

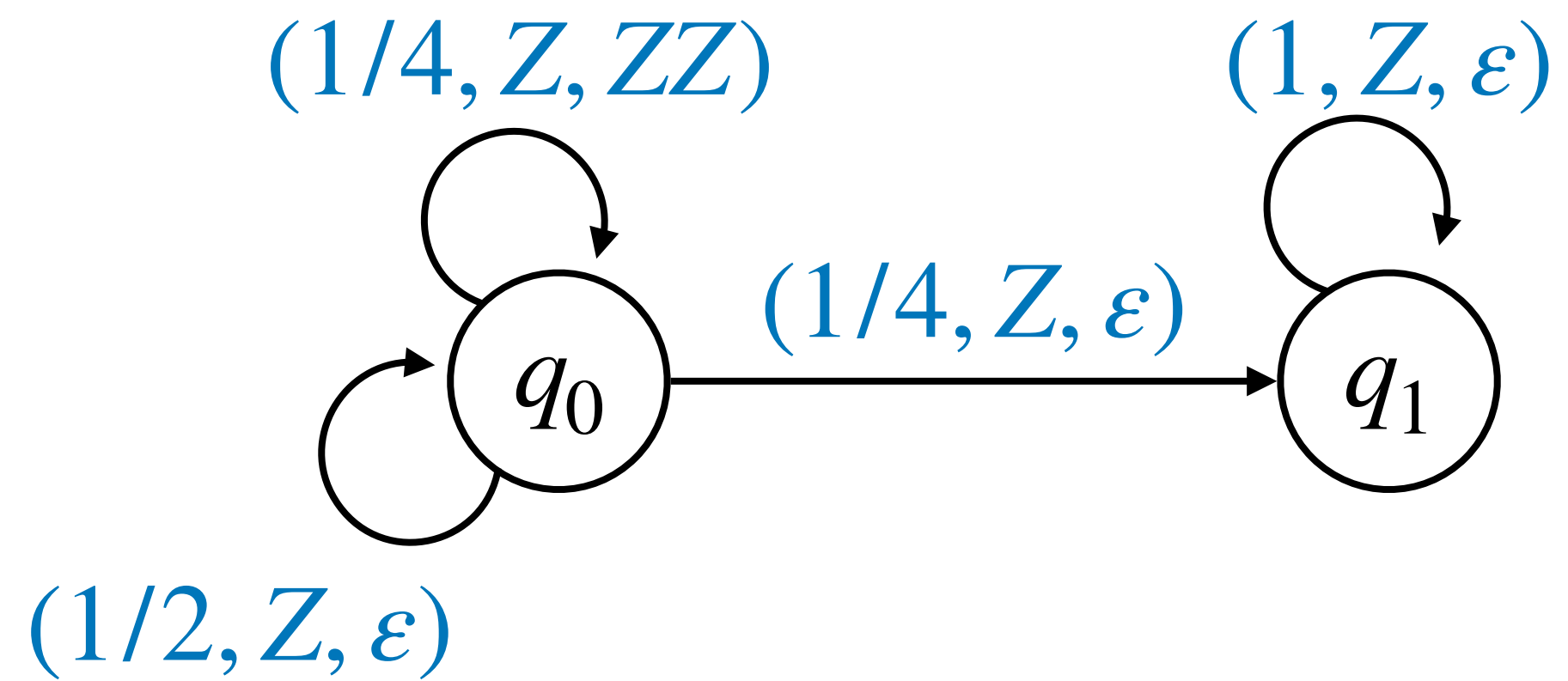
On Certificates, Expected Runtimes, and Termination in Probabilistic Pushdown Automata

Tobias Winkler, Joost-Pieter Katoen



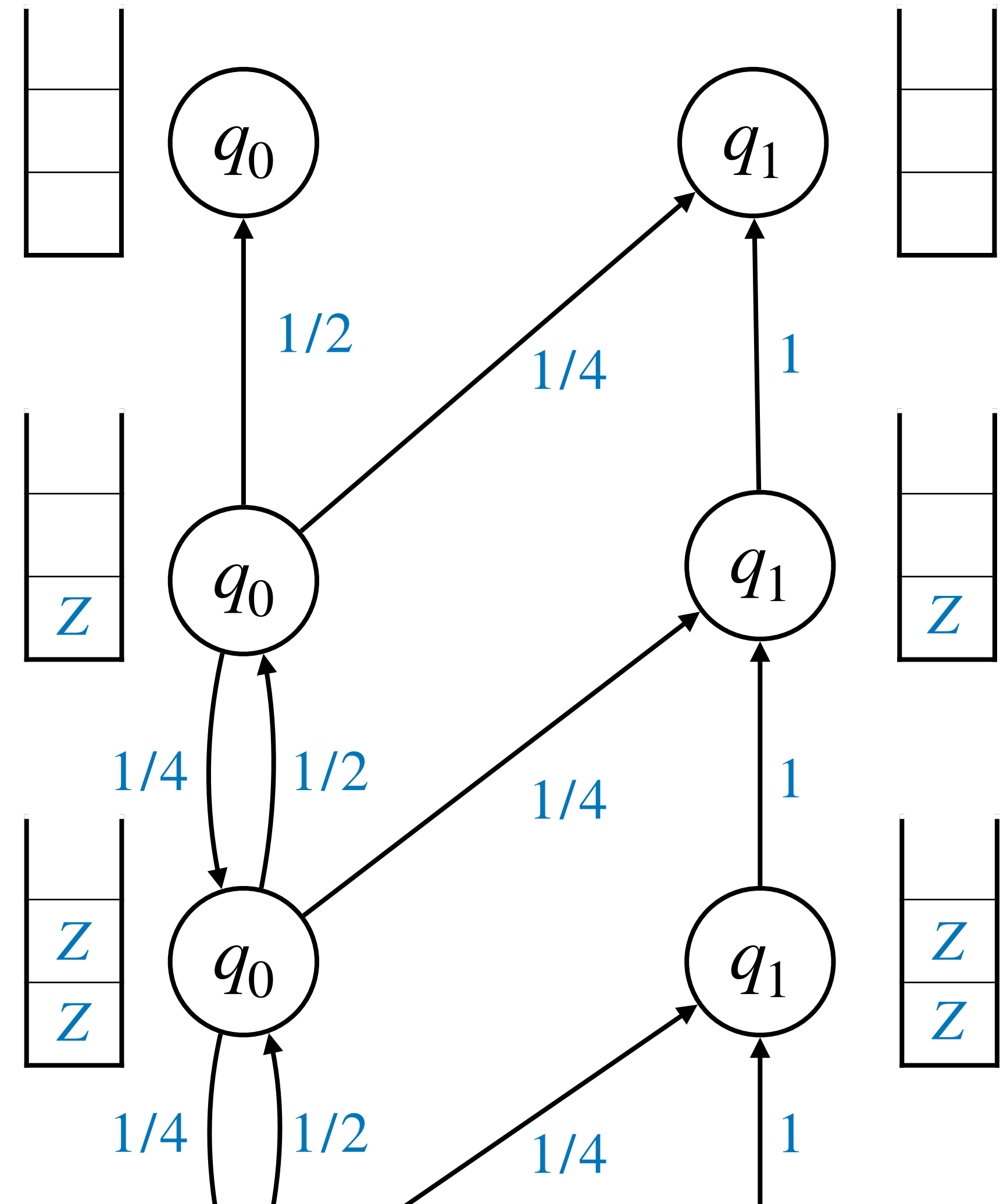
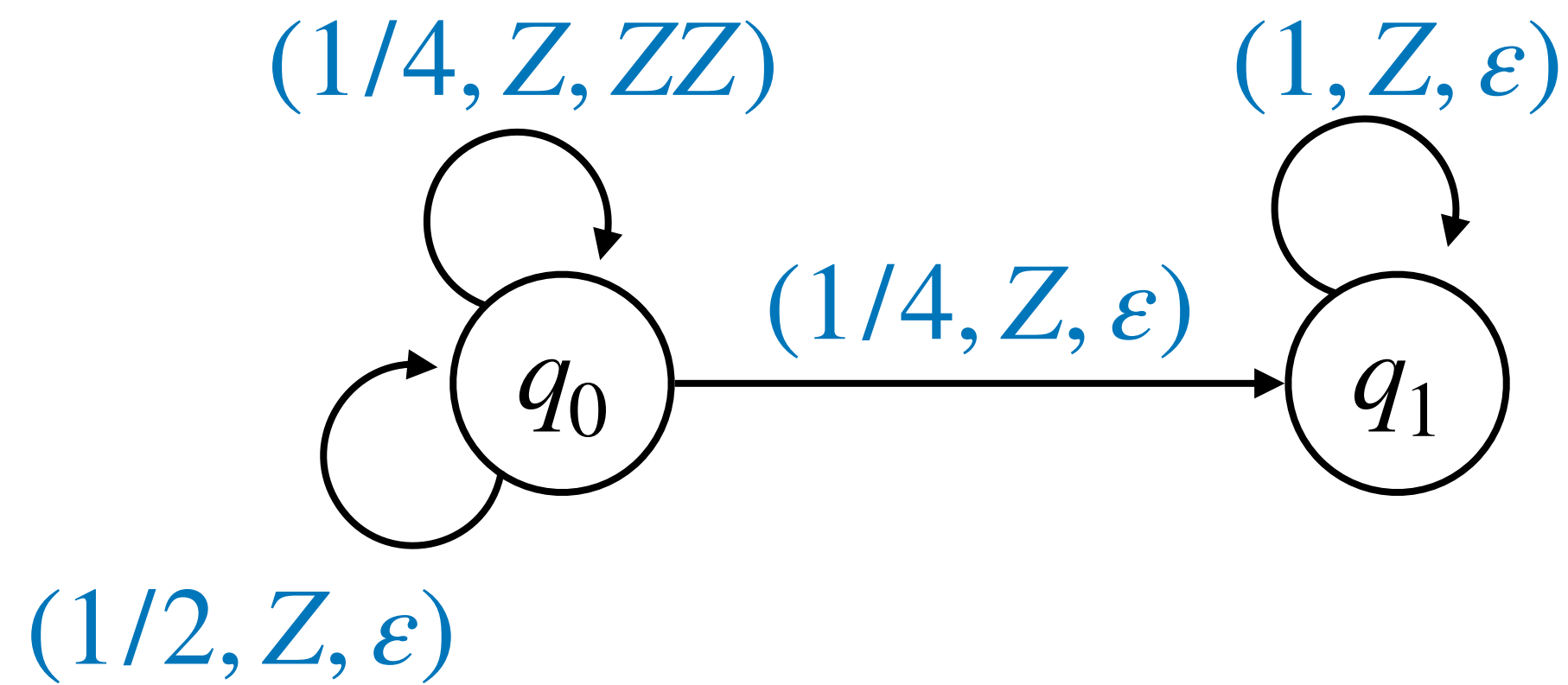
Probabilistic Pushdown Automata (pPDA)

[Esparza, Kucera, Mayr LICS '04, Etessami & Yannakakis STACS '05]



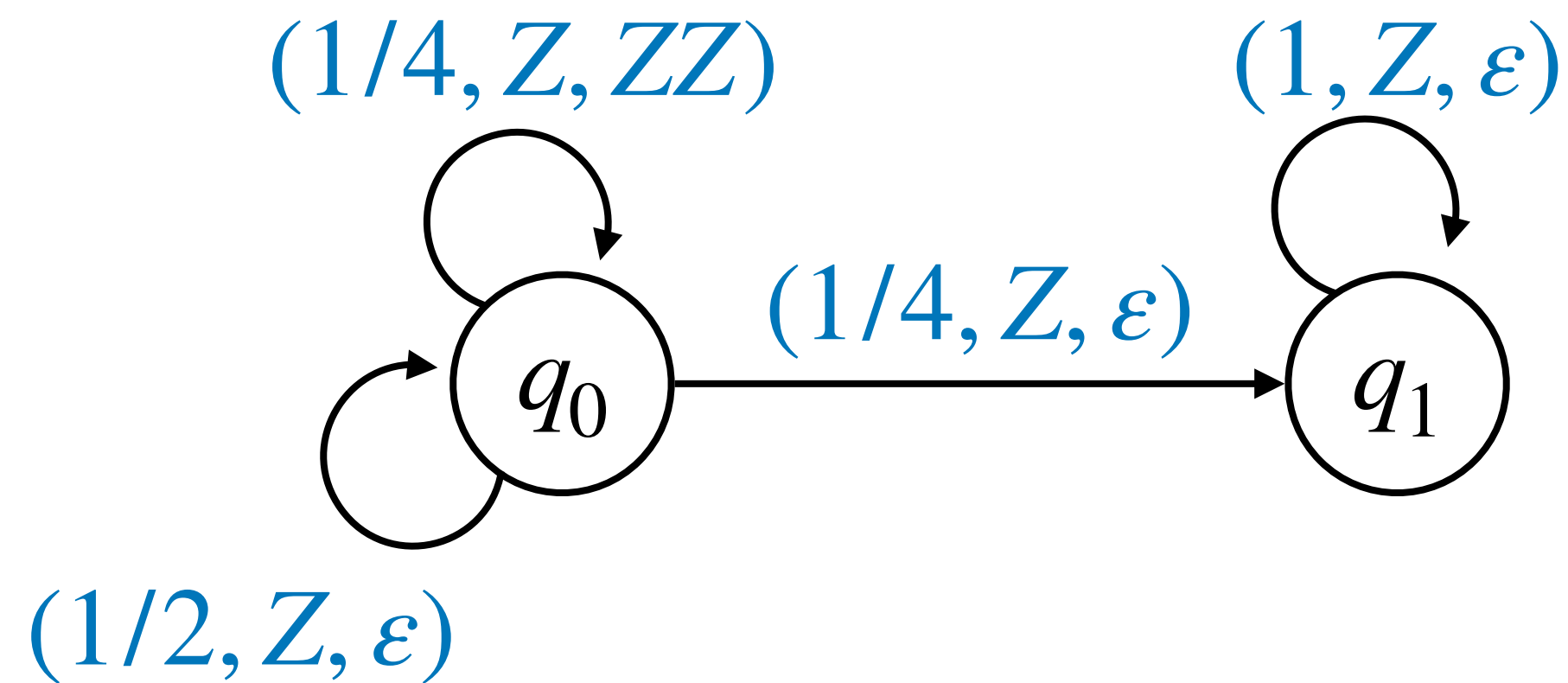
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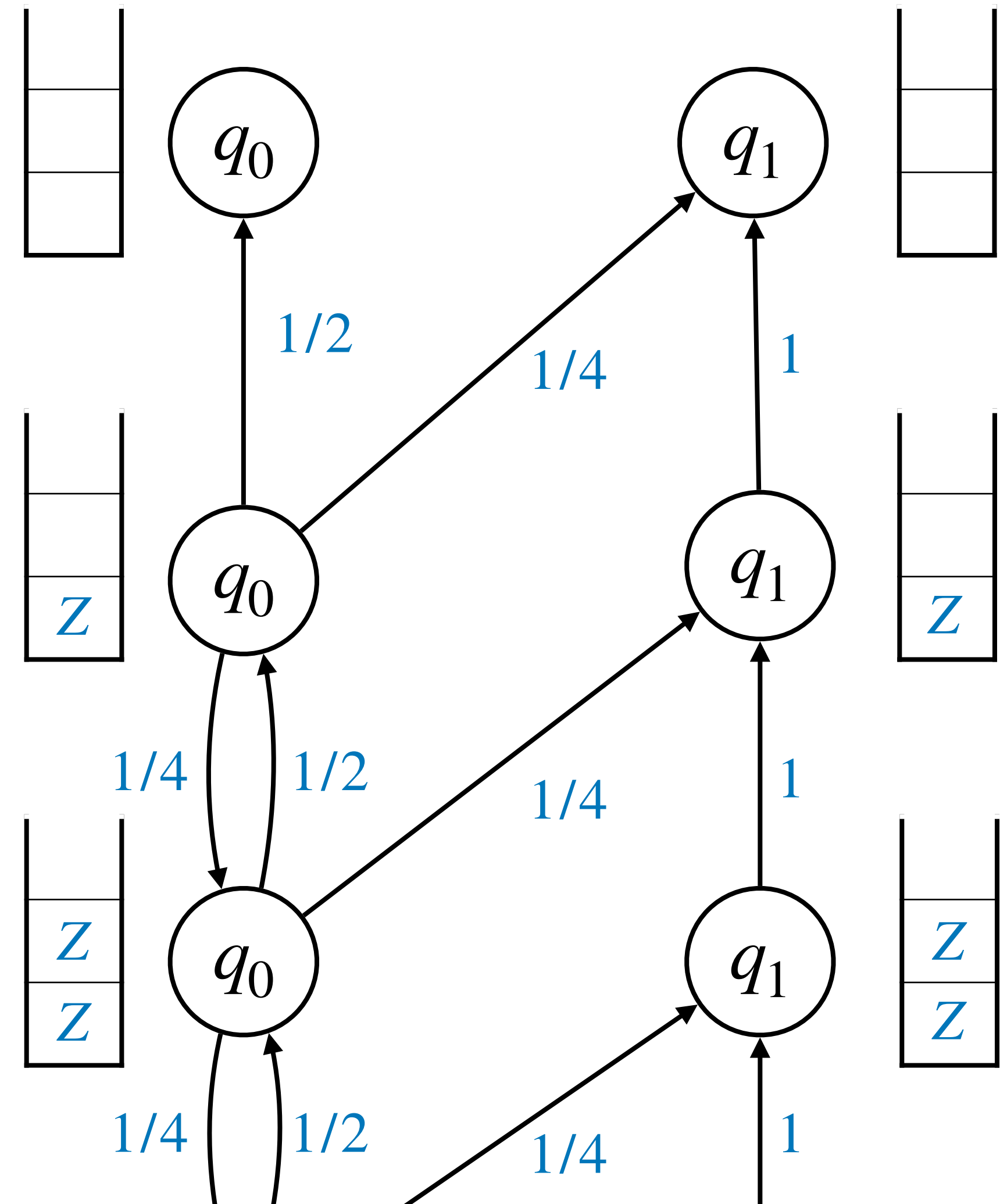
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```

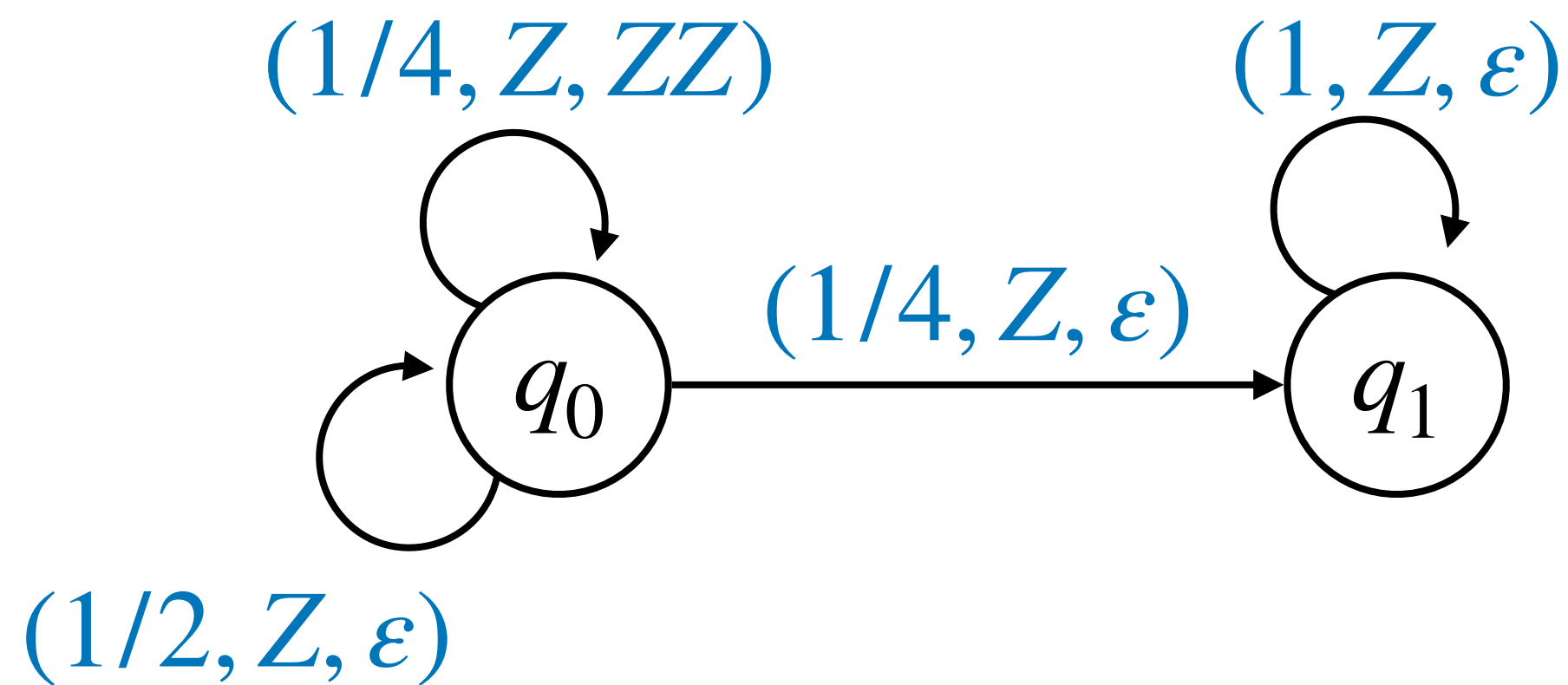
boolean f(boolean x) {
