

Geometry of VAS Reachability Sets

Roland Guttenberg, Mikhail Raskin

Technical University of Munich

September 12 2022



This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 787367

Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

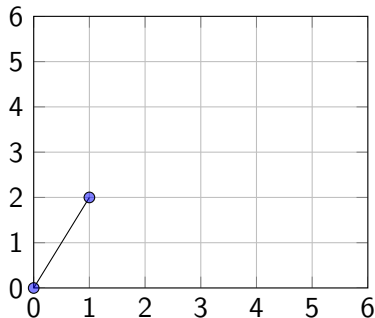
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



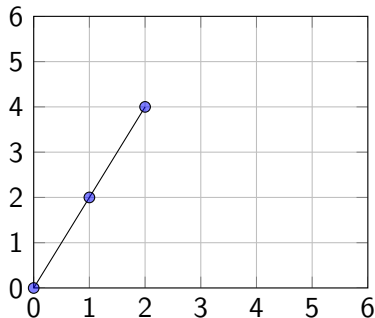
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



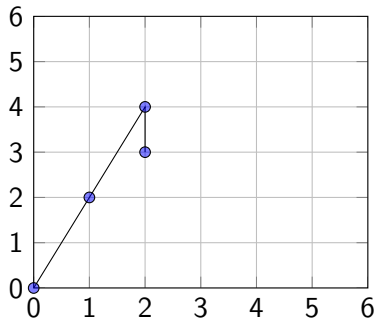
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



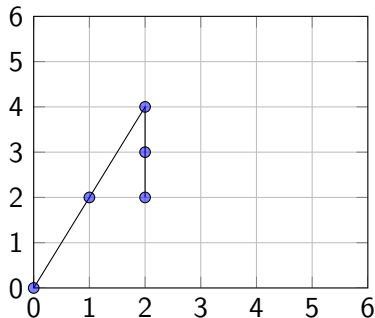
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



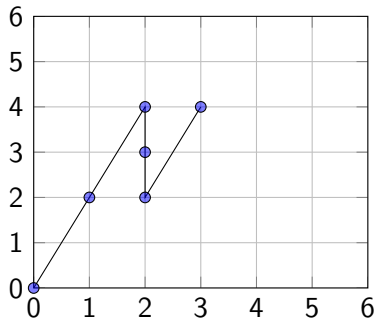
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



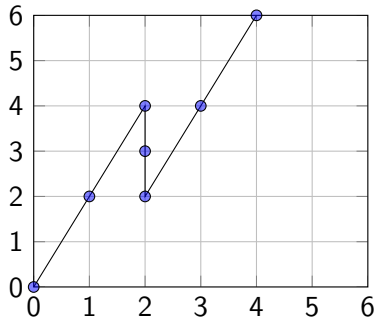
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



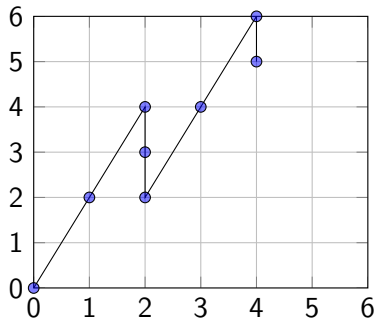
Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

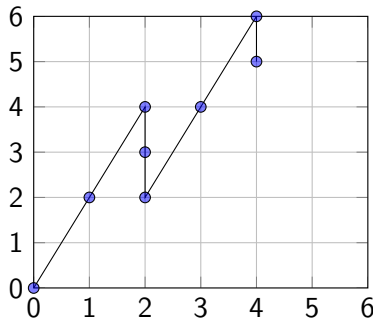
VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

Main interest: Reachability set
from given initial marking m_0

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$



Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

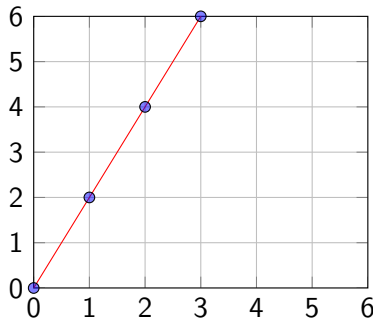
VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

