = L(\mathcal{G})$$

State-Based Algorithm

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq? a^* b^+$$

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We obtain an **antichain** algorithm

e.g. [De Wulf, Doyen, Henzinger, Raskin, CAV'06]

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Saturation Algorithm

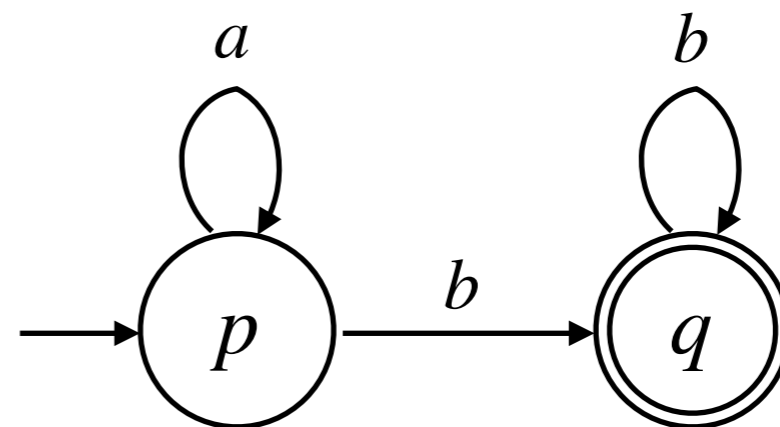
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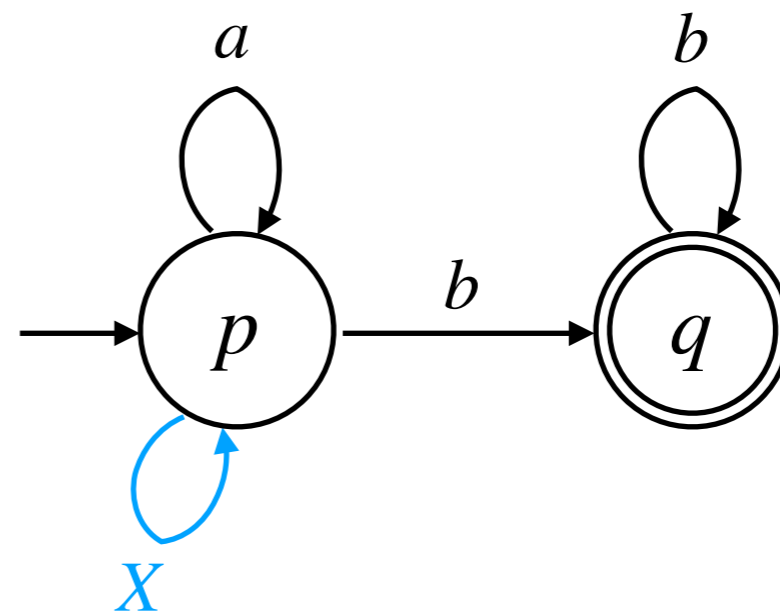