  if(x) {
    pchoice {
      0.5: return true;
      0.25: return false;
      0.25: return f(f(x));
    }
  } else {
    return false;
  }
}

```



Probabilistic Pushdown Automata (pPDA)

[Esparza, Kucera, Mayr LICS '04, Etessami & Yannakakis STACS '05]

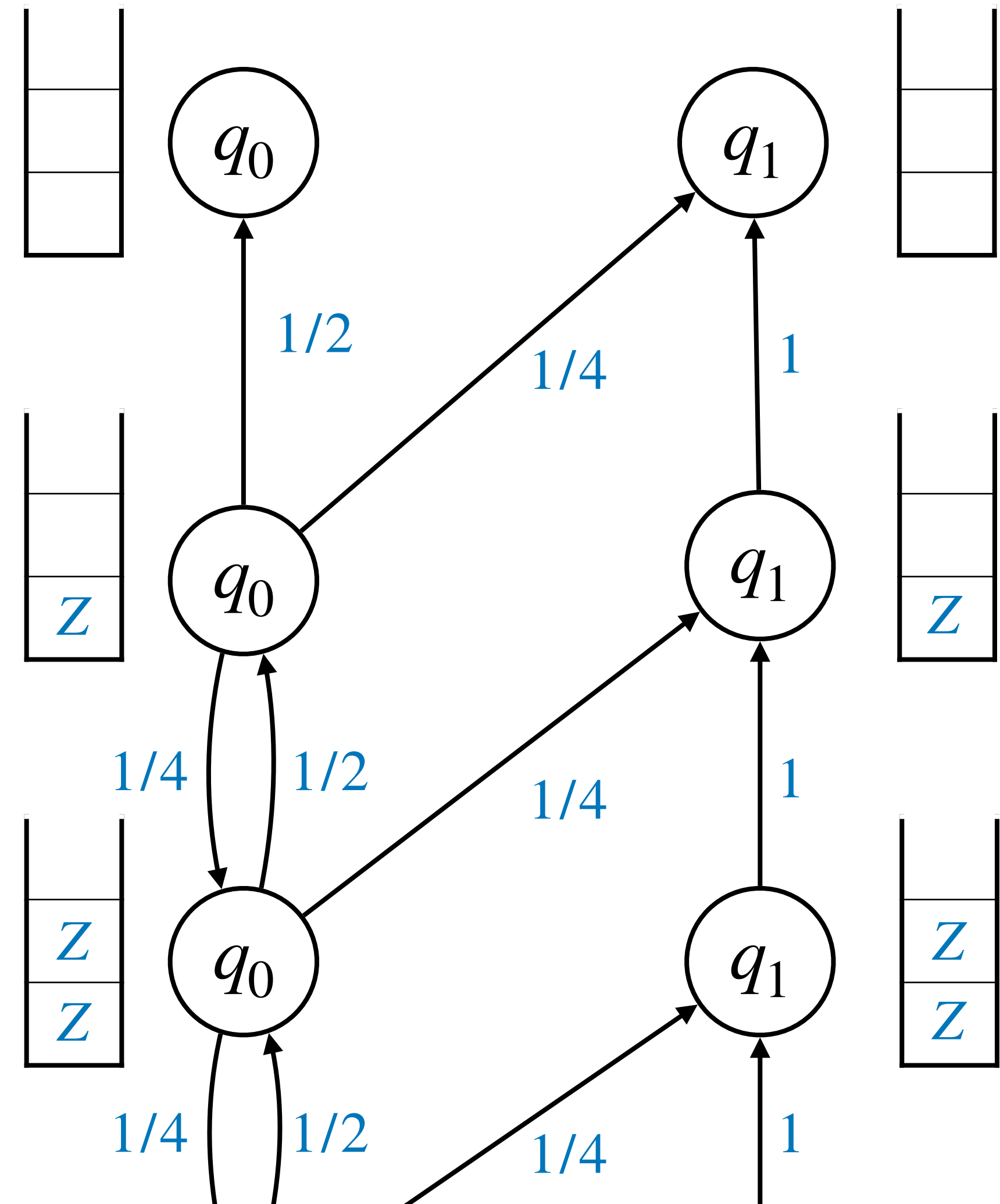


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```

$f(\text{true})$ returns true with probability $2 - \sqrt{2}$



Termination in pPDA

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- Termination = reach empty stack

Termination in pPDA

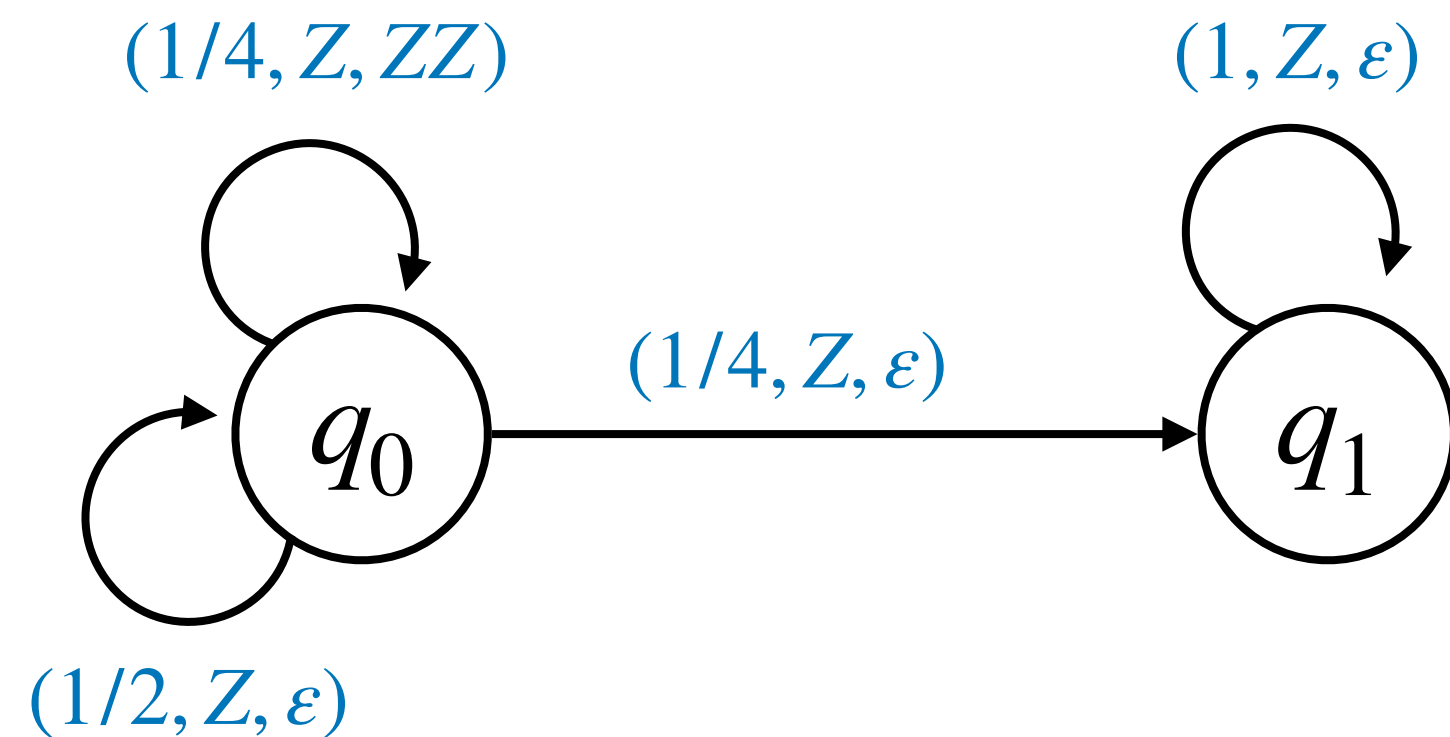