Main interest: Reachability set
from given initial marking m_0

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$, $m_0 = 0$



Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

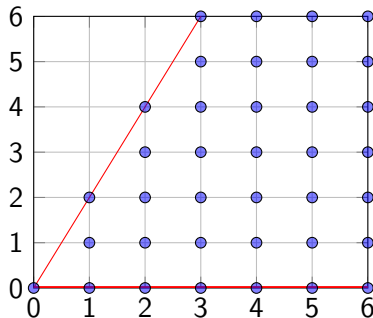
VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

Main interest: Reachability set
from given initial marking m_0

VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$, $m_0 = 0$



Introduction to Vector Addition Systems

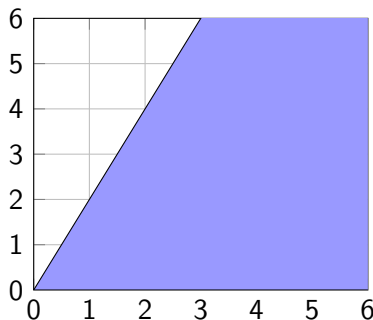
VAS \mathcal{V} of dimension d is finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$

Configurations/Markings $m \in \mathbb{N}^d$

$$m \rightarrow_a m' \iff m + a = m'$$

Main interest: Reachability set
from given initial marking m_0

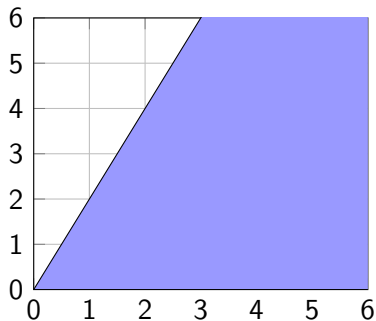
VAS with $(1,2)$ and $(0,-1)$, $m_0 = 0$



Semilinear Sets

Semilinear Sets

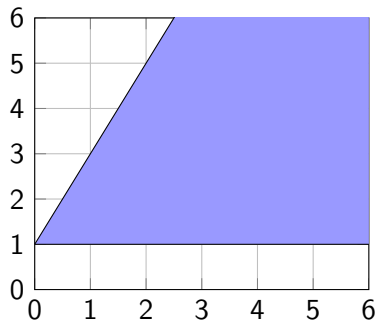
Monoid: Cone-like object



Semilinear Sets

Monoid: Cone-like object

Linear set = shifted monoid

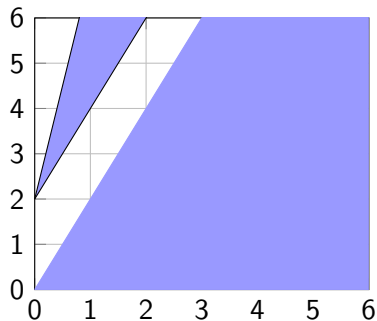


Semilinear Sets

Monoid: Cone-like object

Linear set = shifted monoid

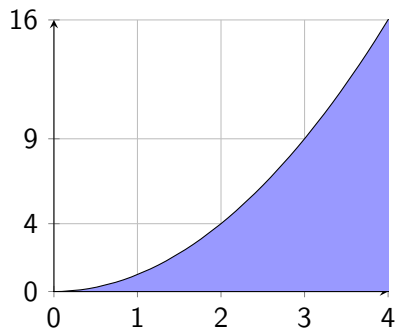
Semilinear set: Finite union of linear sets



