Quasipolynomial Computation of Nested Fixpoints

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Why Nested Fixpoints?

- Applications of parity games:
  - Model checking for the modal μ-calculus
  - Satisfiability checking for the modal μ-calculus
  - Synthesis for linear-time logics (e.g. LTL)

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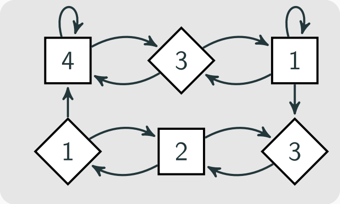
Main contribution:

- Quasipolynomial algorithm for solving fixpoint equation systems.

Motivation: Parity Games

Parity games: $(V = V_\diamond \uplus V_\Box, E \subseteq V \times V, \Omega : V \to [k])$, $[k] = \{0, \ldots, k\}$

- history-free $\diamond$-strategy: $s : V_\diamond \to V$ such that $s(v) \in E(v)$
- $\diamond$ wins iff there is $\diamond$-strategy with which all plays are even



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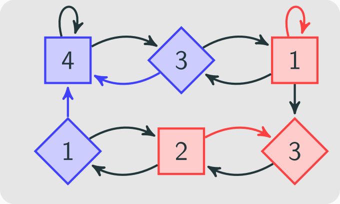


Central result: parity games are history-free determined.

Observation: Winning regions can be specified by μ-calculus formula.

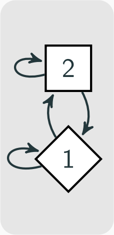
Motivation: Reducing Parity Games to Safety Games

Given: deterministic Büchi automaton $A = (Q, [k], \delta, F)$ accepting exactly the even priority sequences in $G = (V, E, \Omega : V \to [k])$.

Parity game G is equivalent to safety game $G \bowtie A = (V \times Q, E \bowtie \delta, F \circ \pi_2)$,

$$(E \bowtie \delta)(v, q) = \{(w, \delta(q, \Omega(v))) \mid w \in E(v)\}$$

G :



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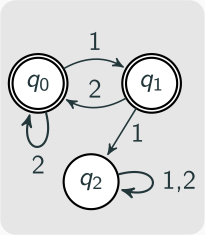
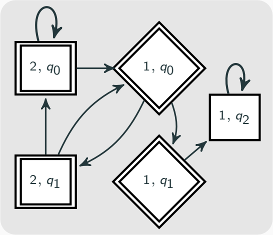


$G \bowtie A$:



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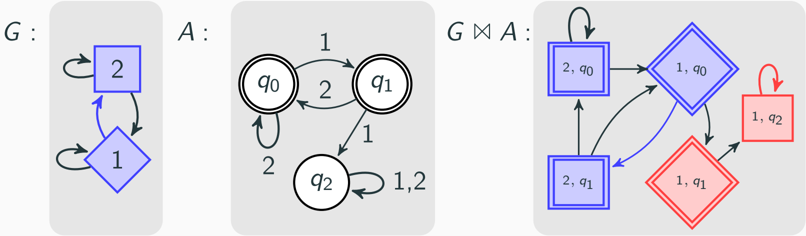

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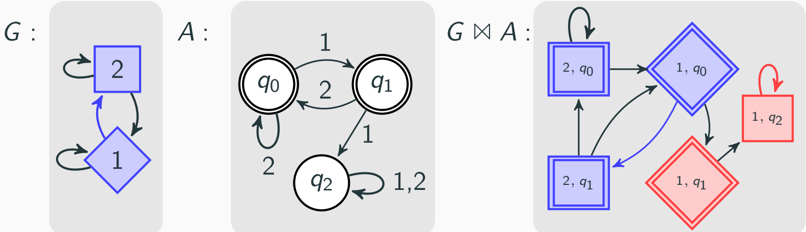


Size of suitable automaton A?

- Immediate: $|Q| \in \mathcal{O}(|V|^{\frac{k}{2}})$
- Calude et al., 2017: $|Q| \in \mathcal{O}(|V|^{\log k})$, $|Q| \in \mathcal{O}(|V|^4)$ if $k \leq \log |V|$

Finite Lattices

Finite lattice: $(L, \sqsubseteq)$, $L \neq \emptyset$ finite set, $\sqsubseteq$ partial order on L s.t. join $\bigsqcup X$ and meet $\bigsqcap X$ exist for all $X \subseteq L$.

Basis of L: $B_L \subseteq L$ s.t. $l = \bigsqcup \{ b \in B_L \mid b \sqsubseteq l \}$ for all $l \in L$.

