Finite Asynchronous Automata

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Overview

introduced by Wiesław Zielonka [Zie87]

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- motivated by Trace Theory [Maz77]

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- concurrent systems

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- motivated by Trace Theory [Maz77]
- concurrent systems
- similar to Petri Nets [DR95]

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- restriction to a finite statespace

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$$L_{n} = \{wc \mid w \in \{a, b\}^{*} \land |w|_{a} = |w|_{b} = n\}$$

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$$L_{n} = \{wc \mid w \in \{a, b\}^{*} \land |w|_{a} = |w|_{b} = n\}$$

- $L_1 = \{abc, bac\}$
- L₂ = {aabbc, ababc, baabc, babac, bbaac}
- $L_3 = \{aaabbbc, aababbc, \dots, bbbaaac\}$

Recap: Petri Nets

$$L_{n} = \{wc \mid w \in \{a, b\}^{*} \land |w|_{a} = |w|_{b} = n\}$$

$$\longrightarrow a \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow a \longrightarrow c$$

$$c$$

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$$\xrightarrow{a} \xrightarrow{} \cdots \xrightarrow{a} \xrightarrow{a} \xrightarrow{} 1$$

$$2 \qquad n \qquad n+1 \qquad c$$

$$\xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{} \cdots \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{} \cdots$$

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Exactly one final marking:

 $p \mapsto 0$

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Recap: Petri Nets



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Recap: Petri Nets

Can Petri Nets make it better ?



An inhibitor arc imposes the precondition that the transition may only fire when the place is empty; this allows arbitrary computations on numbers of tokens to be expressed, which makes the formalism Turing complete.¹

¹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petri_net

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



A Signature:

 $\sigma = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



A Signature:

$$\sigma = (\mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{R}, \mathcal{E})$$

• Σ is an Alphabet (the set of Actions)

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



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- Σ is an Alphabet (the set of Actions)
- *R* is the Set of Registers
A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



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- Σ is an Alphabet (the set of Actions)
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- $\mathcal{E} \subseteq R \times \Sigma \cup \Sigma \times R$ is the connection relation.

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Finite Asynchronous Transition System (fat-system):

$$\tau = (\underbrace{\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}}_{\sigma}, X, \Delta)$$

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Finite Asynchronous Transition System (fat-system):

$$\tau = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{X}, \Delta)$$

• X is the a finite set of values

• $X = \mathbb{N}_{\leq n} \cup \{s\}$

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Finite Asynchronous Transition System (fat-system):

$$\tau = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, \overset{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{X}}, \Delta)$$

• X is the a finite set of values • $X = \mathbb{N}_{\leq n} \cup \{s\}$

Global states:

$$S = X^R$$

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Finite Asynchronous Transition System (fat-system):

$$\tau = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, X, \Delta)$$

- X is the a finite set of values
- Δ = {δ_a | a ∈ Σ} is a family of transition Relations

- $X = \mathbb{N}_{\leq n} \cup \{s\}$
- $\Delta = \{\delta_a, \delta_b, \delta_c\}$

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Local transitions:

$$\delta_{a} \subseteq X^{\mathcal{E}a} \times X^{a\mathcal{E}}$$

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

$$\mathcal{A} = \big(\underbrace{\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, X, \Delta}_{\text{fat-system}}, I, F\big)$$

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

$$\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, X, \Delta, I, F)$$
$$I = \{f_I\}$$
$$f_I(r_1) = n$$
$$f_I(r_2) = n$$

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_n



Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

$$\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, X, \Delta, I, F)$$
$$F = \{f_F\}$$
$$f_F(r_1) = s$$
$$f_F(r_2) = 0$$

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A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3





A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3



aababbc

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3



a a b a b b c

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3



aababbc

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3





a a b <mark>a</mark> b b c

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3





a a b a <mark>b</mark> b c

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3



a a b a b <mark>b</mark> c

A Finite Asynchronous Automaton accepting L_3



a a b a b b c

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Independence



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Independence

A closer look at the signature



When are two Actions $a, b \in \Sigma$ independent ?

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Independence

A closer look at the signature



When are two Actions $a, b \in \Sigma$ independent ?

What does independent mean?

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Independence

A closer look at the signature



When are two Actions $a, b \in \Sigma$ independent ?

In a signature σ two Actions a, b are called independent, if σ 's structure doesn't allow a fat-system to distinguish ab and ba.

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Independence

A closer look at the signature



When are two Actions $a, b \in \Sigma$ independent ?

In a signature σ two Actions a, b are called independent, if for all fat-systems with σ a and b can be executed in any order without altering the result of the computation.