Reachability is hard

Reachability is hard

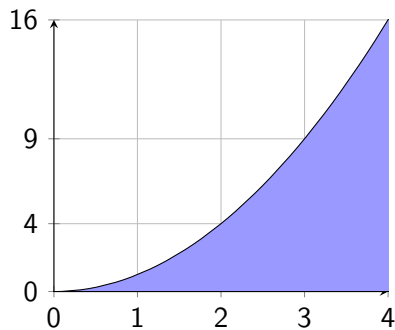
Reachability sets can be non-semilinear



Reachability is hard

Reachability sets can be non-semilinear

Goal: Is there some class of sets which

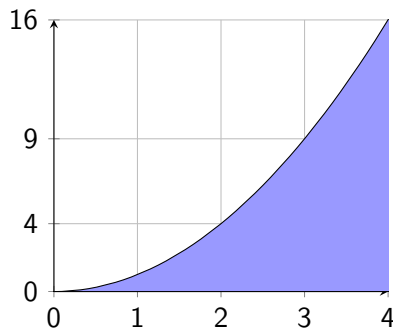


Reachability is hard

Reachability sets can be non-semilinear

Goal: Is there some class of sets which

- contains all reachability sets,

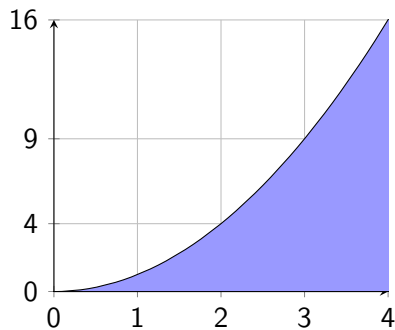


Reachability is hard

Reachability sets can be non-semilinear

Goal: Is there some class of sets which

- contains all reachability sets,
- barely more sets, and

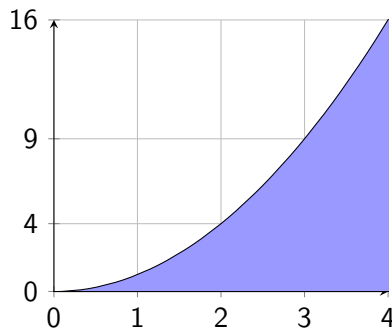


Reachability is hard

Reachability sets can be non-semilinear

Goal: Is there some class of sets which

- contains all reachability sets,
- barely more sets, and
- is easy to deal with?



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

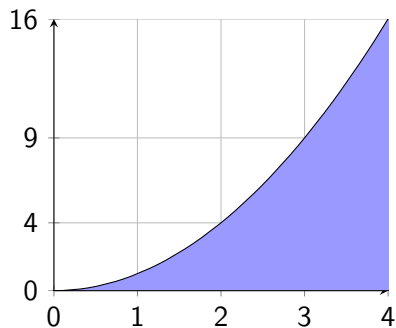
The General Vector Addition System Reachability Problem by Presburger Inductive Invariants

Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

The General Vector Addition System Reachability Problem by Presburger Inductive Invariants
By Jerome Leroux, LICS, 2009

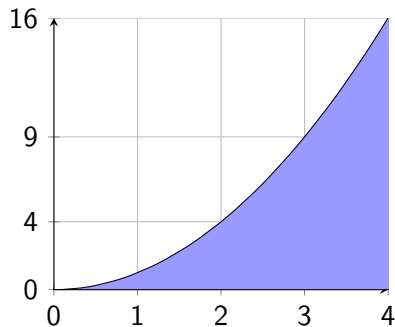
Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R ,



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

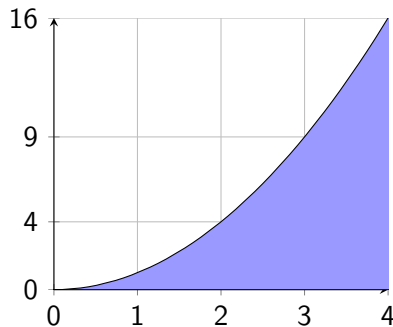
Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if

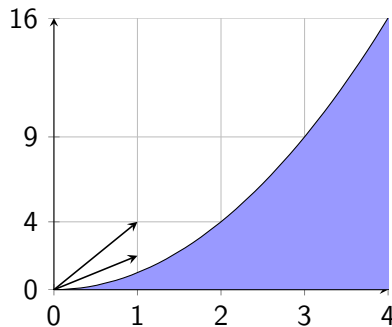
Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L

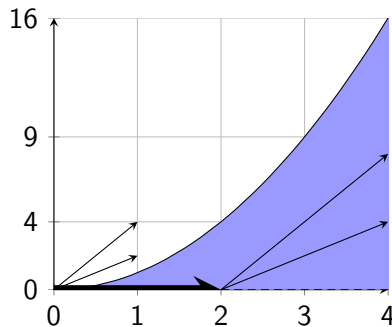
Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