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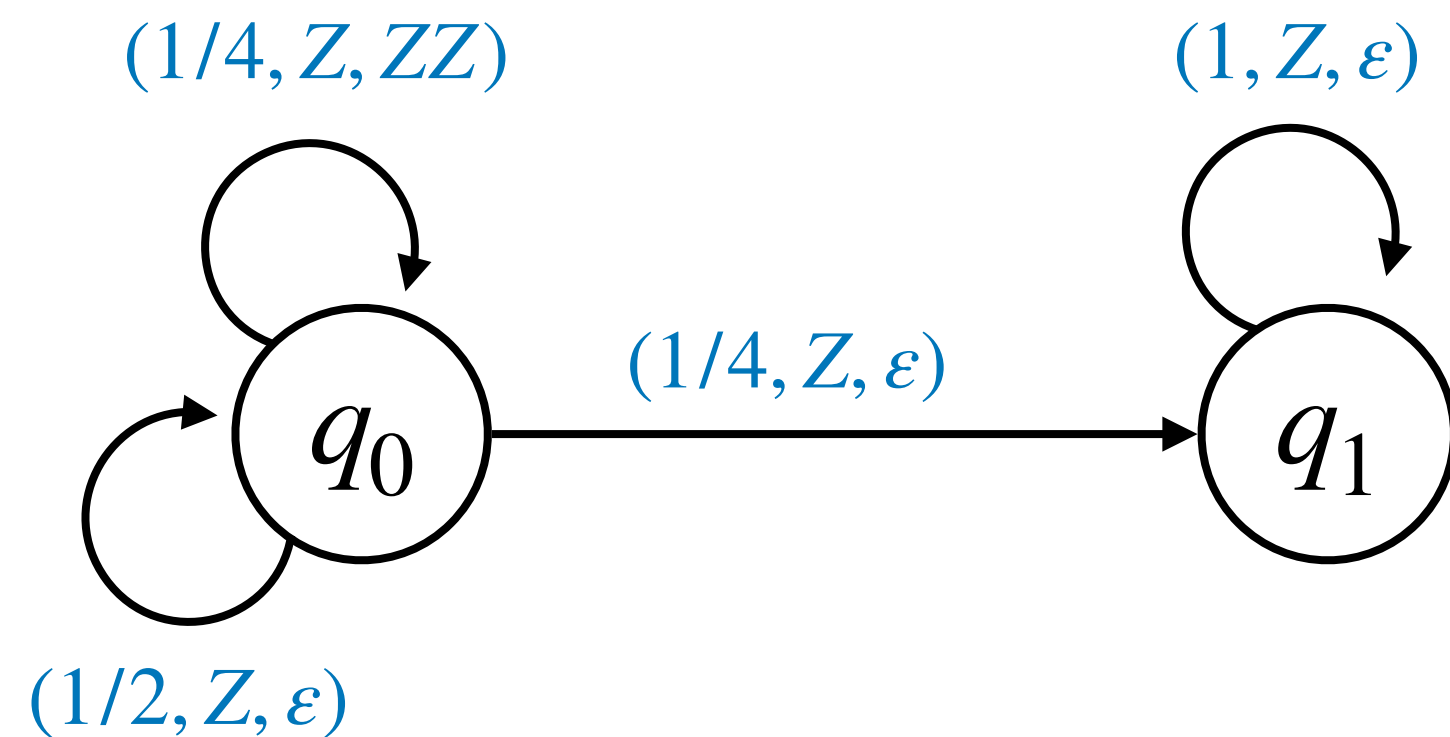
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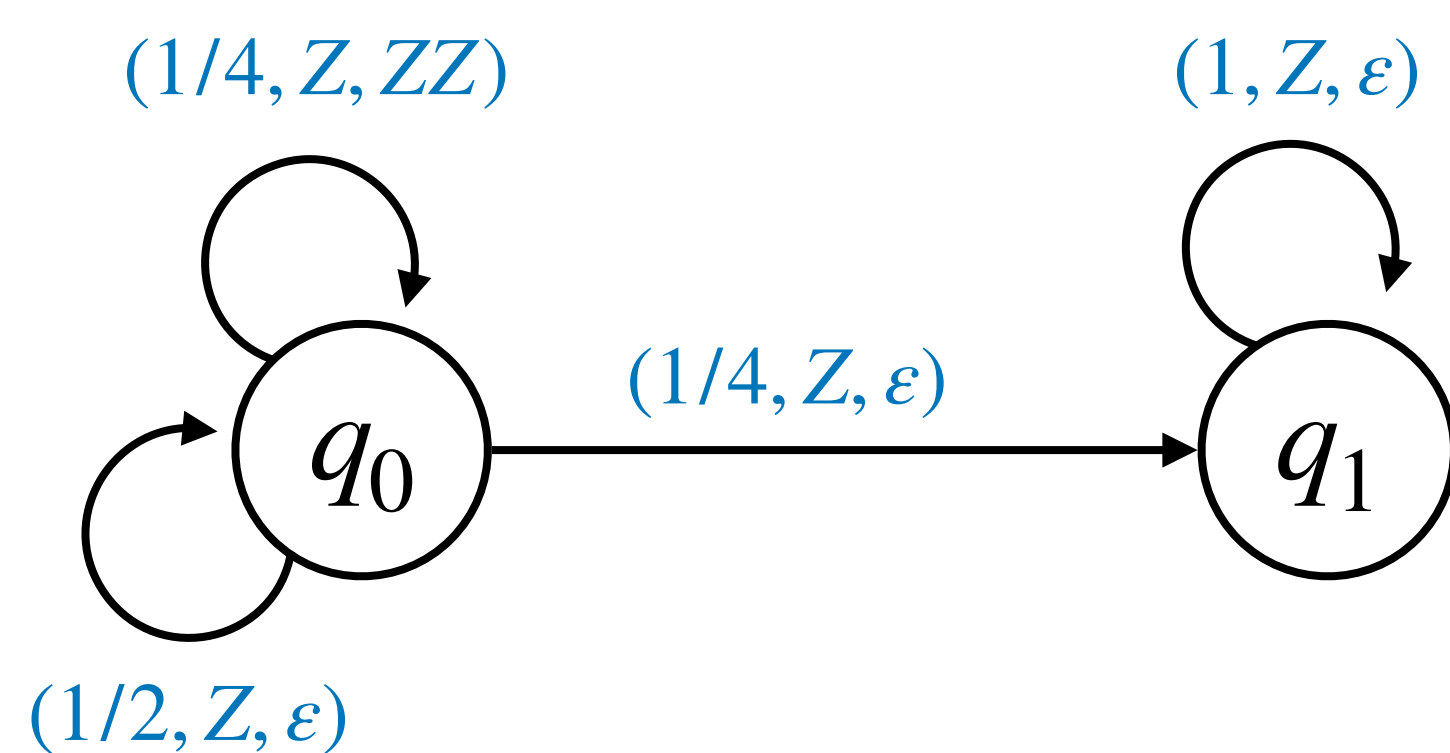
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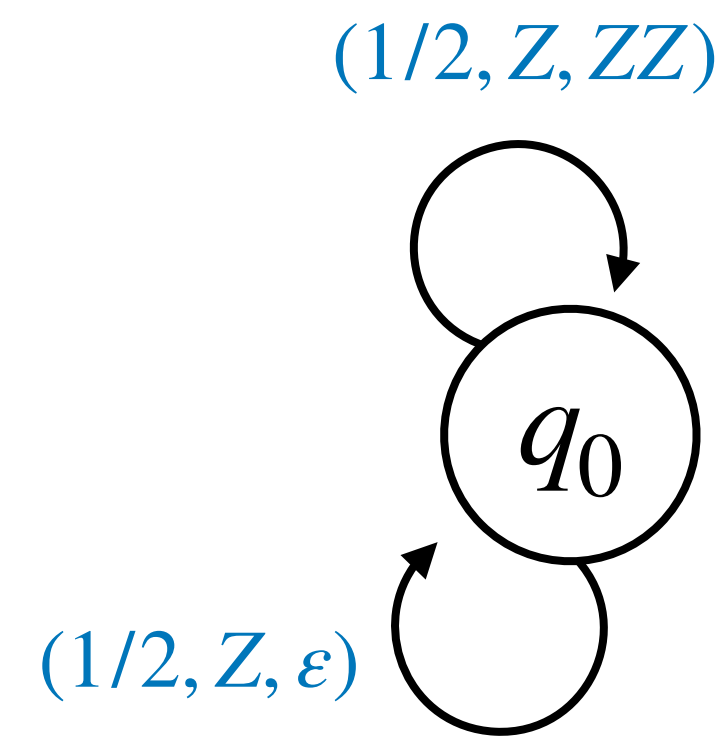
AST and PAST

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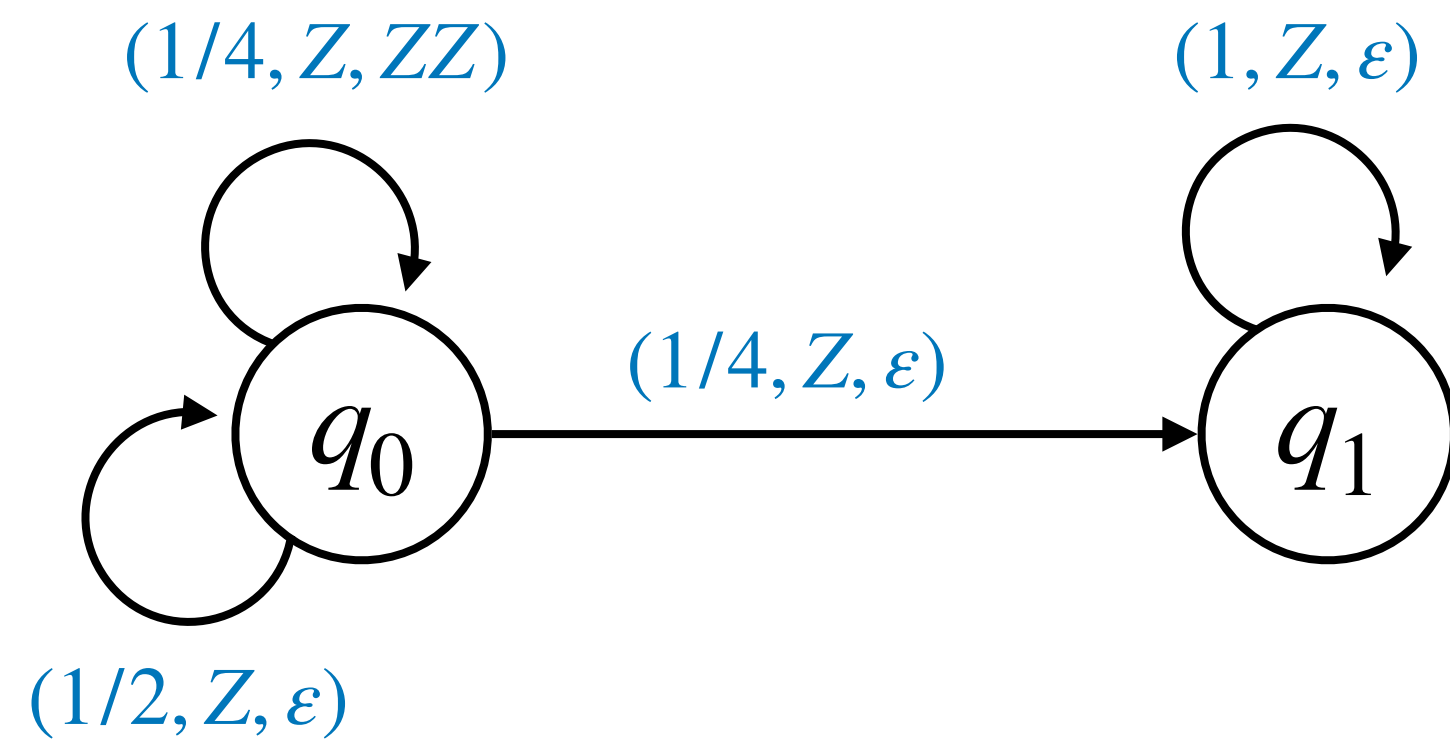
AST and PAST



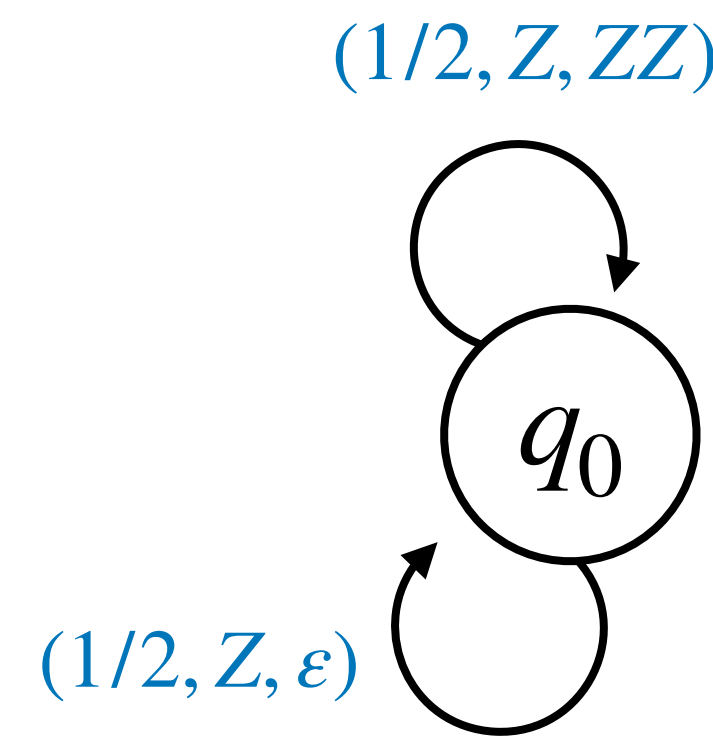
AST, but not PAST

Termination in pPDA

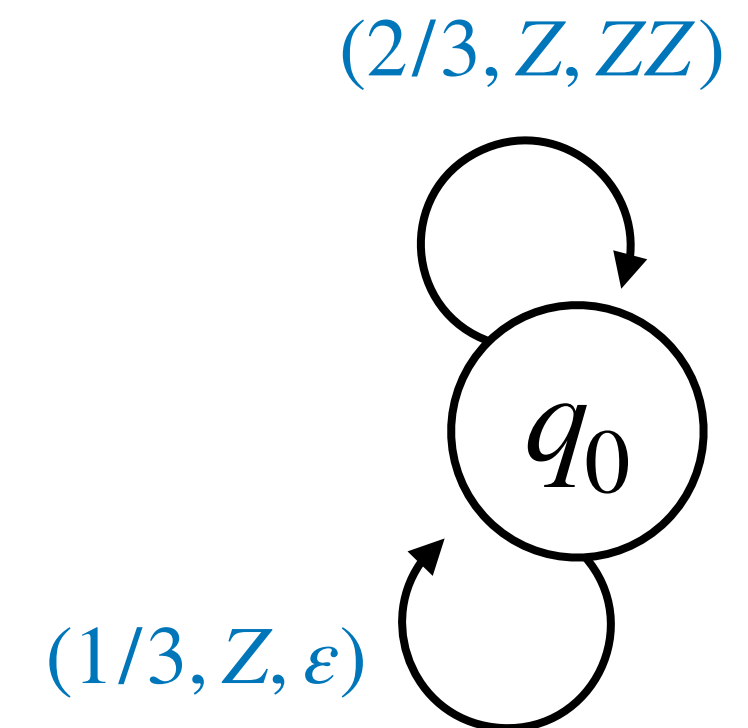
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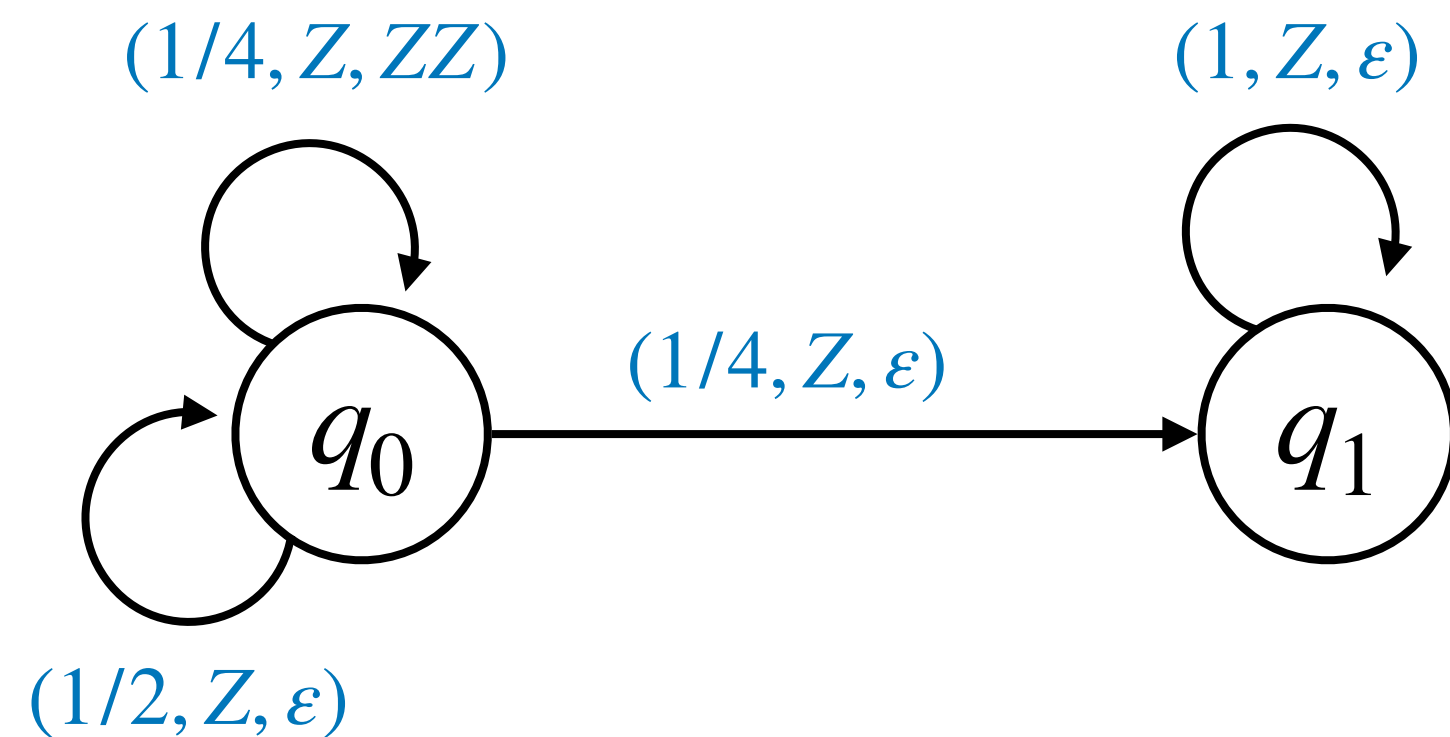
