Reachability and Büchi games

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January 14, 2024

Overview

Motivation & References

Motivation: Reachability and Büchi games are important in system verification and testing. Computing the winning set of Büchi games is a central problem in computer aided verification with a large number of applications.

References:

John Smith (2012)
Title of the publication
Journal Name 12(3), 45 – 678.

Reachability Game

A reachability game is a 2-player (namely P0 and P1) game on a directed finite graph.

Game graph: directed graph $G(\{V_0 \cup V_1\}, E)$.($\{V_0, V_1\}$is a partition of V)

Target set: target set is $T \subseteq \{V_0 \cup V_1\}$.

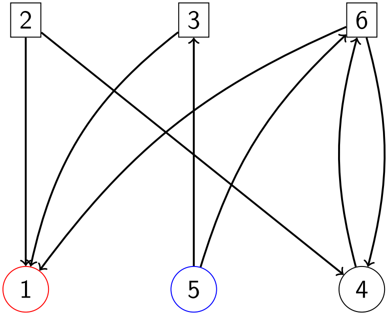
A play P is a (finite or infinite) path in the game graph beginning at the initial vertex s. If $v \in V_0$, P0 moves along an outgoing edge of v. Otherwise, P1 takes the move.

Definition of winning: P0 wins if $T \cap P \neq \emptyset$, otherwise P1 wins.

Memoryless strategy: a strategy for P0 is a mapping $\alpha : V_0 \to V$ that defines how P0 should extend the current play.

Example for Reachability Game

Rectangle vertices are in V_1, circles are in V_0;
Vertices in T are red, the initial vertex v_I is blue.



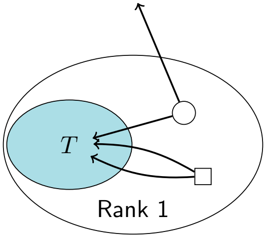
A winning play for P0 is $\{5, 3, 1\}$

Motivation & References

Reachability Game

Büchi Game

Algorithm for Reachability Game



- if s is in T, P0 wins;
- if $s \in V_0$ and s has at least one outgoing edge to $u \in T$, P0 wins in one step;
- if $s \in V_1$ and all of s's outgoing edges go to $u \in T$, P0 wins in one step;

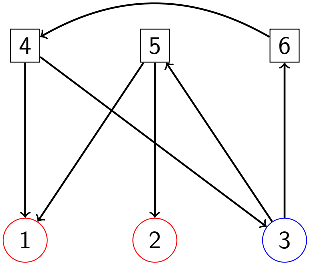
Algorithm for Reachability Game

We defined Rank 0 and Rank 1 already, now we define Rank i.
$R_i := \{v \in V |$ P0 can force a visit from v to a vertex in T in i steps$\}$

Define Reachability set of T for P0, $Reach(T, 0) := \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} R_i$

A vertex $v \in R_i$:
if $v \in V_0$ and there is an edge $e(v, u) \quad u \in R_{i-1}$;
if $v \in V_1$ and for every edge $e(v, u)$ we have $u \in \bigcup_{j=0}^{i-1} R_j$;

Algorithm for Reachability Game



- $R_0 = \{1, 2\}$;
- $R_1 = \{5\}$;
- $R_2 = \{3\}$;
- $R_3 = \{4\}$;
- $R_4 = \{6\}$;

For simplicity, denote $u \in R_k$ by Rank[u]=k.

An O(m) Algorithm for Reachability Game

Algorithm 1: Reachability for P0

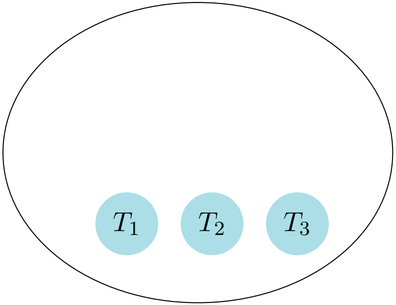
Data: game graph G, target set T
Result: Rank[$|V|$]

Q:= an empty queue;
Rank[$|V|$],count[$|V|$]:= all 0s array;
Q.push(T);
while *Q is not empty* **do**
  u:=Q.front,Q.pop;
  for $e(v,u) \in E$ **do**
    if $v \in V_0$ *and* v *has not been visited* **then**
      Rank[v]:=Rank[u]+1; Q.push($\{v\}$)
    else if $v \in V_1$ **then**
      count[v]:=count[v]+1;
      if *count[v]=Out Degree of* v **then** Rank[v]:=Rank[u]+1; Q.push($\{v\}$) ;
    end
  end
end

Every edge is used at most once.