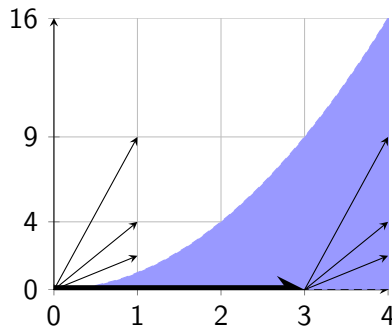
Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$

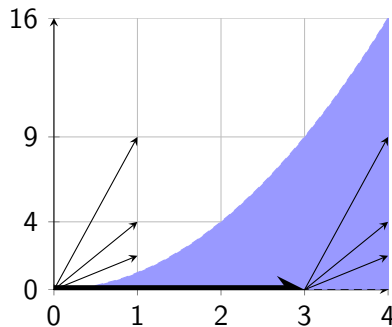


Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for every finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

R is pseudo-linear if it has a linearization L

Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$

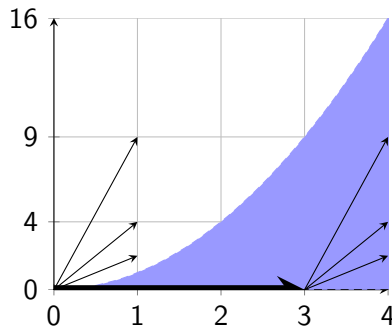


Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

R is **pseudo-linear** if it has a linearization L
i.e.: R **contains nice part**, but rest...?

Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$

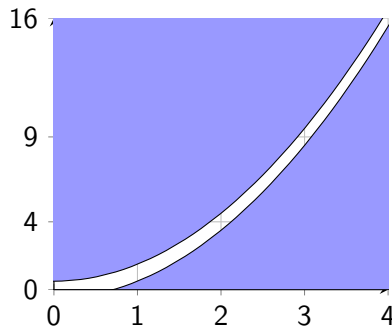


Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

R is **pseudo-linear** if it has a linearization L
i.e.: R **contains nice part**, but rest...?

Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$



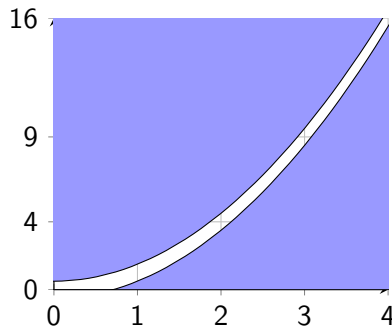
Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

R is **pseudo-linear** if it has a linearization L
i.e.: R **contains nice part**, but rest...?

semi-pseudo-linear: finite unions

Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$



Prior Work, Pseudo-Linear

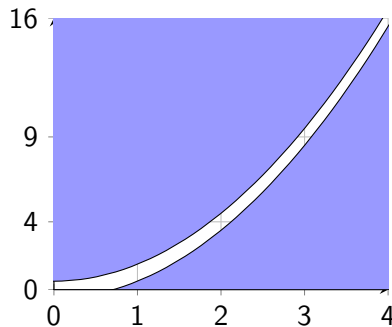
Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

R is **pseudo-linear** if it has a linearization L
i.e.: R **contains nice part**, but rest...?