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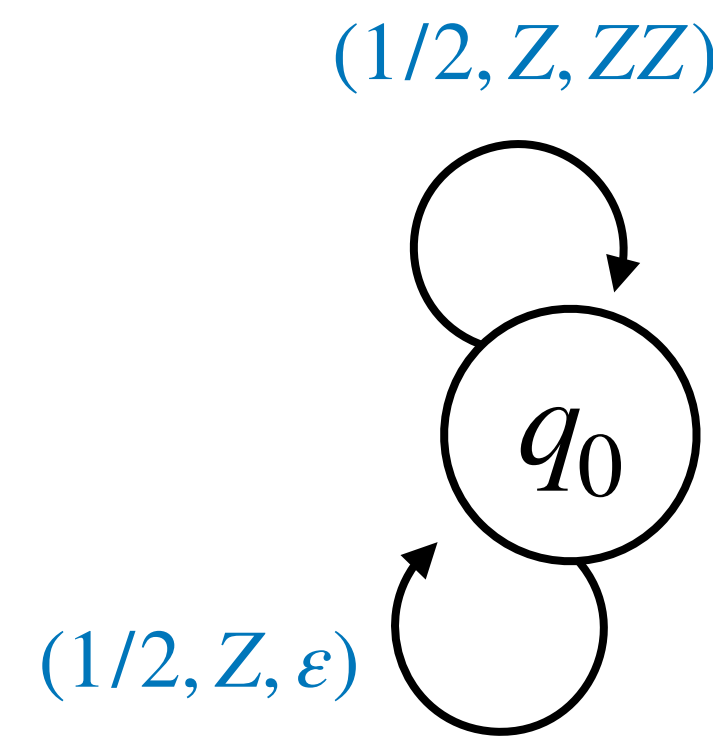
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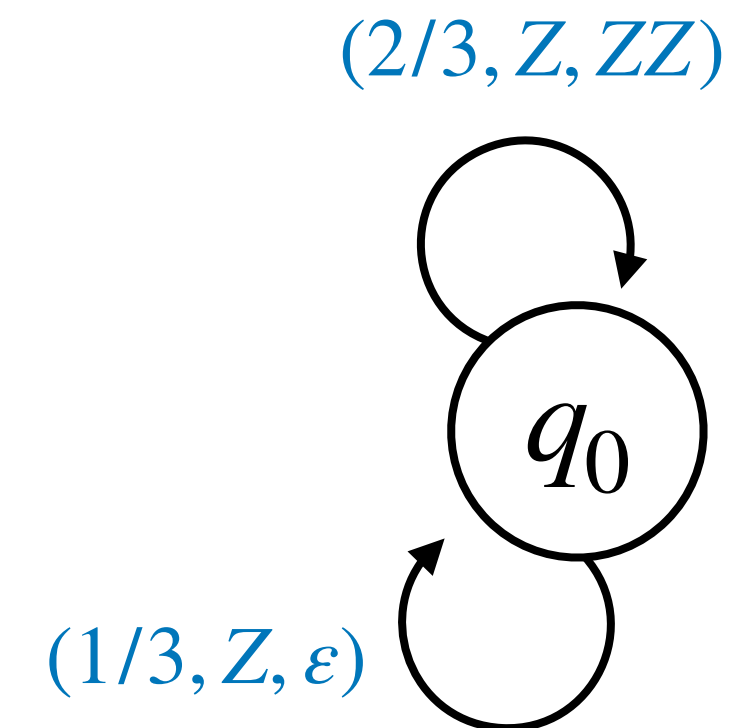
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AST and PAST



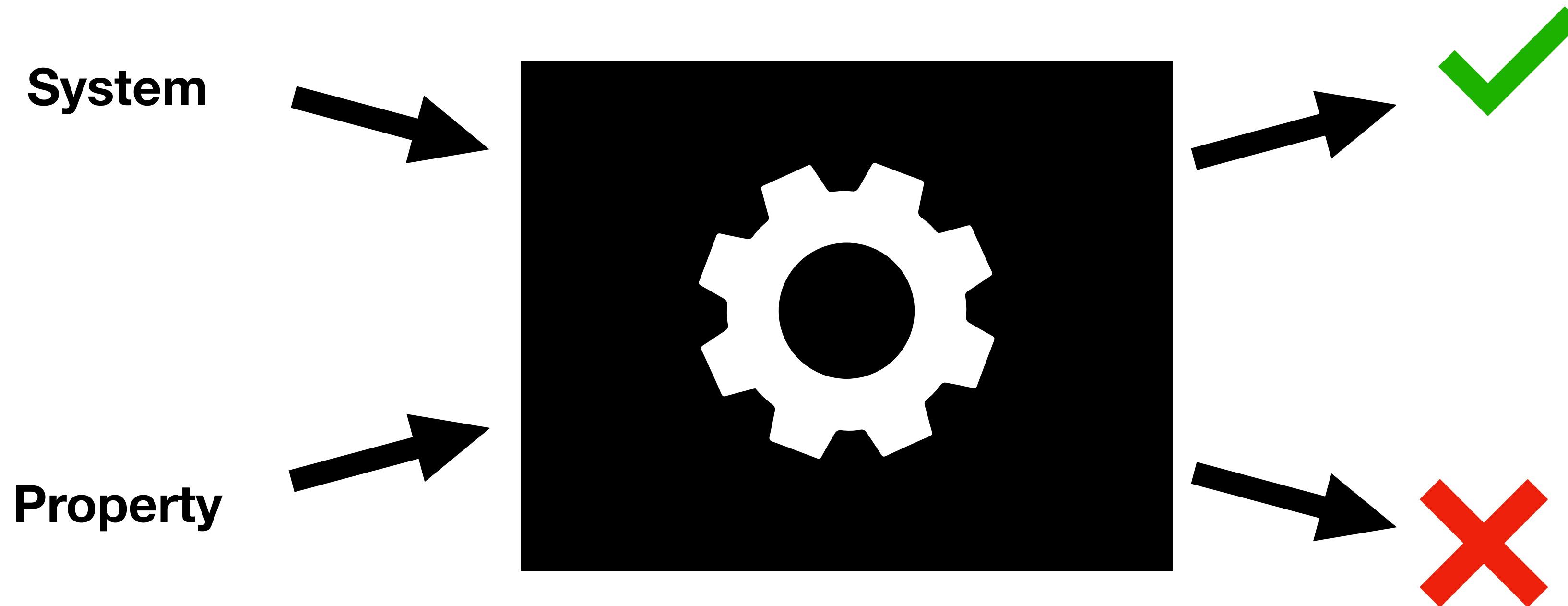
AST, but not PAST



not AST

All decidable in PSPACE by reduction to $\exists \mathbb{R}$ [Esparza et al. LICS '04 + '05]

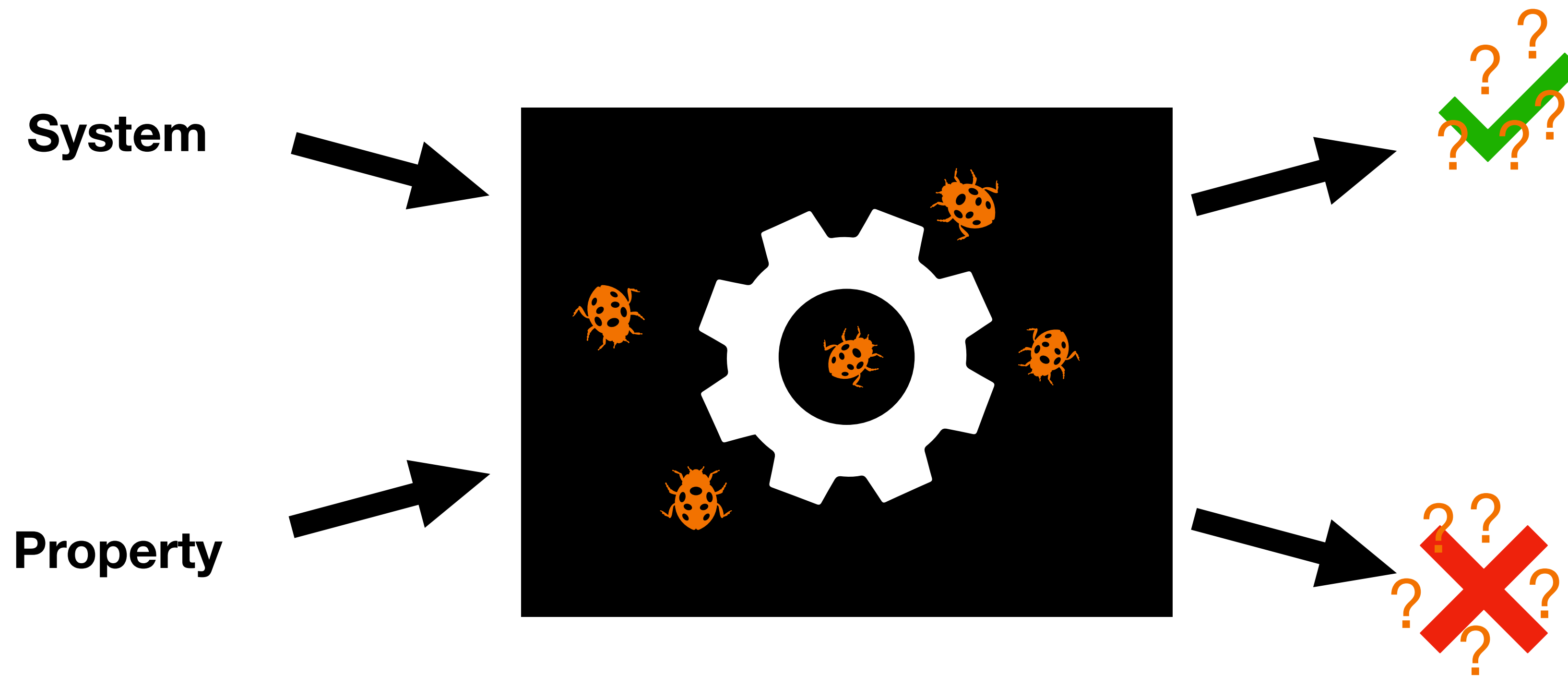
Do you trust your verification tool?



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Main Result: Certificates for PAST

A pPDA Δ terminates with probability 1 in finite expected runtime (**PAST**)