Type

$T_1, T_2, ..., T_k$ are disjoint subsets of V, now we want to compute Reachability of each one of them.



Definition A type of vertex x is a tuple $(y_1, \ldots, y_k)$, where each $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$, such that $y_i = 1$ iff x is in $Reach(T_i, 0)$.

Compute Types

- Run reachability algorithm for every T_i, $O(km)$;
- Compute simultaneously.
- Can it be done in linear or nearly linear time?

Minimum Base

The minimum base of T is the minimum subset of T which can generate the same Reachability set as T.

Computing the minimum base is NP-hard.

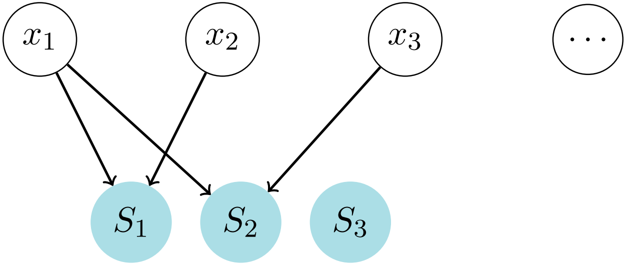
Set cover problem: Given a set S of n elements, a collections $S_1, S_2, ..., S_m$ of subsets of S, and a number K, does there exists a collection of at most k of these sets whose union is equal to all of S.

Minimum Base

Proof:
We prove that the decision problem for minimum base is NP-Complete.
The decision problem L is can we find a base with at most k vertices.

1. L is in NP.
2. set cover problem(which is NP-Complete) can be reduced to L in polynomial time.
   - Construct a Reachability game graph $G(V_0, E)$. There are m vertices in T representing m subsets in set cover problem, n vertices not in T representing n elements in S.
   - If subset S_i contains element x_j, connect an edge from vertex representing S_i to vertex representing x_j in T.

Minimum Base



Motivation & References

Reachability Game

Büchi Game

$S_1 = \{x_1, x_2\}$
$S_2 = \{x_1, x_3\}$

So L is NP-Complete. The minimum base problem is NP-Hard.

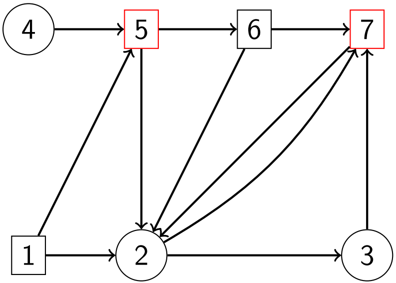
Büchi Game

Definition A **Büchi game** is a game $\mathcal{G} = (G, s, T)$ where G is the Reachability game graph, V_i is an initial vertex, $T \subseteq V$ is the target set as in Reachability game.

Play: The definition of play in Büchi Game is the same as in Reachability game.

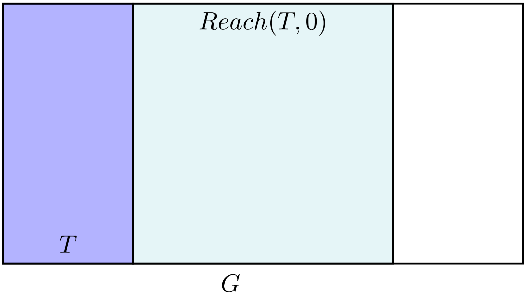
Definition of winning: We assume the play P is infinite here. if there exists infinite many vertices $v \in T$ in P, P0 wins. Otherwise P1 wins.

Example for Büchi Game



P0 is always winning on this game graph.

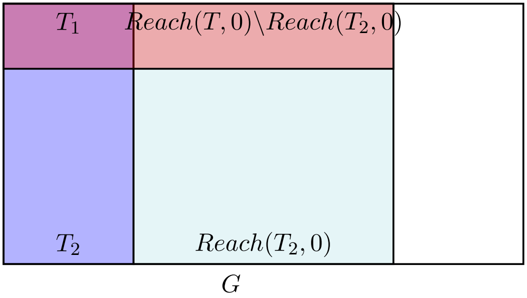
Algorithm for Büchi Game 1



If $v \notin Reach(T, 0) \cup T$, v can not reach T, P0 will lose.

Some vertices in T can not reach $Reach(T, 0) \cup T$, P0 will also lose on these vertices.