Examples

- Powerset lattice $(\mathcal{P}(V), \subseteq)$ for finite set V
- For finite set V and number n, $(n^V, \sqsubseteq)$, where $n^V = \{ f : V \to [n-1] \}$, $f \sqsubseteq g$ iff for all $v \in V$, $f(v) \leq g(v)$.

Fix a finite lattice L and basis B_L.

Systems of Fixpoint Equations

Function $f : L^{k+1} \to L$ is monotone if for all $U_i \sqsubseteq V_i$, $0 \leq i \leq k$,

$$f(U_0, \ldots, U_k) \sqsubseteq f(V_0, \ldots, V_k)$$

Extremal fixpoints, systems of fixpoint equations

Let $f : L \to L$ and $f_i : L^{k+1} \to L$, $0 \leq i \leq k$ be monotone functions.

$$\mathsf{LFP}\, f = \bigsqcap \{Z \sqsubseteq U \mid f(Z) \sqsubseteq Z\} \quad \mathsf{GFP}\, f = \bigsqcup \{Z \sqsubseteq U \mid Z \sqsubseteq f(Z)\}$$

System of fixpoint equations:

$$X_i =_{\eta_i} f_i(X_0, \ldots, X_k) \qquad 0 \leq i \leq k, \eta_i \in \{\mathsf{LFP}, \mathsf{GFP}\}$$

Semantics of Fixpoint Equation Systems

Fix equation system $\mathbb{E}$ of $k+1$ equations $X_i =_{\eta_i} f_i(X_0, \dots, X_k)$.

Semantics of fixpoint equation systems

For valuation $\sigma : [k] \rightharpoonup L$, put $[\![X_i]\!]^\sigma = \eta_i\, f_i^\sigma$ where, for $A \in L$,

$$f_i^\sigma(A) = f_i([\![X_0]\!]^{\sigma[A/i]}, \dots, [\![X_{i-1}]\!]^{\sigma[A/i]}, A, \sigma(i+1), \dots, \sigma(k))$$

Solution for variable X_k in $\mathbb{E}$: $[\![X_k]\!]_{\mathbb{E}} = [\![X_k]\!]^{\epsilon}$, where $\mathrm{dom}(\epsilon) = \emptyset$.

History-freeness for Equation Systems

Even k-graph: $G = (W, \delta \subseteq W \times [k] \times W)$ s.t. all δ-paths are even

Definition: History-free witnesses

Even k-graph (V, S) s.t. $V = B_L \times [k]$ and for all $(u, j) \in V$,

$$u \sqsubseteq f_j(S_0(u, j), \dots, S_k(u, j))$$

where $S_i(u, j) = \bigsqcup\{(w, i) \mid ((u, j), i, (w, i)) \in S\}$

Note: $|V| \in \mathcal{O}(|B_L| \cdot (k + 1))$

Lemma

There is history-free witness s.t. $(u, j) \in V$ if and only if $u \sqsubseteq [\![X_j]\!]_{\mathbb{E}}$.

Universal Graphs

Definition - Universal Graphs [Colcombet, Fijalkow, 2019]

Homomorphism from $G = (W, \delta)$ to $G' = (W', \delta')$: $h : W \to W'$ s.t.

$$\text{for all } (v, p, w) \in \delta, \text{ we have } (h(v), p, h(w)) \in \delta'.$$

(n, k)-universal graph S: even k-graph s.t. for all even k-graphs G with $|G| \leq n$, there is homomorphism from G to S.

Theorem [Czerwiński et al., 2019]

- There is an (n, k)-universal graph of size $n^{\log k + \mathcal{O}(1)}$, and of size $\mathcal{O}(n^4)$ if $k \leq \log n$.
- Every (n, k)-universal graph has size at least $n^{\log \frac{k}{\log n} - 1}$.

Solving Equation Systems using Universal Graphs

Fix deterministic $((|B_L|(k+1), k+1)$-universal graph $S = (W, \delta)$.

Definition - Product fixpoint

Define $\mathbb{E} \bowtie S : \mathcal{P}(B_L \times [k] \times W) \to \mathcal{P}(B_L \times [k] \times W)$ by

$$(\mathbb{E} \bowtie S)(Z) = \{(v, p, q) \in B_L \times [k] \times W \mid v \sqsubseteq f_p(Z_0^q, \dots, Z_k^q)\}$$

where

$$Z_i^q = \bigsqcup \{u \in B_L \mid (u, i, \delta(q, i)) \in Z\}.$$

$Y =_{\mathsf{GFP}} (\mathbb{E} \bowtie S)(Y)$ is chained product fixpoint of $\mathbb{E}$ and S.