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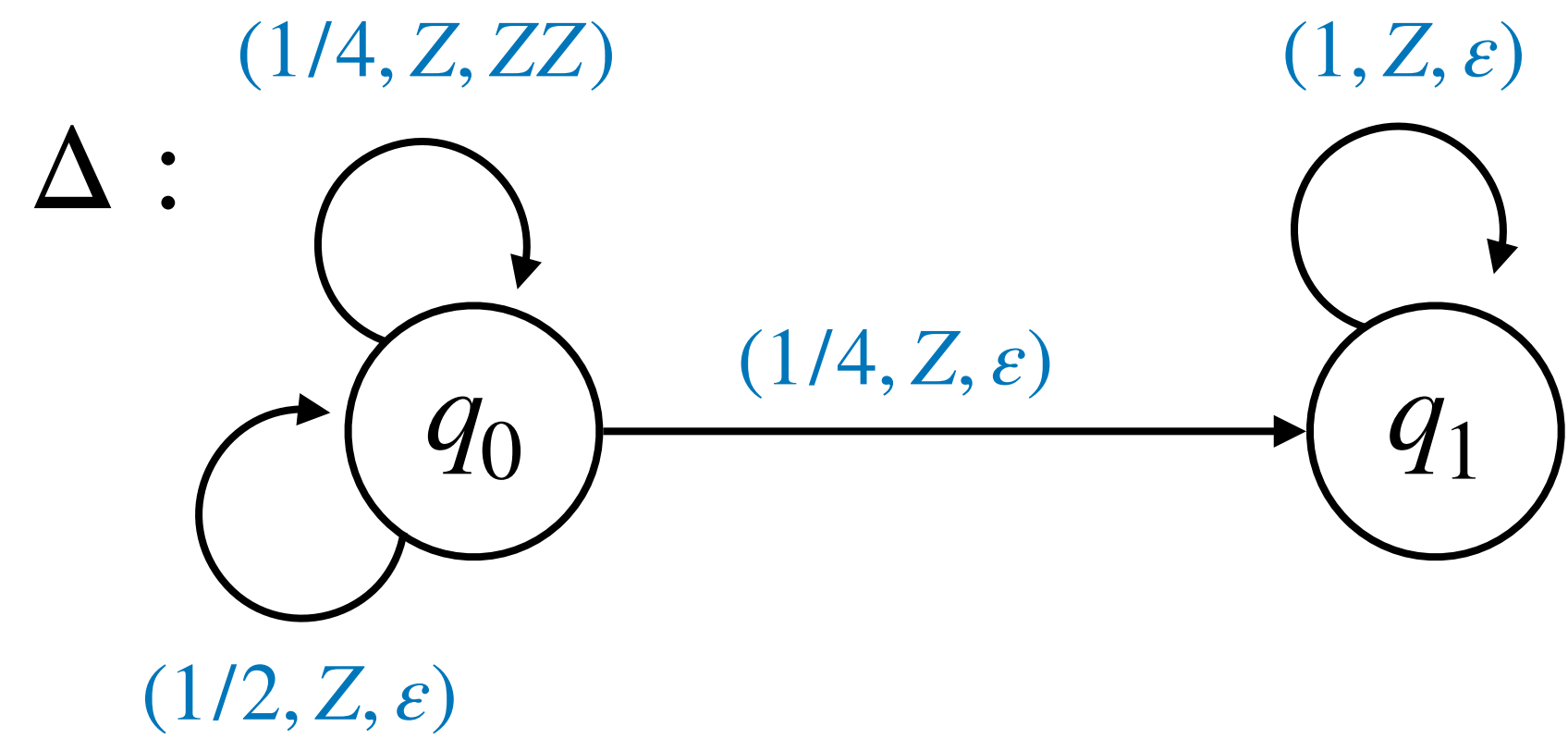
there exist **rational** vectors $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^n$, $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^m$ such that

$$(1) \vec{f}_{\Delta}(\vec{u}) \leq \vec{u}$$

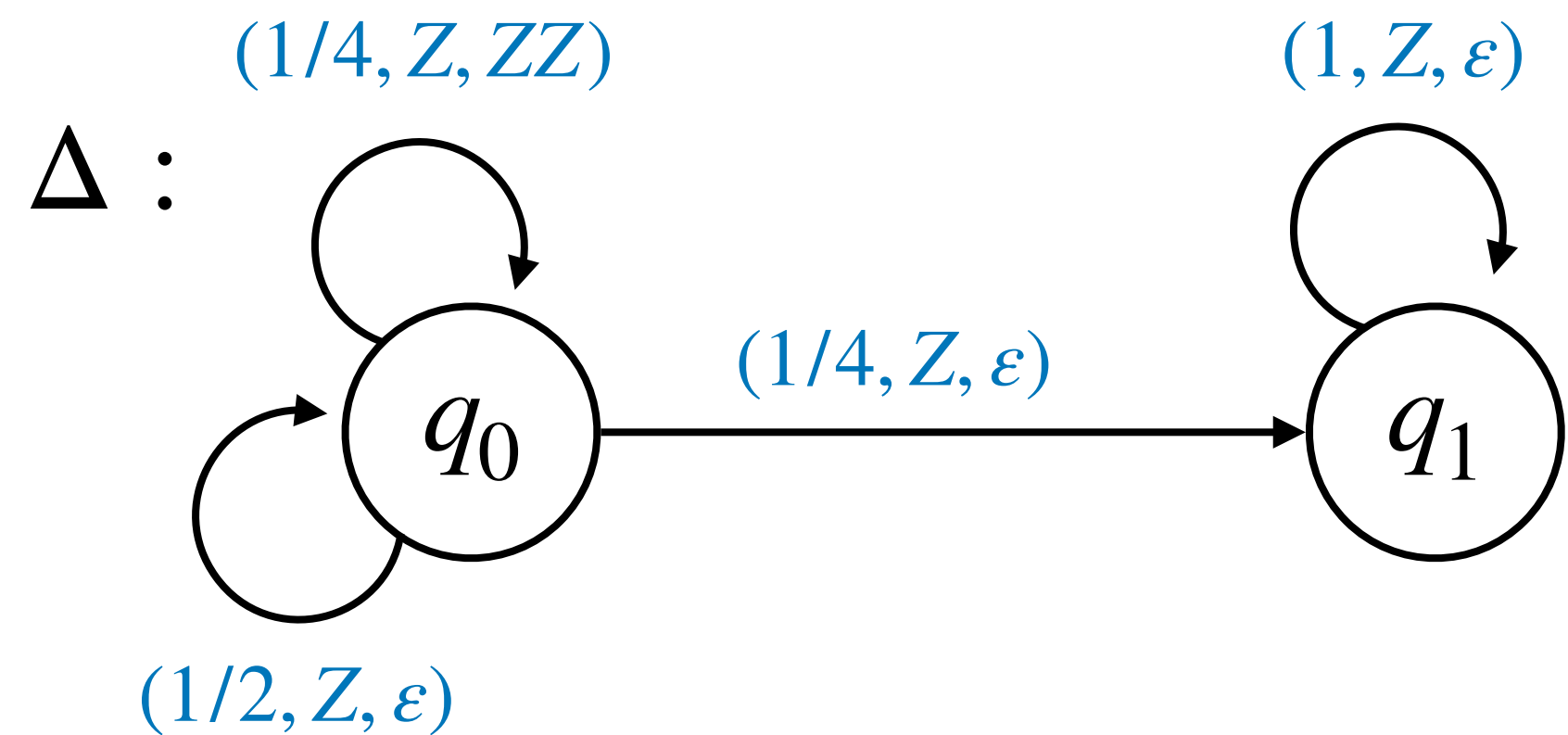
$$(2) M_{\Delta}(\vec{u})\vec{r} + \vec{1} \leq \vec{r}$$

where $\vec{f}_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^n$ and $M_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{m \times m}$ can be constructed in polynomial time in the size of Δ .