Algorithm for Büchi Game 1

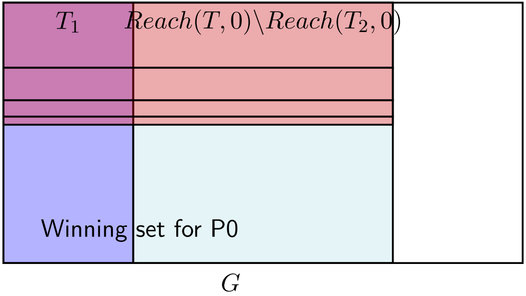


$T_1 = \{v \in T | v$ can't reach $T \cup Reach(T,0)\}$

Some vertices in T_2 can only reach $Reach(T,0)\backslash Reach(T_2,0)$

We find $T_3 = \{v \in T_2 | v$ can't reach $T_2 \cup Reach(T_2,0)\}$

Algorithm for Büchi Game 1



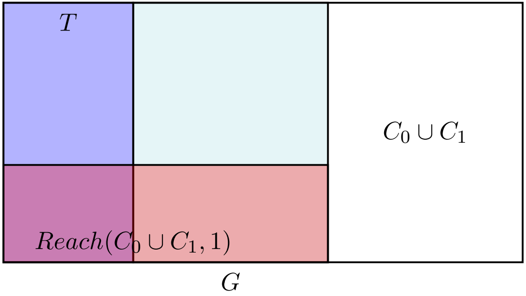
We repeat this process until T_k does not shrink.

The remaining part of $T_k \cup Reach(T_k, 0)$ is the winning set for P0.

Algorithm for Büchi Game 1

- How to find T_1
  $T_1 = \{v \in T | v$ can't reach $T \cup Reach(T, 0)\}$
  $T_1 = \{v \in T | v$ can only reach $V \backslash \{T \cup Reach(T, 0)\}\}$
  P1 wants to reach $V \backslash \{T \cup Reach(T, 0)\}\}$, P0 tries to avoid $V \backslash \{T \cup Reach(T, 0)\}\}$.
  compute $Reach(V \backslash \{T \cup Reach(T, 0)\}\}, 1)$
- Time complexity
  $O(m)$ to find T_i, at most $O(n)$ times. Worst-case $O(nm)$.

Algorithm for Büchi Game 2

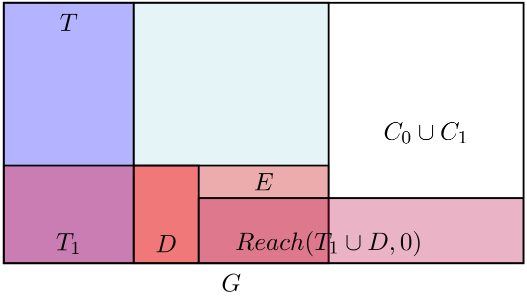


Compute C_0 and C_1.

C_0 is a set of vertices in $V_0 \backslash T$ having all outgoing edges to vertices in $V \backslash T$.
C_1 is a set of vertices in $V_1 \backslash T$ having an outgoing edge to vertices in $V \backslash T$.

Compute $Reach(C_0 \cup C_1, 1)$

Algorithm for Büchi Game 2



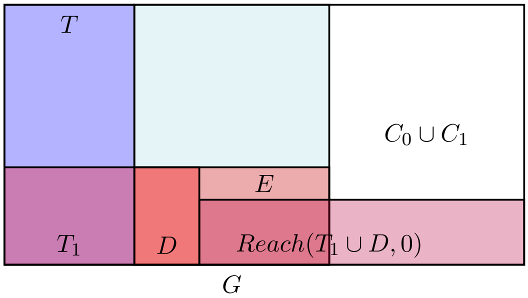
Some vertices in $Reach(C_0 \cup C_1, 1)$ can "reach" T_1.(D in the left picture)

Compute $Reach(T_1 \cup D, 0)$.

$E = Reach(C_0 \cup C_1, 1) \backslash \{T_1 \cup D \cup Reach(T_1 \cup D, 0)\}$

$\{E \cup C_0 \cup C_1\} \backslash Reach(T_1 \cup D, 0)$ is the set of vertices which can't "reach" T.

Algorithm for Büchi Game 2



$S = \{E \cup C_0 \cup C_1\} \backslash Reach(T_1 \cup D, 0)$ is the same as $V \backslash \{T \cup Reach(T)\}$ in Algorithm 1.

Then we can compute $Reach(S, 1)$ to delete some losing vertices for P0 in T.

Repeat the same process on $G \backslash \{T \backslash Reach(S, 1)\}$

Algorithm for Büchi Game 2

- Time complexity

  Finding S needs $O(m)$ time.
  Also in the worst case we need to compute S $O(n)$ times. worst case $O(nm)$.