semi-pseudo-linear: finite unions

Reachability sets are semi-pseudo-linear

Here: Linearization $L = \mathbb{N}^2$

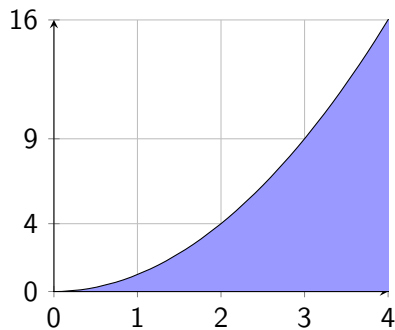


Our main result

Our main result

Theorem

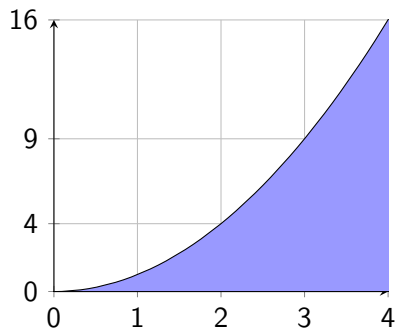
Let R be a *reachability set*,



Our main result

Theorem

Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

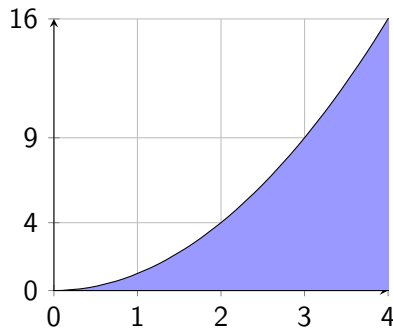


Our main result

Theorem

Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there



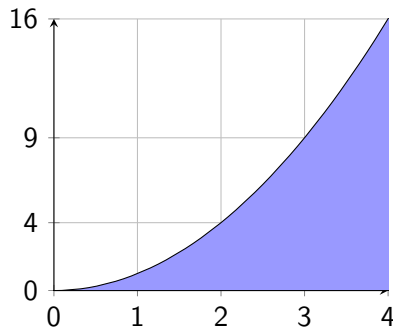
Our main result

Theorem

Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there

exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.



Our main result

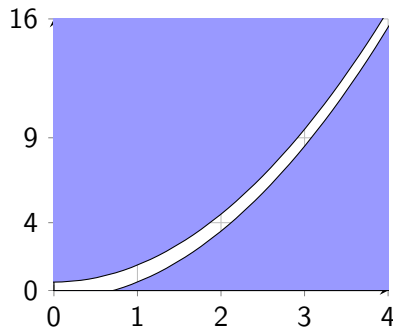
Theorem

Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there

exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.

Wrong if R is any pseudo-linear set



Our main result

Theorem

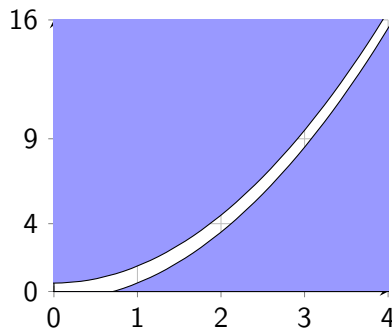
Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there

exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.

Wrong if R is any pseudo-linear set

Semi-pseudo-linear as a class



Our main result

Theorem

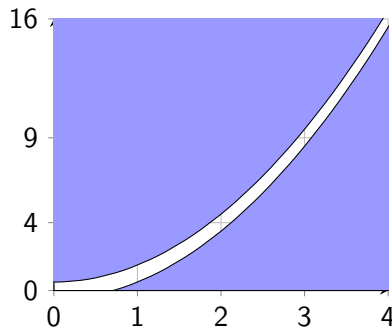
Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there

exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.

Wrong if R is any pseudo-linear set

Semi-pseudo-linear as a class
is not *approximating reachability sets*



Our main result

Theorem

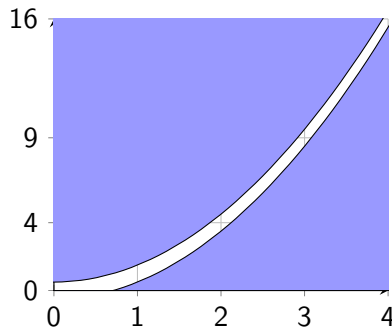
Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there

exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.

Wrong if R is any pseudo-linear set

Semi-pseudo-linear as a class
is not *approximating reachability sets*
good enough yet.



Our main result

Theorem

Let R be a *reachability set*, L linear set.

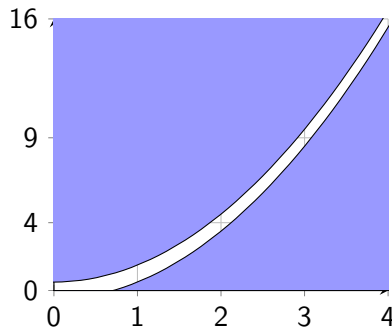
If $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there

exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.

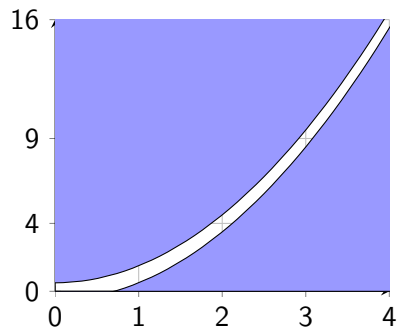
Wrong if R is any pseudo-linear set

Semi-pseudo-linear as a class
is not **approximating reachability sets**
good enough yet.