Certifying PAST – Concrete Example



Certifying PAST – Concrete Example

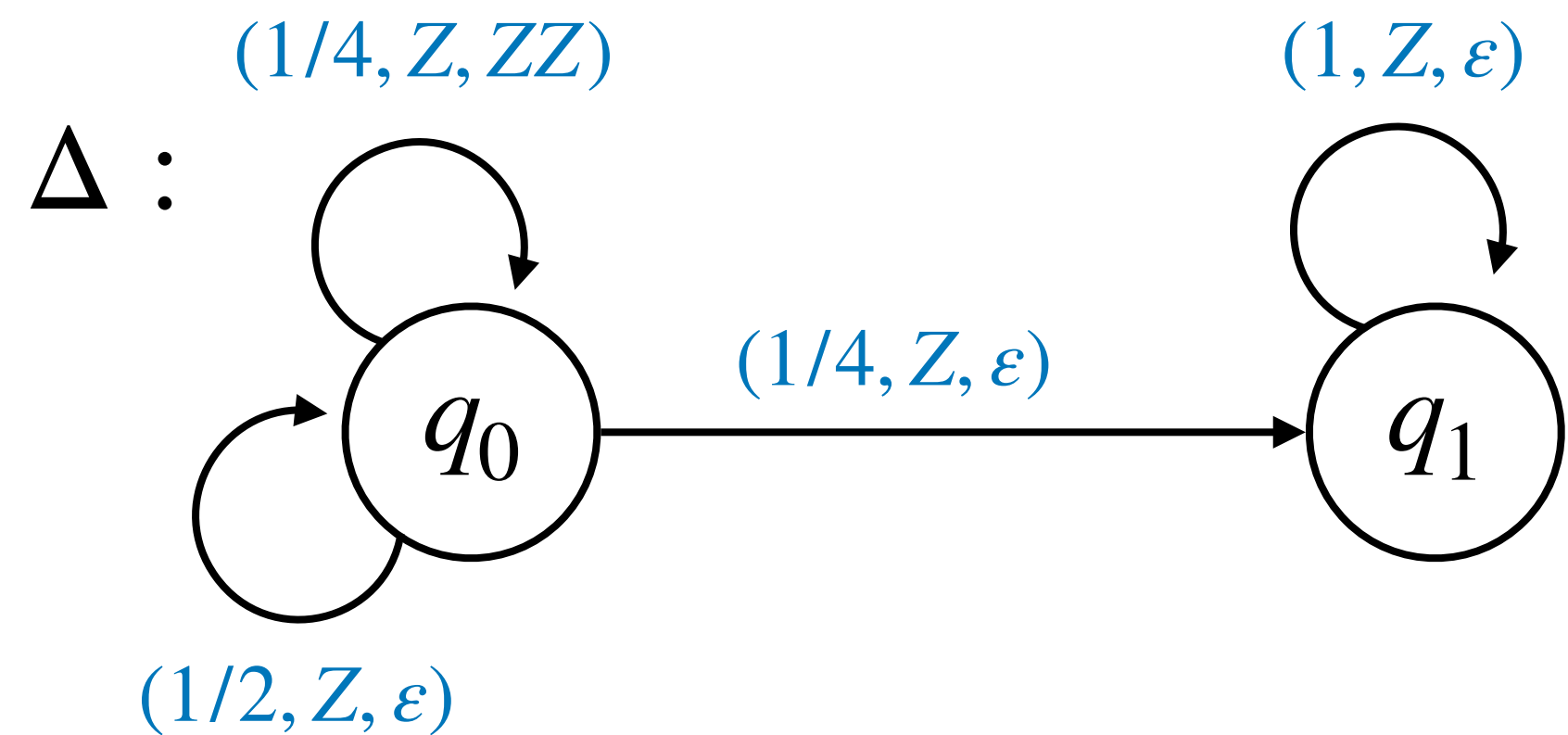


Read off from Δ :

$$\vec{f}_{\Delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}x_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4}x_0x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_1 + \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{\Delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} + x_0 & \frac{1}{4} + x_1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Certifying PAST – Concrete Example



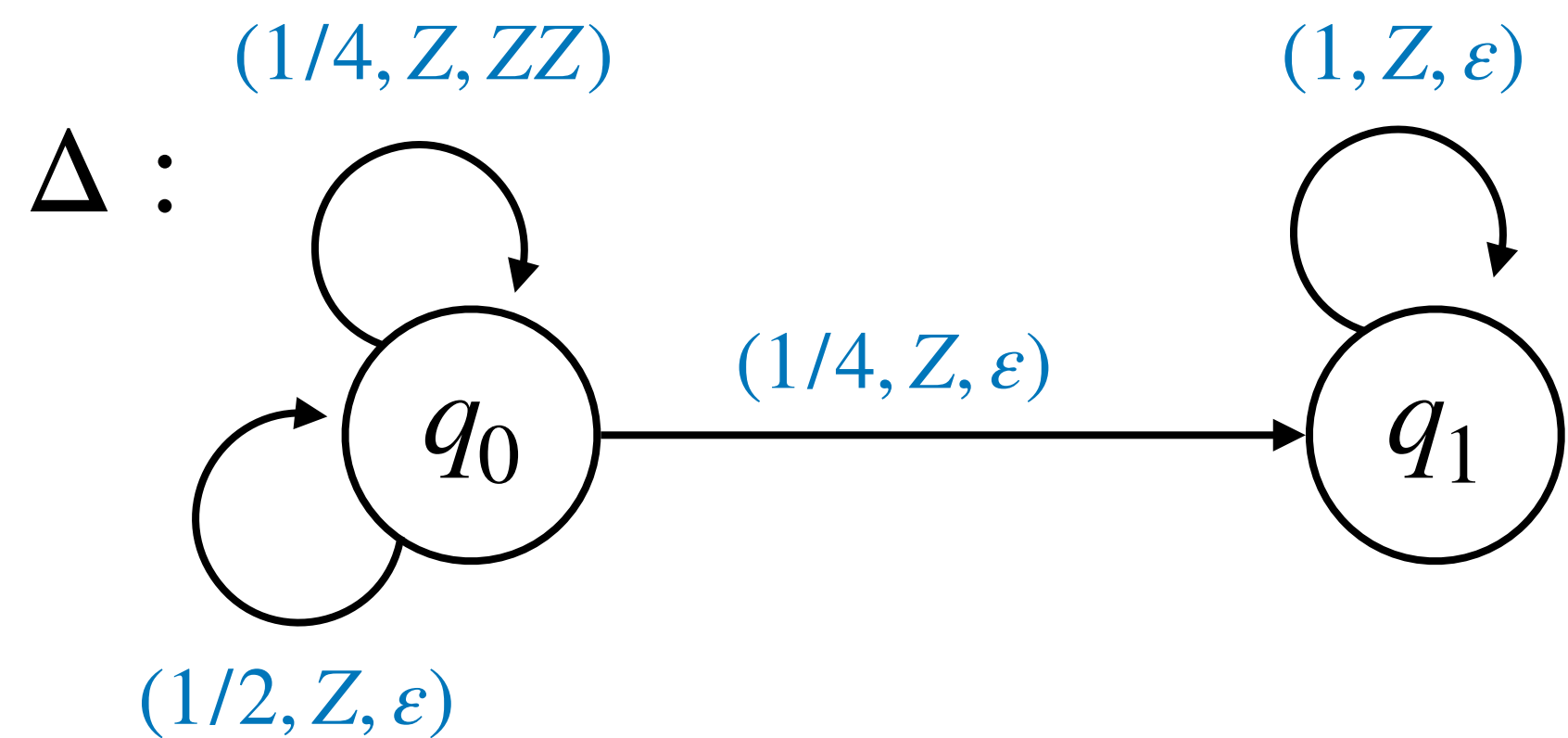
Certificate: $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 45 \\ 14 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Read off from Δ :

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Certifying PAST – Concrete Example



Certificate: $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{45}{14} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

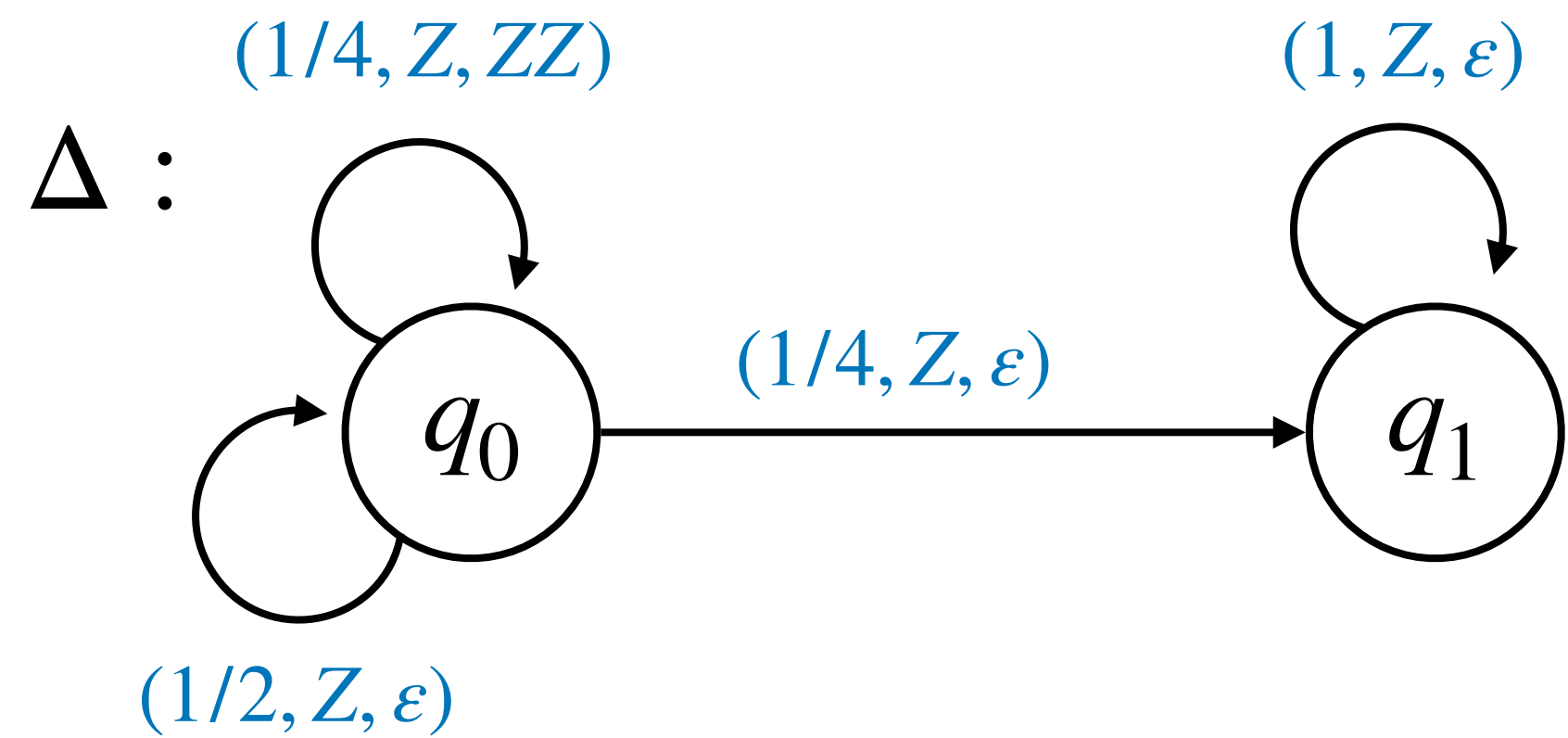
Check:

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Certifying PAST – Concrete Example



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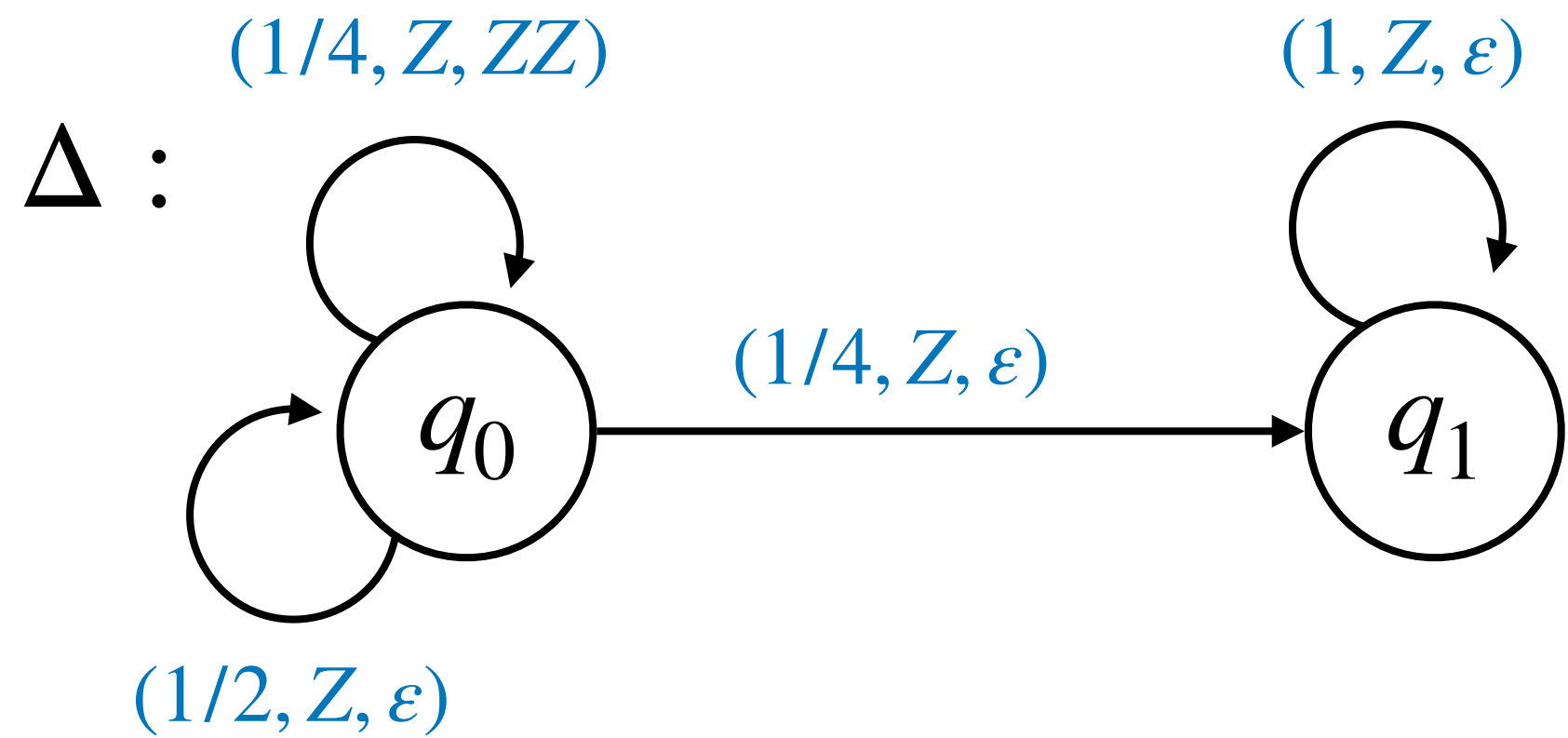
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Check:

$$(1) \vec{f}_\Delta(\vec{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{59}{100} \\ \frac{9}{20} \end{pmatrix} \leq \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{u}$$

Certifying PAST – Concrete Example



Read off from Δ :

$$\vec{f}_\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}x_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4}x_0x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_1 + \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

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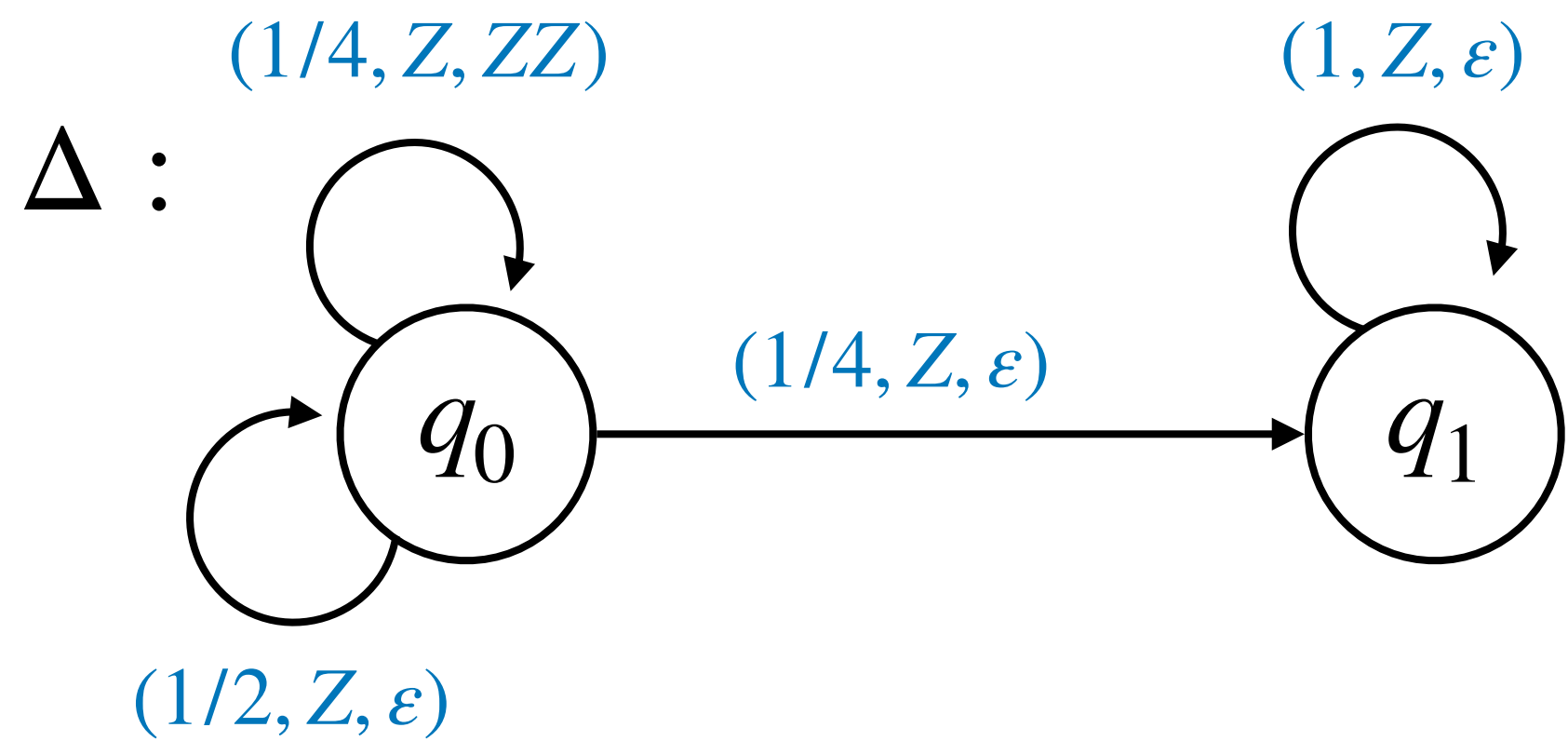
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$$(2) M_\Delta(\vec{u})\vec{r} + \vec{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{45}{14} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{251}{56} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leq \vec{r}$$

Certifying PAST – Concrete Example



Read off from Δ :