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Independence



Independence



Independence



Whiteboard Example

Independence



Independence

A closer look at the signature



 $C_{\sigma} = \mathcal{E}^{2} \cap \Sigma^{2} \qquad a \to \bigcirc \to b$ $W_{\sigma} = \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{E}^{-1} \cap \Sigma^{2} \qquad a \to \bigcirc \leftarrow b$ $D_{\sigma} = C_{\sigma} \cup C_{\sigma}^{-1} \cup W_{\sigma}$ $I_{\sigma} = \Sigma^{2} \setminus D_{\sigma}$
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Asynchronous Cellular Transition Systems

Language Recognizability and Determinization



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A particularly simple signature



signature of a fat-system:

$$\sigma = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$$

Where $\mathcal{E} \subseteq R \times \Sigma \cup \Sigma \times R$

A particularly simple signature



New Type of signature:

$$\sigma = (\Sigma, C)$$

Where $C \subseteq \Sigma^2$

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A particularly simple signature



Finite Asynchronous Cellular Transition System (fact-system):

$$\tau = (\mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{\Delta})$$

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A particularly simple signature



Finite Asynchronous Cellular Transition System (fact-system):

$$\tau = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta)$$

Where

$$\Delta = \{\delta_a \mid a \in \Sigma\}$$

$$\delta_{\mathsf{a}} \subseteq X^{\mathsf{C}\mathsf{a}} \times X$$

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A particularly simple signature



Finite Asynchronous Cellular Transition System (fact-system):

$$\tau = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta)$$

Where

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$$\delta_{a} \subseteq X^{Ca} \times X$$

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Finite Asynchronous Cellular Transition System (fact-system):

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Finite Asynchronous Cellular Transition System (fact-system):

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A particularly simple signature







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Independence



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Independence

no writing conflicts



When are two Actions $a, b \in \Sigma$ dependent ?

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Independence

no writing conflicts



When are two Actions $a, b \in \Sigma$ dependent ?

In a signature σ two Actions *a*, *b* are called independent, if σ 's structure doesn't allow a fat-system to distinguish *ab* and *ba*.

Independence



Independence

no writing conflicts



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Independence



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Independence



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Independence



Simulations

Are fact-systems regular?



Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

$$\tau_{C} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta)$$
 s.t.:

Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

$$\tau_C = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:}$$

Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

$$\tau_C = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:}$$

• $C = \Sigma^2$
• $X = \{0, \dots, k-1\}$

Simulations

 $\mathsf{NDT} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Proof.

$$\tau_C = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:}$$
• $C = \Sigma^2$
• $X = \{0, \dots, k - 1\}$
• $\Delta = \bigcup_{a \in \Sigma} \{\delta_a\}$

Simulations NDT \rightarrow fact

Proof.

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, Q, \delta)$ be a regular finite transition system. WLOG let $Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_{k-1}\}.$

let $a \in \Sigma, \beta \in X^{\Sigma}$ and $x \in X$.

- $au_{\mathcal{C}} = (\Sigma, \mathcal{C}, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:} \qquad (\beta, x) \in \delta_{a}$
 - $C = \Sigma^2$
 - $X = \{0, \dots, k-1\}$
 - $\Delta = \bigcup_{a \in \Sigma} \{\delta_a\}$

Simulations NDT \rightarrow fact

Proof.

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, Q, \delta)$ be a regular finite transition system. WLOG let $Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_{k-1}\}.$

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{let } a \in \Sigma, \beta \in X^{\Sigma} \text{ and } x \in X. \\ \tau_{C} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:} \qquad (\beta, x) \in \delta_{a} \Leftrightarrow \exists s, s': \end{array}$

•
$$C = \Sigma^2$$

•
$$X = \{0, \dots, k-1\}$$

• $\Delta = \bigcup_{a \in \Sigma} \{\delta_a\}$

Simulations NDT \rightarrow fact

Proof.

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, Q, \delta)$ be a regular finite transition system. WLOG let $Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_{k-1}\}.$

 $t_{C} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:} \qquad (\beta, x) \in \delta_{a} \Leftrightarrow \exists s, s':$ $C = \Sigma^{2} \qquad (q_{s}, a, q_{s'}) \in \delta$ $X = \{0, \dots, k - 1\}$ $\Delta = \bigcup_{a \in \Sigma} \{\delta_{a}\}$

Simulations NDT \rightarrow fact

Proof.

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, Q, \delta)$ be a regular finite transition system. WLOG let $Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_{k-1}\}.$

 $t_{C} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:} \qquad (\beta, x) \in \delta_{a} \Leftrightarrow \exists s, s':$ $C = \Sigma^{2} \qquad (q_{s}, a, q_{s'}) \in \delta$ $X = \{0, \dots, k-1\} \qquad \wedge \sum_{b \in \Sigma} \beta(b) \mod k = s$

Simulations

Proof.