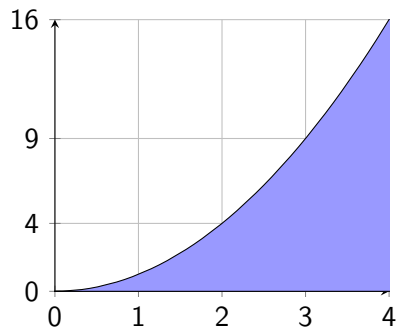
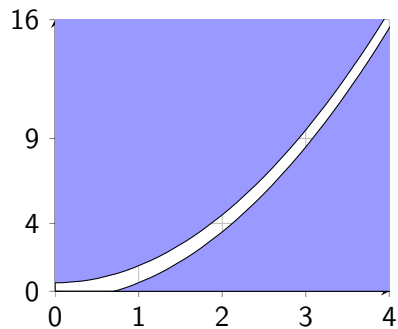
Find class between reachability sets and
semi-pseudo-linear.



New-Pseudo-Linear

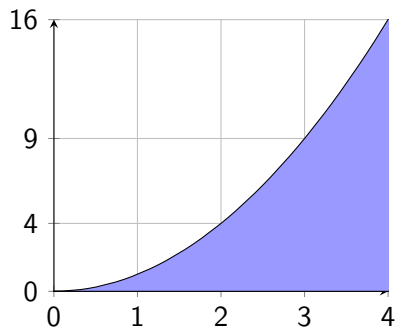
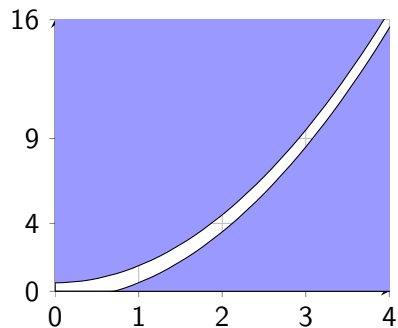


New-Pseudo-Linear



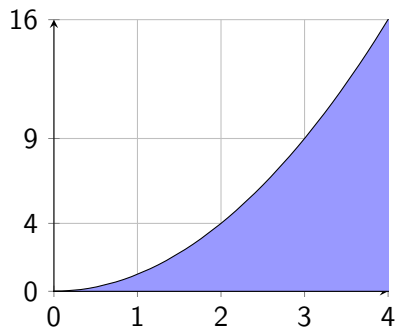
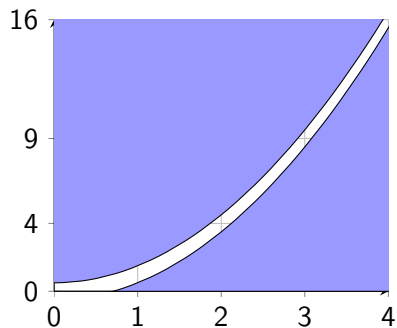
New-Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if



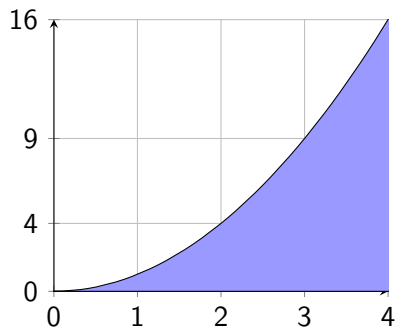
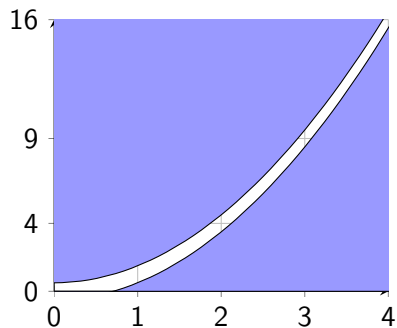
New-Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for every finite set F of directions interior to L



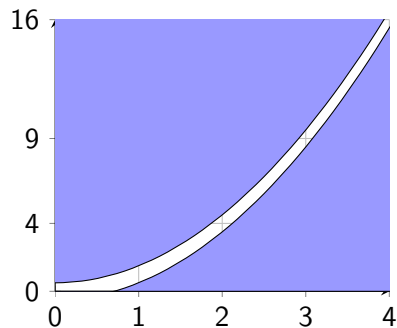
New-Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for every finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

