# Unit-5: $\omega$-regular properties 

B. Srivathsan

Chennai Mathematical Institute

NPTEL-course

July - November 2015

## Module 4:

## Simple properties of NBA

## Determinization

## Product construction

## Emptiness

Union

## Deterministic Büchi Automata

## Words where $b$ occurs infinitely often



- Single initial state
- From every state - on an alphabet, there is a unique transition


## Question: Can every NBA be converted to an equivalent DBA?

$$
(a+b)^{*} b^{\omega}: a \text { occurs only finitely often }
$$


$(a+b)^{*} b^{\omega}: a$ occurs only finitely often


- Automaton has to guess the point from where only $b$ occurs
- A deterministic Büchi automaton cannot make this guess
$(a+b)^{*} b^{\omega}: a$ occurs only finitely often

- Automaton has to guess the point from where only $b$ occurs
- A deterministic Büchi automaton cannot make this guess

The above language cannot be accepted by a DBA
$(a+b)^{*} b^{\omega}: a$ occurs only finitely often


- Automaton has to guess the point from where only $b$ occurs
- A deterministic Büchi automaton cannot make this guess

The above language cannot be accepted by a DBA

Theorem 4.50 (Page 190) of Principles of Model Checking, Baier and Katoen. MIT Press (2008)

## Determinization

## Product construction

## DBA less powerful than NBA

## Emptiness

## Complementation

Union



Word $(a b)^{\omega}$ is accepted by both automata


Word $(a b)^{\omega}$ is accepted by both automata

Coming next: The synchronous product construction




$\left\langle p_{1}, q_{1}\right\rangle$ is not present

No accepting state!

But intersection of the two automata is not empty

- Need to modify the product construction
- Track accepting states of both automata
- Ensure that both automata visit accepting states infinitely often

$$
\text { - } 8.6
$$














Word is accepted by product $\leftrightarrow$ it is accepted by both component automata



## Determinization

## DBA less powerful than NBA

## Product construction

Language intersection

## Complementation

Union

## Determinization

## DBA less powerful than NBA

## Emptiness

Next unit ...

## Product construction

Language intersection

## Complementation

Union

Language: $b$ occurs infinitely often


Language: $b$ occurs infinitely often


Language: $a$ occurs infinitely often


Language: $b$ occurs infinitely often


Language: $a$ occurs infinitely often


Not the complement!
$(a b)^{\omega}$ present in both

## Challenges

- Mere interchange of accepting states does not work
- Moreoever, NBA are more expressive than DBA


## Complementation

## Theorem

Given an NBA $\mathscr{A}$, there is an algorithm to compute the NBA accepting the complement language $\mathscr{L}(\mathscr{A})^{c}$

Proof out of scope of this course



For union, take the disjoint union of the two NBA

## Determinization

## DBA less powerful than NBA

## Product construction

Language intersection

## Complementation

Union