Theorem

We have $u \sqsubseteq [\![X_i]\!]_{\mathbb{E}}$ if and only if there is $q \in W$ s.t. $(u, i, q) \in [\![Y]\!]_{\mathbb{E} \bowtie S}$.

A Progress Measure Algorithm

Fix total simulation order $\leq$ on W, least node w.r.t. $\leq$: $q_{\min}$

Measure: $\mu \colon B_L \times [k] \to W \cup \{\star\}$; define function Lift on measures:

$$(\mathsf{Lift}(\mu))(v,p) = \min\{q \in W \mid v \sqsubseteq f_p(U_0^{\mu,q}, \dots, U_k^{\mu,q})\}$$

where $\min(\emptyset) = \star$ and

$$U_i^{\mu,q} = \bigsqcup\{u \in B_L \mid \mu(u,i) \leq \delta(q,i)\},$$

Lifting algorithm

1. Initialize $\mu(v,p) = q_{\min}$ for all $(v,p) \in B_L \times [k]$.
2. If $\mathsf{Lift}(\mu) \neq \mu$, then put $\mu := \mathsf{Lift}(\mu)$ and go to 2. Otherwise go to 3.
3. Return $\mathbb{B} = \{(v,p) \in B_L \times [k] \mid \mu(v,p) \neq \star\}$.

Theorem

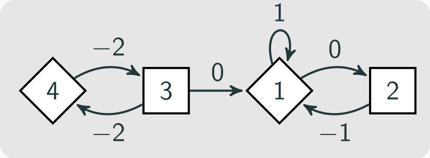
We have $(v,p) \in \mathbb{B}$ if and only if $v \sqsubseteq [\![X_p]\!]_{\mathbb{E}}$.

Examples of Equation Systems

- Coalgebraic μ-calculus [Cirstea, Kupke, Pattinson 2011]
- Finite latticed μ-calculus [Bruns, Godefroid, 2004], latticed parity games [Kupferman, Lustig, 2007]
- Games / logics with combined parity and quantitative objective:
  - Energy parity games [Chatterjee, Doyen, 2012], energy μ-calculus [Amram, Maoz, Pistiner, Ringert, 2020]
  - Mean-payoff parity games; recover [Daviaud, Jurdzinski, Lazic, 2018]

Example, Energy Parity Games

Energy parity game: (V, E, Ω, w), $w : E \to \mathbb{Z}$; player $\Diamond$ wins even plays with starting credit c if energy value always remains non-negative.



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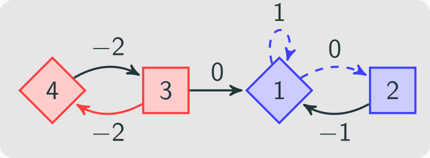

- History-dependent $\diamond$-strategies: $s(1) = 1$, $s(1, 1) = 2$
- [Chatterjee, Doyen, 2012]: bound on history $c = |V| \cdot k \cdot W$

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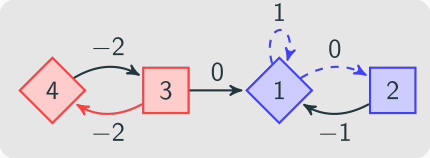

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Equation system over lattice $L = c^V$ with elements $g : V \to \{0, \ldots, c\}$

Function $f_{\mathsf{EPG}} : L^{k+1} \to L$ is formula of energy μ-calculus.

Theorem [Amram, Maoz, Pistiner, Ringert, 2020]

Player $\Diamond$ wins v with initial credit c if and only if $(\llbracket X_k \rrbracket_{f_{\mathsf{EPG}}})(v) = c$.

Results: Overview

Unifying progress measure algorithm leads to novel complexity results:

setting	game solving	model checking	satisfiability checking
standard	QP	QP	$2^{\mathcal{O}(nk \log n)}$
coalgebraic	QP	QP	$2^{\mathcal{O}(nk \log n)}$
latticed	QP	QP	?
energy	pseudo-QP	QP in c	?
mean pay-off	pseudo-QP	?	?

Conclusion

Results:

- Quasipolynomial solving of fixpoint equations by universal graphs
- Highly general quasipolynomial progress measure algorithm for
  - Energy parity games, model checking energy μ-calculus
  - Latticed parity games, model checking finite latticed μ-calculi
  - Coalgebraic parity games, model checking / satisfiability checking for coalgebraic μ-calculus

Future work:

- Cover more variants of games (e.g. stochastic setting)
- Does this work for all games with finite-history strategies?

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