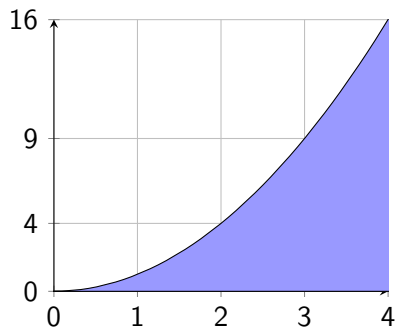


New-Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for every finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

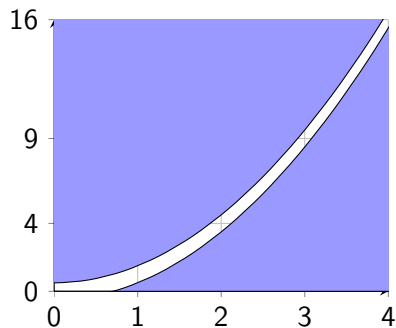


Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if

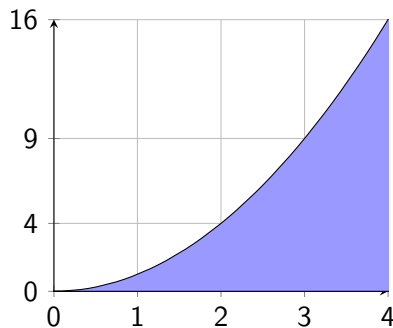


New-Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

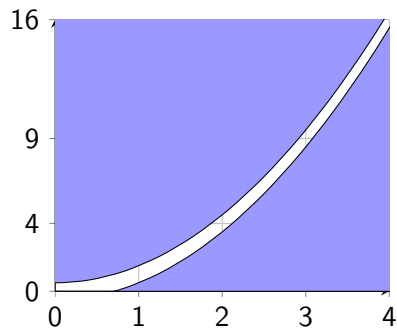


Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L

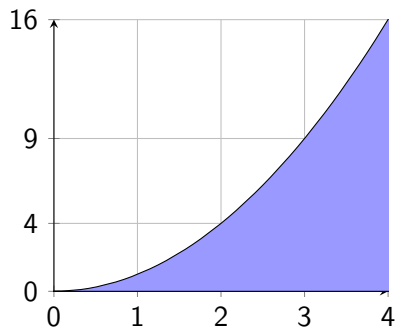


New-Pseudo-Linear

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$



Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

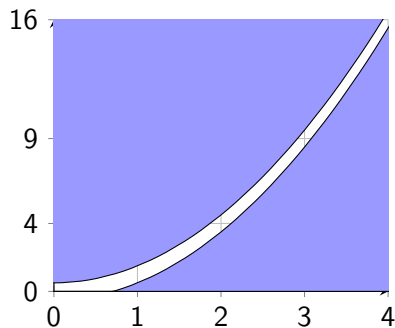


New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if

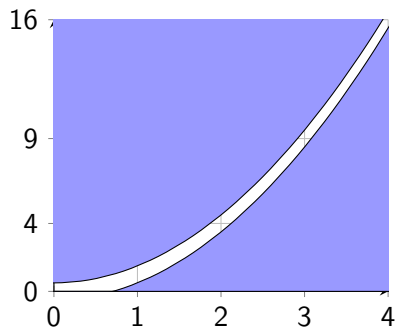
Non-Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L

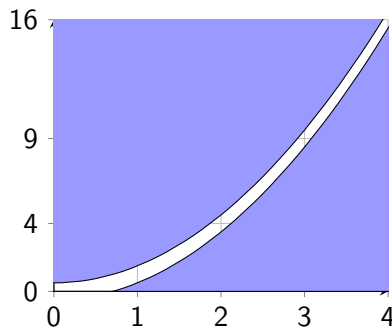
Non-Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

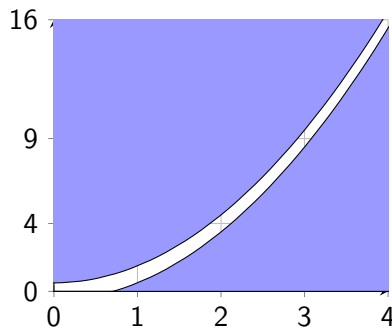
Non-Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$
In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.