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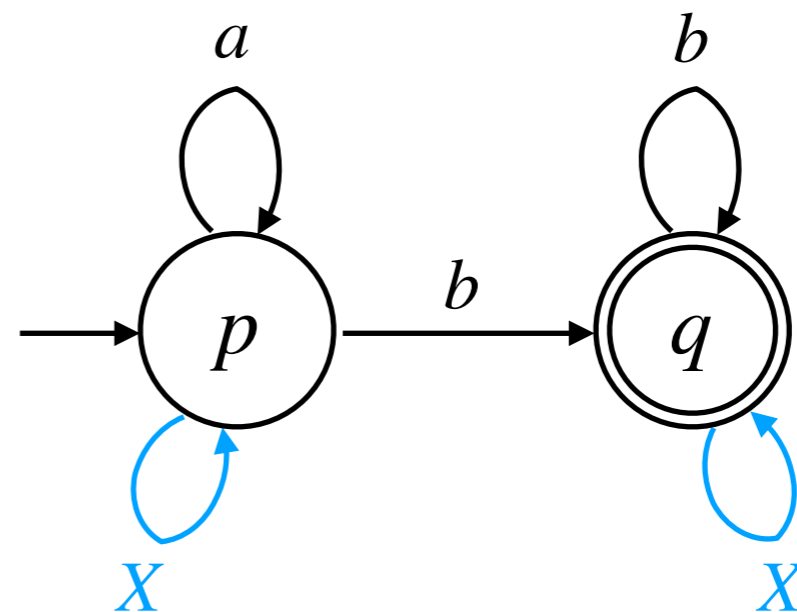
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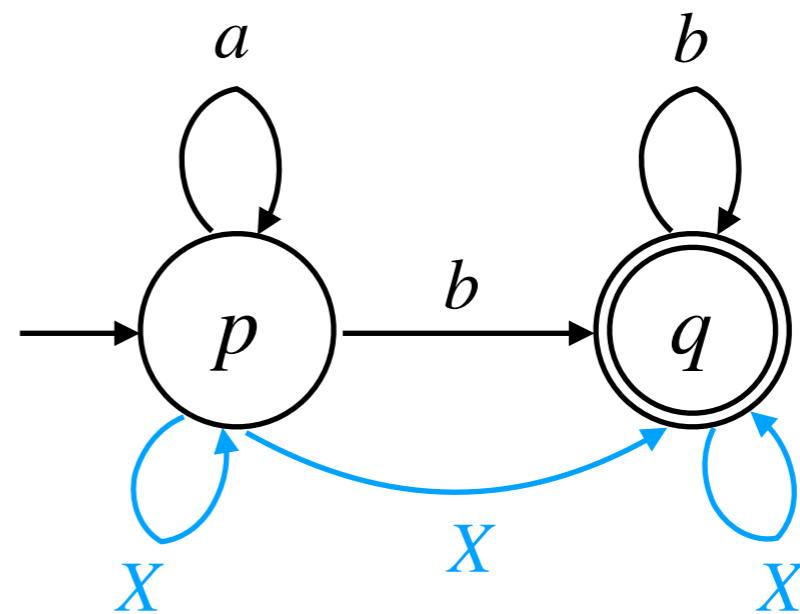
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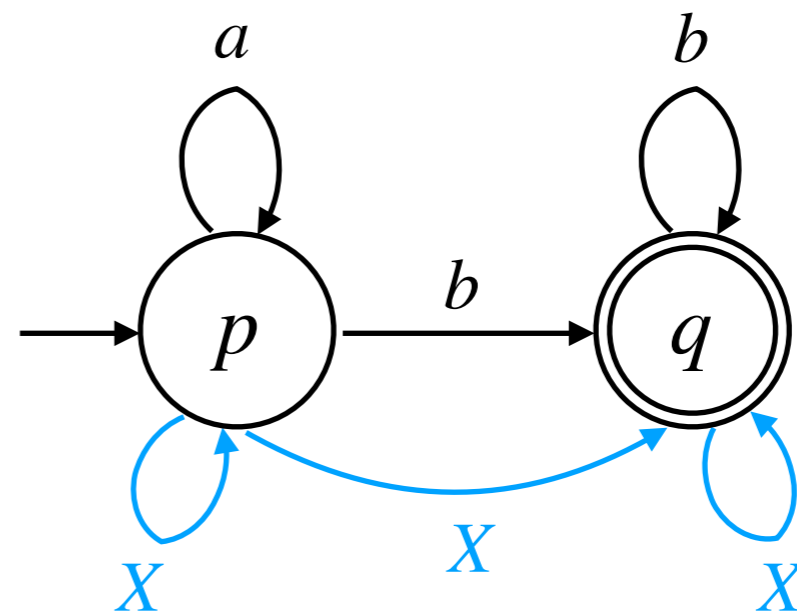
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Applications to emptiness, finiteness, ...