- $t_{C} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:} \qquad (\beta, x) \in \delta_{a} \Leftrightarrow \exists s, s' :$ $C = \Sigma^{2} \qquad (q_{s}, a, q_{s'}) \in \delta$ $X = \{0, \dots, k-1\} \qquad \land \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta(b) \mod k = s$
 - $X = \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ • $\Delta = \bigcup_{a \in \Sigma} \{\delta_a\}$ $\wedge \sum_{b \in \Sigma} \beta(b) \mod k = s$ $\wedge s - \beta(a) + x \mod k = s'$

Simulations

Proof.

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, Q, \delta)$ be a regular finite transition system. WLOG let $Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_{k-1}\}.$

 $t_{C} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta) \text{ s.t.:} \qquad (\beta, x) \in \delta_{a} \Leftrightarrow \exists s, s':$ $C = \Sigma^{2} \qquad (q_{s}, a, q_{s'}) \in \delta$ $X = \{0, \dots, k-1\} \qquad \wedge \sum_{b \in \Sigma} \beta(b) \mod k = s$

$$\wedge s - \beta(a) + x \mod k = s^{2}$$

 τ_C simulates τ .
Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Can a finite asynchronous cellular automaton (faca) simulate a faa?

Simulations fat \rightarrow fact

Can a finite asynchronous cellular automaton (faca) simulate a faa?

- both accept regular languages.

Simulations $fat \rightarrow fact$

Can a finite asynchronous cellular automaton (faca) simulate a faa?

- both accept regular languages.

What would be an interesting simulation?

Simulations $fat \rightarrow fact$

Can a finite asynchronous cellular automaton (faca) simulate a faa?

- both accept regular languages.

What would be an interesting simulation?

- One that maintains independence.

Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

How can we assure that all independence is maintained?

Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

How can we assure that all independence is maintained?

Try not to interfere with the signature:

Fat signature $\sigma = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$

 $\mathcal{C}=\mathcal{E}^2\cap\Sigma^2$

Simulations

fat \rightarrow fact

How can we assure that all independence is maintained?

Try not to interfere with the signature:

Fat signature $\sigma = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$

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Simulations

fat \rightarrow fact

How can we assure that all independence is maintained?

Try not to interfere with the signature:



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Simulations

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 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

How can we assure that all independence is maintained?

Try not to interfere with the signature:



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$







Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



$\underset{\text{fat} \rightarrow \text{ fact}}{\text{Simulations}}$



Simulations $fat \rightarrow fact$



Simulations $fat \rightarrow fact$



Simulations $fat \rightarrow fact$



Simulations $fat \rightarrow fact$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Add a time-stamp



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Add a time-stamp



Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Add a time-stamp



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Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact}$

Add a time-stamp





This writing conflict is ω -redundant.

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Simulations



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Simulations



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Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



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Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact:} \ \mathsf{Example}$





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Simulations

 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact:} \ \mathsf{Example}$



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 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact:} \ \mathsf{Example}$



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 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



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 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



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 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



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 $\mathsf{fat} \to \mathsf{fact} \colon \mathsf{Example}$



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Simulations

 $\mathsf{fact} \to \mathsf{fat}$

Does the other direction work too?

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Simulations

 $\mathsf{fact} \to \mathsf{fat}$

Does the other direction work too?

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta)$ be a fact-system and σ an ω -redundant signature that induces C.

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Simulations fact \rightarrow fat

Does the other direction work too?

Let $\tau = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta)$ be a fact-system and σ an ω -redundant signature that induces C.

Then there exists a fat-system $\tau' = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}, X', \Delta')$ over σ covering τ .

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Asynchronous Cellular Transition Systems

Language Recognizability and Determinization

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Languages

Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

$$\mathcal{A} = (\underbrace{\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}}_{\sigma}, X, \Delta, I, F)$$

Languages

Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

$$\mathcal{A} = (\underbrace{\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}}_{\sigma}, X, \Delta, I, F)$$

 $L(\mathcal{A}) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid \exists s_0 \in I, s_f \in F : s_f \in \Delta(s_0, w) \}$

Languages

Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

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$$L(\mathcal{A}) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid \exists s_0 \in I, s_f \in F : s_f \in \Delta(s_0, w) \}$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\sigma}^{d}:=$ class of languages recognized by deterministic faa over the signature σ

Languages

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- $\mathcal{L}_{\sigma}^{d}:=$ class of languages recognized by deterministic faa over the signature σ
- $\mathcal{L}_{\sigma}^{n}:= \text{ class of languages recognized by non-deterministic faa over the signature } \sigma$

Languages

Finite Asynchronous Automaton (FAA):

$$\mathcal{A} = (\underbrace{\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E}}_{\sigma}, X, \Delta, I, F)$$

$$L(\mathcal{A}) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \exists s_0 \in I, s_f \in F : s_f \in \Delta(s_0, w)\}$$