Non-Example:



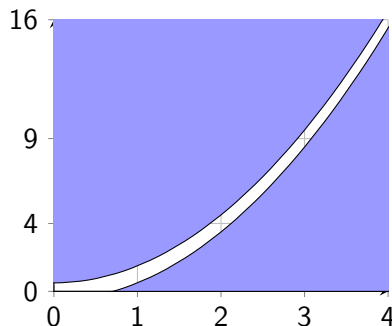
New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.

d -dim. R has d -dim. **periodicity**

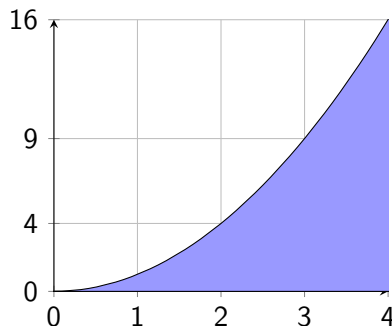
Non-Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$
In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.
 d -dim. R has d -dim. **periodicity**

Example:



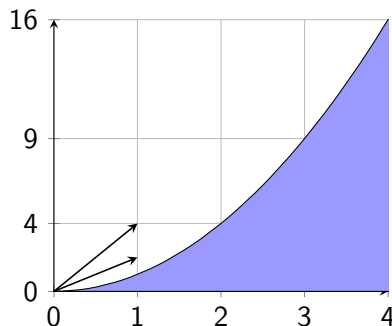
New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for every finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.

d -dim. R has d -dim. periodicity

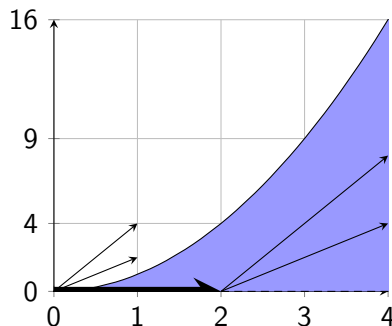
Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$
In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.
 d -dim. R has d -dim. **periodicity**

Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

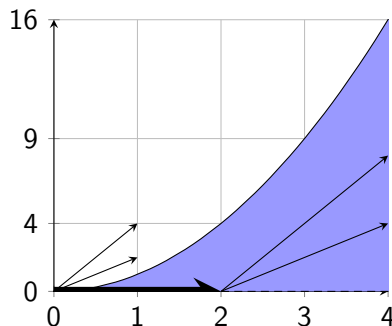
Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.

d -dim. R has d -dim. **periodicity**

Example: If $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$, then done.

Example:



New-Pseudo-Linear Explained

Set R , linear L with $R \subseteq L$ is linearization if
for **every** finite set F of directions interior to L
exists v s.t. $R + v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$

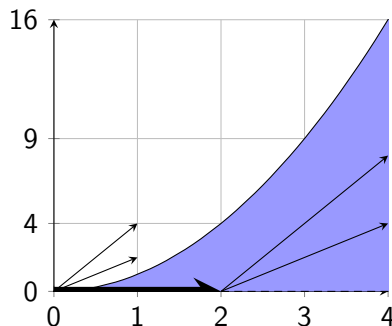
In particular: Exists $v' \neq 0 : R + v' \subseteq R$.

d -dim. R has d -dim. **periodicity**

Example: If $v + \text{Monoid}(F) \subseteq R$, then done.

New-**semi**-pseudo-linear: Finite unions.

Example:



Our Results

Our Results

Theorem (Utilizing KLMST Decomposition)

Let R *reachability set*, L *linear set*. Then $R \cap L$ is *new-semi-pseudo-linear*.

Our Results

Theorem (Utilizing KLMST Decomposition)

Let R *reachability set*, L linear set. Then $R \cap L$ is *new-semi-pseudo-linear*.

Theorem (Used to be Conjecture)

Let R be a *reachability set*. Then for every linear L ,
if $|L \setminus R| = \infty$, then there exists an *infinite* linear set $\subseteq (L \setminus R)$.

Thank you for your attention!

Are there questions?