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This proves PAST (soundness).

For every PAST pPDA we can find such a certificate (completeness).

Main Result: Certificates for PAST

A pPDA Δ terminates with probability 1 in finite expected runtime (PAST)

← (soundness)

there exist **rational** vectors $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^n$, $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^m$ such that

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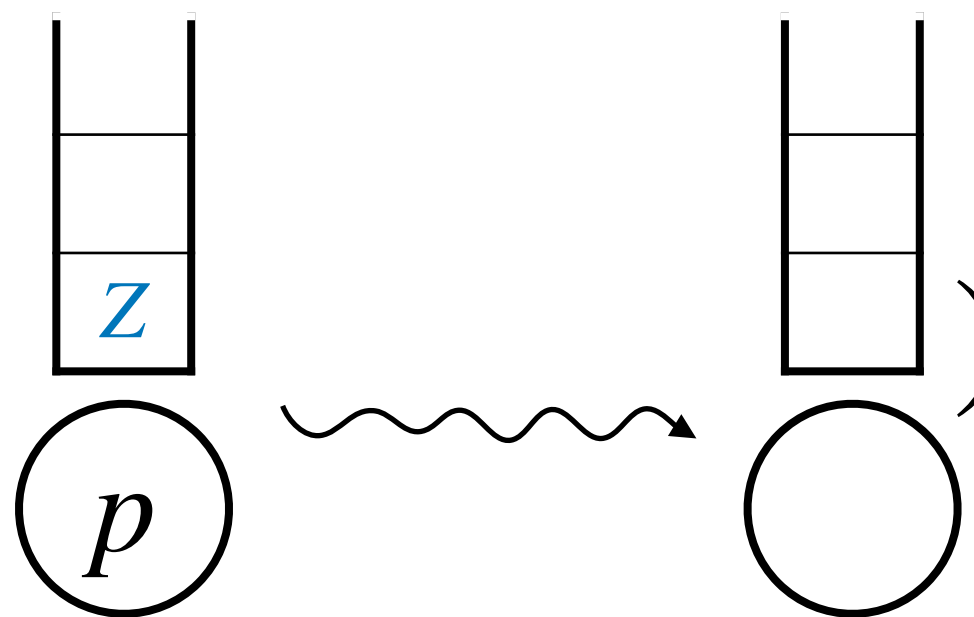
where $\vec{f}_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^n$ and $M_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{m \times m}$ can be constructed in polynomial time in the size of Δ .

Characterizing the Expected Runtime (*ert*)

$$ert[pZ] = E[\text{len}(\text{stack}(p, Z))] \rightarrow \text{stack}()$$

The diagram illustrates the state of a stack and a process. On the left, a stack is represented by a vertical rectangle divided into three horizontal cells. The bottom cell contains the letter 'z'. Below the stack is a circle containing the letter 'p'. A wavy arrow points from this state to the right, where the stack is shown with three empty cells and the process circle is empty.

Characterizing the Expected Runtime (*ert*)

$$ert[pZ] = E[\text{len}(\text{stack}(p, z))] \rightarrow \text{stack}()$$
A diagram illustrating a stack operation. On the left, a vertical stack of three rectangular cells is shown. The bottom cell contains the letter 'z' in blue. Below the stack is a circle containing the letter 'p'. A wavy arrow points from this stack to a second, identical stack on the right, but this second stack is empty. Below the second stack is an empty circle.

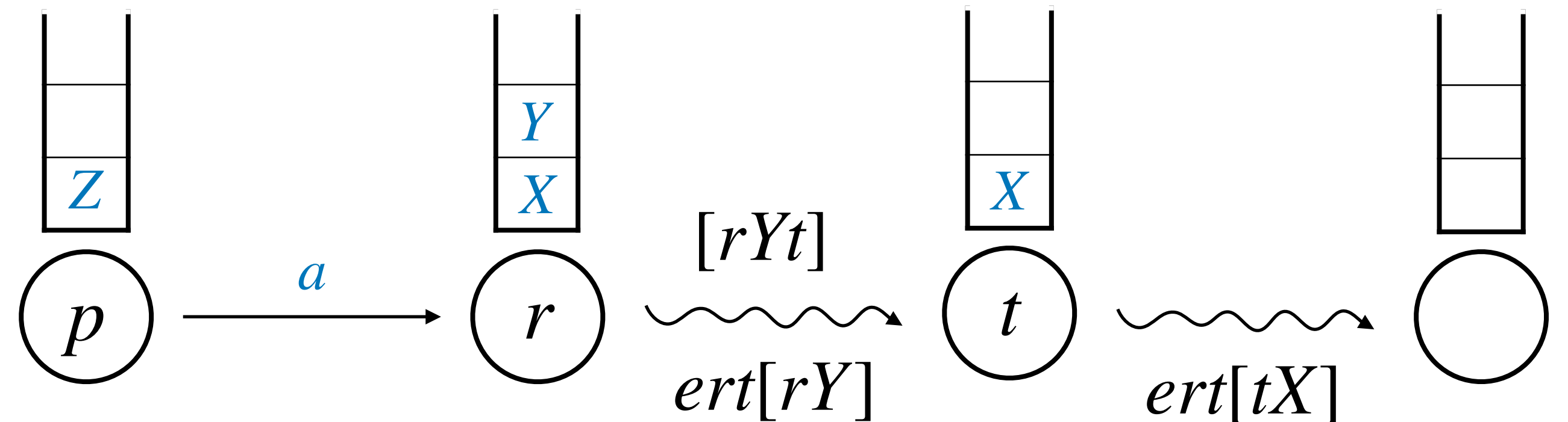
$$ert[pZ] = 1 + \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} rY} a \cdot ert[rY] + \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} rYX} a \cdot (ert[rY] + \sum_t [rYt] \cdot ert[tX])$$

Characterizing the Expected Runtime (*ert*)

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The diagram shows a stack with element *Z* and a process *p*. A wavy arrow indicates the stack being emptied.