- $\mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma} :=$ class of languages recognized by deterministic faa over the signature σ
- $\mathcal{L}_{\sigma}^{n}:= \text{ class of languages recognized by non-deterministic faa over the signature } \sigma$

Defined analogously for FACA

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Languages

Let

• $\sigma_1 = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$ be an ω -redundant signature of a fat-system

Languages

Let

- $\sigma_1 = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$ be an ω -redundant signature of a fat-system
- $\sigma_2 = (\Sigma, C)$ be the induced signature of a fact-system ($C = \mathcal{E}^2 \cap \Sigma^2$)

Languages

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- $\sigma_2 = (\Sigma, C)$ be the induced signature of a fact-system ($C = \mathcal{E}^2 \cap \Sigma^2$)

Then

$$\mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma_1} = \mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma_2}$$
 and $\mathcal{L}^n_{\sigma_1} = \mathcal{L}^n_{\sigma_2}$

Languages

Let

- $\sigma_1 = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$ be an ω -redundant signature of a fat-system
- $\sigma_2 = (\Sigma, C)$ be the induced signature of a fact-system ($C = \mathcal{E}^2 \cap \Sigma^2$)

Then

$$\mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma_1} = \mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma_2}$$
 and $\mathcal{L}^n_{\sigma_1} = \mathcal{L}^n_{\sigma_2}$

Proof.

Simulation fat \leftrightarrow fact plus a little magic regarding initial/final states and languages.

Languages

Let

- $\sigma_1 = (\Sigma, R, \mathcal{E})$ be an ω -redundant signature of a fat-system
- $\sigma_2 = (\Sigma, C)$ be the induced signature of a fact-system $(C = \mathcal{E}^2 \cap \Sigma^2)$

Then

$$\mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma_1} = \mathcal{L}^d_{\sigma_2}$$
 and $\mathcal{L}^n_{\sigma_1} = \mathcal{L}^n_{\sigma_2}$

Proof.

Simulation fat \leftrightarrow fact plus a little magic regarding initial/final states and languages. $\hfill\square$

In the sequel we restrain our attention to languages recognized by faca.

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Languages

For each face $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, C, X, \Delta, I, F)$ there exists a face \mathcal{A}' over the same signature $\sigma = (\Sigma, C)$ with only one initial state s.t. $L(\mathcal{A}) = L(\mathcal{A}')$.
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In the sequel wlog we assume that there is only one initial state.

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Then for each language $L \subseteq \Sigma_1^*$: $L \in \mathcal{L}_{\sigma_1}^u \iff L \in \mathcal{L}_{\sigma_2}^u$ proof idea.

 $\Rightarrow: \text{Let } \mathcal{A}_1 \text{ be a faca over } \sigma_1. \text{ Construct } \mathcal{A}_2 \text{ over } \sigma_2 \text{ such that it} \\ \text{works like } \mathcal{A}_1 \text{ for Actions in } \Sigma_1. \text{ For Actions in } \Sigma_2 \setminus \Sigma_1 \text{ it goes into} \\ \text{a state such that a final state cannot be reached anymore.} \end{cases}$

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 \Leftarrow : Let A_2 be a faca over σ_2 with initial state s_0^2 , final states F_2 . Construct A_1 over σ_1 with the same values X that works like A_2 for Actions in Σ₁. Let s be a final state, then $s_{|\Sigma_2 \setminus \Sigma_1} = s_{0|\Sigma_2 \setminus \Sigma_1}^2$. Pick $F_1 = \{s_{|\Sigma_1} | s \in F_2\}$.

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Given A_1 faca over σ_1 , construct A_2 over σ_2 s.t. $L(A_1) = L(A_2)$:

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Proof idea.

Given A_1 faca over σ_1 , construct A_2 over σ_2 s.t. $L(A_1) = L(A_2)$: Let $a \in \Sigma, s \in X^{C_2 a}, x \in X$ then

$$(s,x) \in \delta^2_a \in \Delta_2$$
 iff $(s_{|C_1a},x) \in \delta^1_a \in \Delta_1$

Languages

Theorem (Hierarchy Theorem) $C_1, C_2 \subseteq \Sigma^2$ and $\sigma_i = (\Sigma, C_i), i = 1, 2$. Then

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Proof.

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 \Rightarrow : blurp.

Determinization

Theorem (Zielonka's Theorem) Let $\sigma = (\Sigma, C)$. If C is symmetric and reflexive then



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Determinization

Theorem (Zielonka's Theorem) Let $\sigma = (\Sigma, C)$. If C is symmetric and reflexive then

$$\mathcal{L}^d_\sigma = \mathcal{L}^n_\sigma$$

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Complexity

• indirect proof construction

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- indirect proof construction
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