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An SLP is a grammar generating exactly one string

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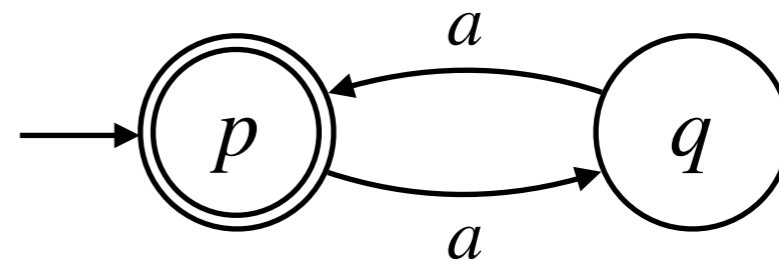
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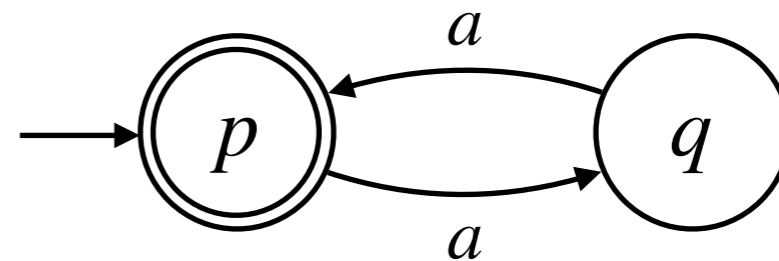
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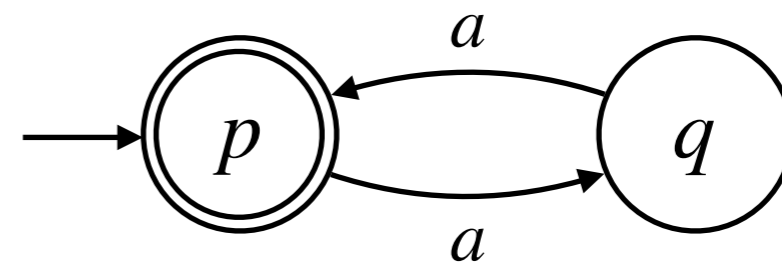
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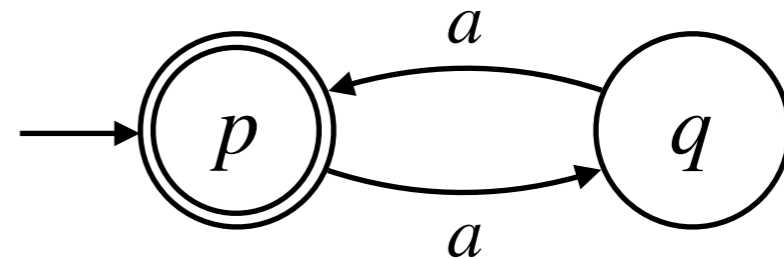
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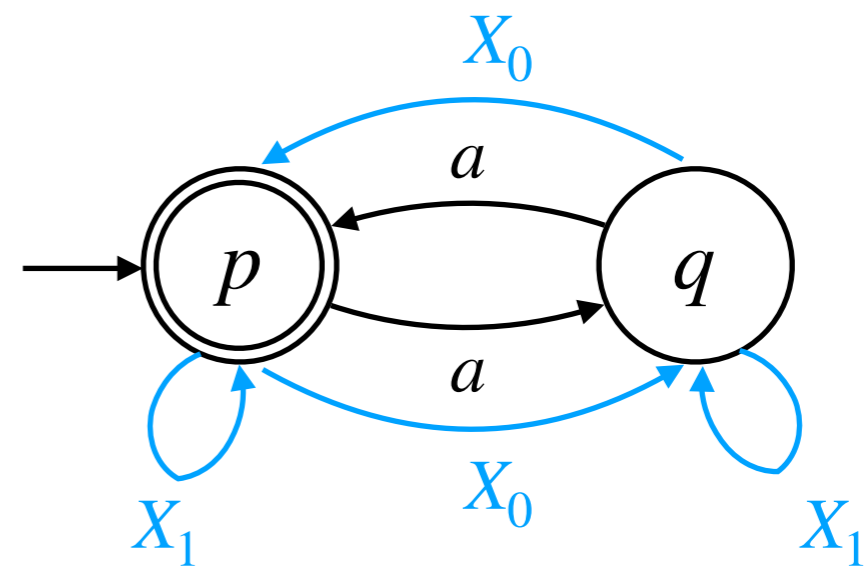
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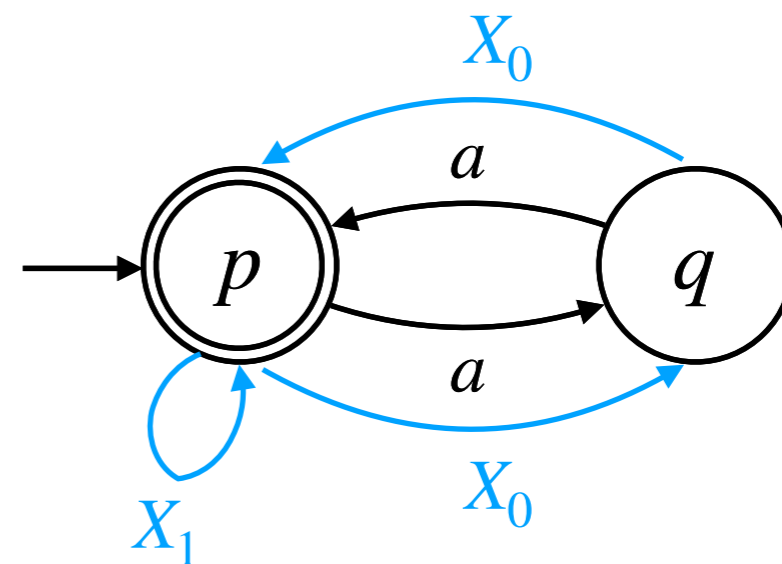
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Final check: is there a X_1 -arc from q_i to F ?



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$$X_0 \rightarrow a$$

$$L(\mathcal{G}_n) = \{a^{2^n}\} \subseteq? (aa)^*$$

Other Applications of the Framework

- $\text{REG} \subseteq \text{REG}$
- $\text{REG} \subseteq \text{Petri net traces}$
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Thank you for
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Questions?