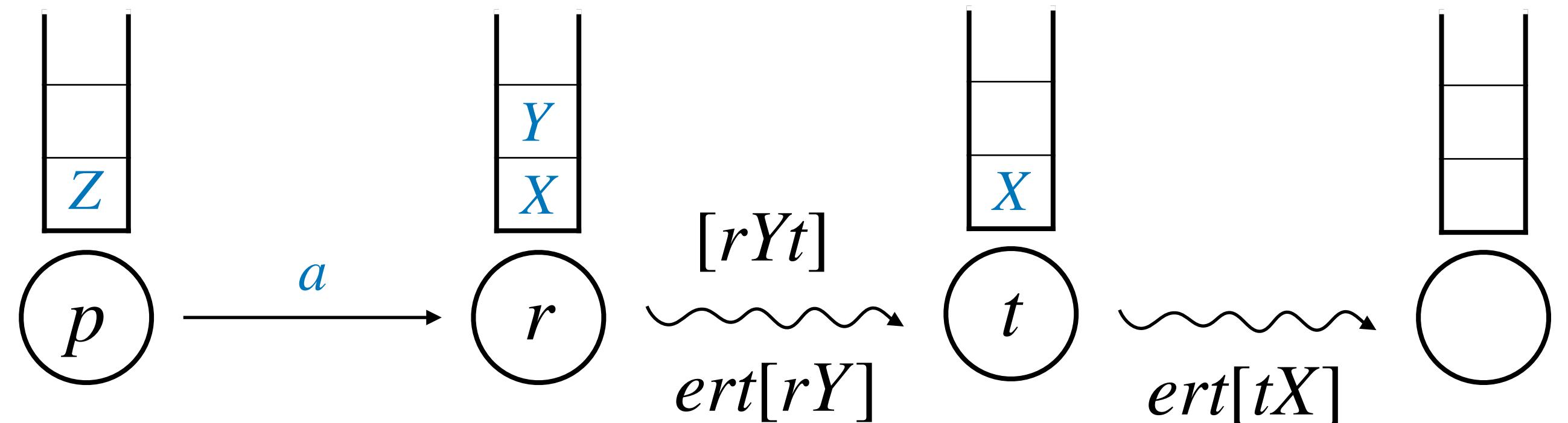
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Characterizing the Expected Runtime (*ert*)

$$ert[pZ] = E[\text{len}(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline z \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array})] \quad [rYt] = Pr[\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline y \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}]$$

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Characterizing the Expected Runtime

Theorem

The linear equation system

$$\forall p, Z \quad \text{ert}[pZ] = 1 + \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} rY} a \cdot \text{ert}[rY] + \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} rYX} a \cdot (\text{ert}[rY] + \sum_t [rYt] \cdot \text{ert}[tX])$$

has a solution in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ iff the pPDA is **PAST**.

Characterizing the Expected Runtime

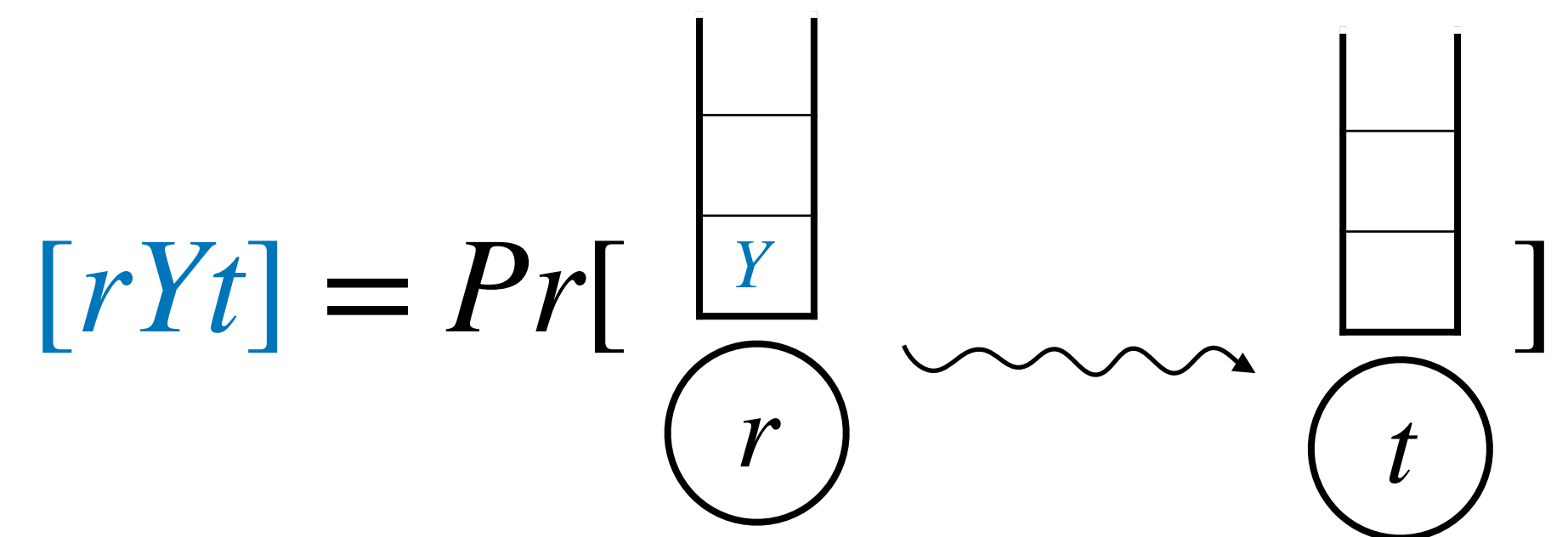
Matrix $M_{\Delta}(\vec{x})$ from certificate condition

Theorem

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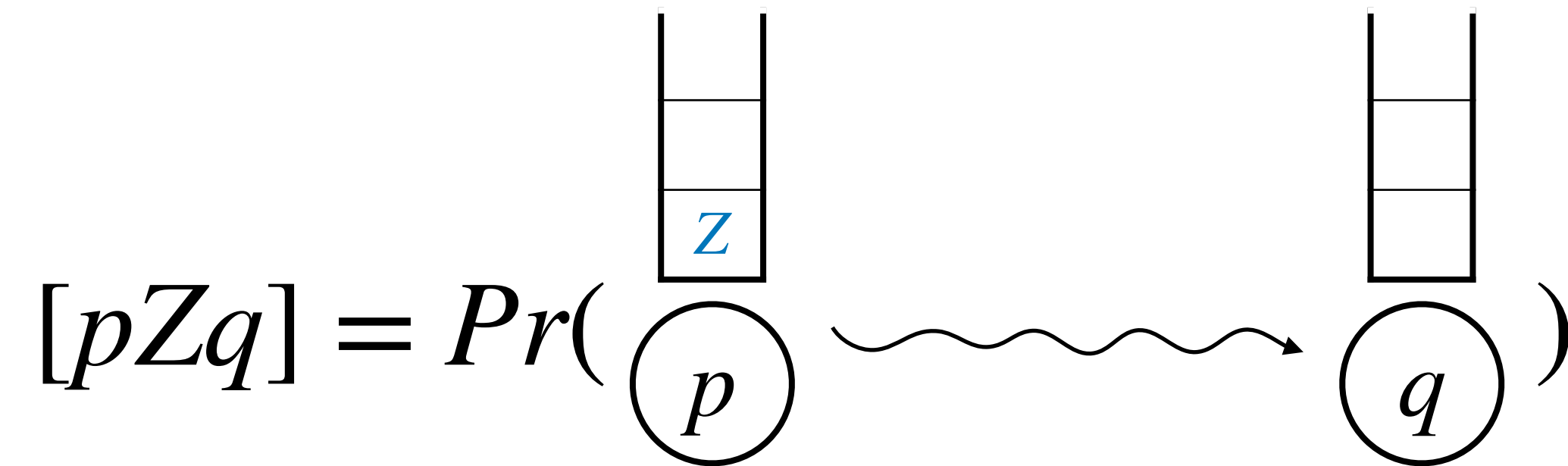
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pPDA \rightarrow Polynomial Equations

[Esparza et al. '04]

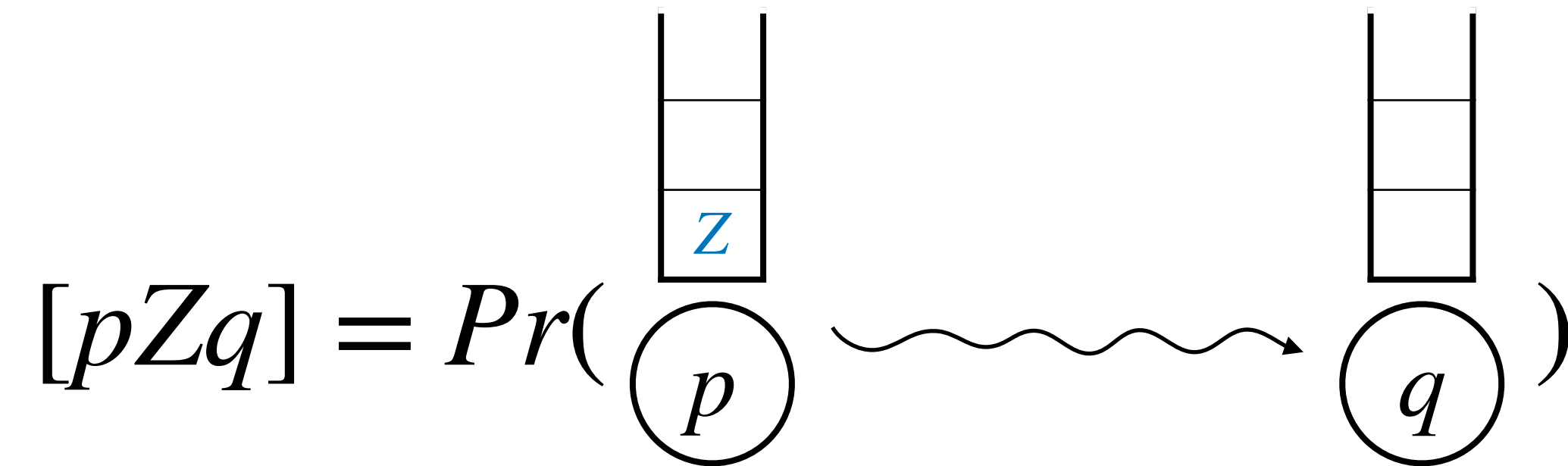


Probabilities $[pZq]$ are **least solution** ≥ 0 of

$$[pZq] = \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} qY} a \cdot [rYq] + \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} rXY} \sum_{t \in Q} a \cdot [rYt] \cdot [tXq] + \sum_{pZ \xrightarrow{a} q\epsilon} a$$

pPDA \rightarrow Polynomial Equations

[Esparza et al. '04]



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Polynomials \vec{f}_{Δ} from
certificate condition

Certificates for Upper Bounds on [pZq]

$\vec{f} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^n$ is a **monotonic** function $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$

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Lemma

For all $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$: $\vec{f}(\vec{u}) \leq \vec{u} \implies \text{lfp } \vec{f} \leq \vec{u}$

Proof:

Knaster-Tarski fixed point theorem

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least solution ≥ 0 of $\vec{x} = \vec{f}(\vec{x})$

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“inductive upper bound”

least solution ≥ 0 of $\vec{x} = \vec{f}(\vec{x})$

Lemma

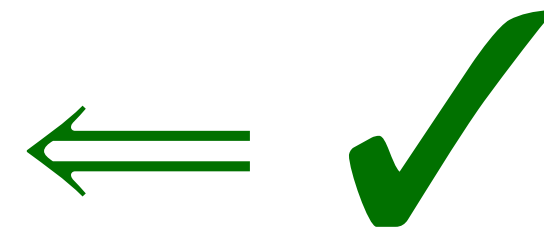
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there exist **rational** vectors $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^n$, $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^m$ such that

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where $\vec{f}_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^n$ and $M_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{m \times m}$ can be constructed in polynomial time in the size of Δ .

Main Result: Certificates for PAST

A pPDA Δ terminates with probability 1 in finite expected runtime (PAST)

\implies (completeness)

there exist **rational** vectors $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^n$, $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}^m$ such that

$$(1) \vec{f}_{\Delta}(\vec{u}) \leq \vec{u}$$

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where $\vec{f}_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^n$ and $M_{\Delta} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{m \times m}$ can be constructed in polynomial time in the size of Δ .

Main Result: Certificates for PAST

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Thank you! Questions?