

Characterizing Tree Valuation Weighted Languages by Multioperator Weighted Tree Languages

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²Partially supported by DFG Graduiertenkolleg 1763 (QuantLA)

Outline

Introduction

- Multioperator Weighted Tree Automaton
- Tree Valuation Weighted Tree Automaton

Simulation

- Construction of the Multioperator-Monoid Automaton Equivalence

Logics

- Multioperator Expressions
- Tree Valuation MSO

Transformations

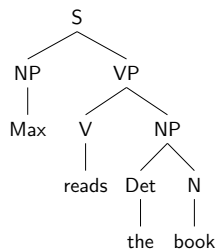
Conclusion & Related Work

Motivation

Tree Languages

- ▶ automated theorem proving, databases, natural language processing, XML, etc.
- ▶ recognized/defined by [Büchi/Elgot]
 - ▶ finite state tree automata
 - ▶ monadic second order logic (mso)

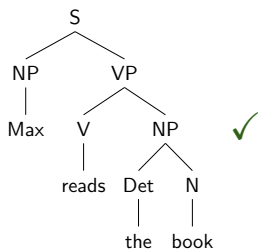
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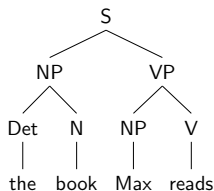
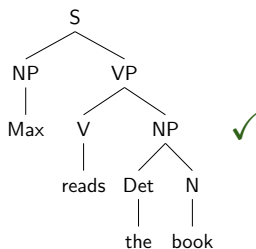
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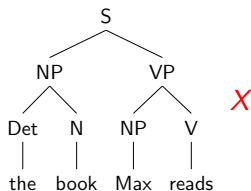
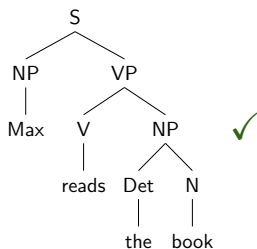
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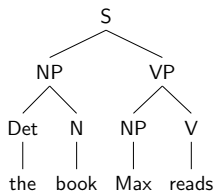
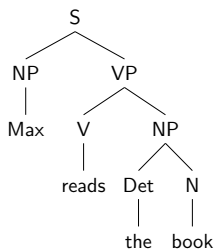
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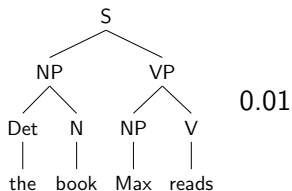
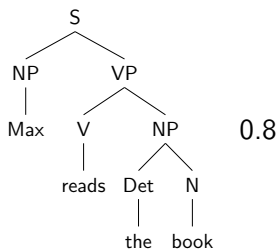
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Weighted Tree Languages

- ▶ quantitative aspects
 - ▶ degree of belief
 - ▶ counts of features
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Motivation



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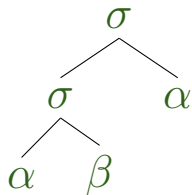
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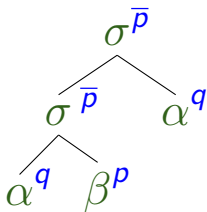
Local State Behavior

- ▶ finite state set $Q = \{\bar{p}, p, q\}$
- ▶ runs $R_Q(\xi) = \{r \mid r: \text{pos}(\xi) \rightarrow Q\}$



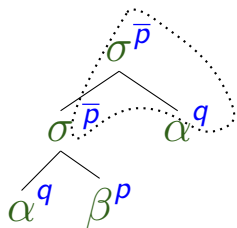
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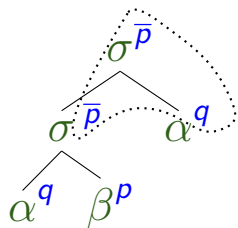


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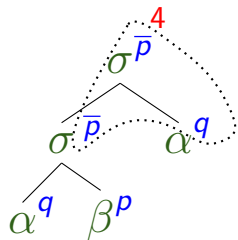


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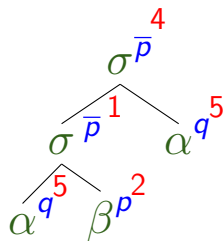
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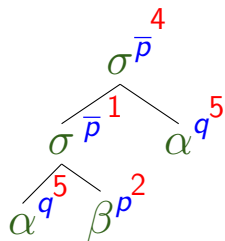
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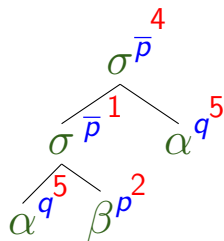
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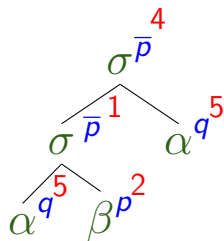
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Semiring: $S_{\mathbb{N}} = (\mathbb{N}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

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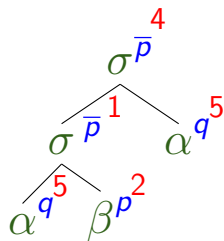


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$$4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 200$$

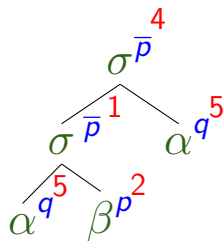
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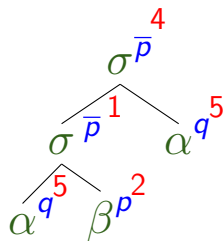


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$$\min\{4, 1, 5, 2, 5\} = 1$$

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- ▶ need for more flexible formalisms

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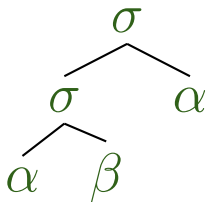
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$$\mathcal{A} = (\mathbf{A}, +, 0, \Omega)$$

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- ▶ $\Omega \subseteq \text{Ops}(\mathbf{A})$ - absorptive

m-wta over Σ and \mathcal{A}

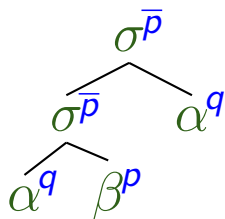
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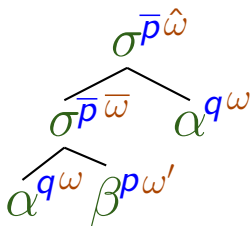
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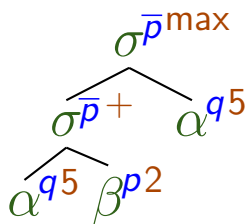
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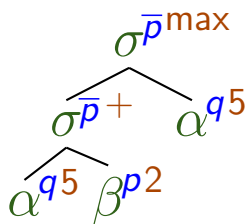
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$$\max(+ (5, 2), 5) = 7$$

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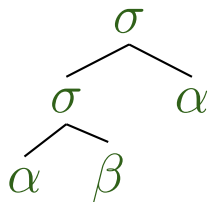
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product tree valuation monoid:

$$\mathbb{D} = (D, +, \diamond, 0, 1, \text{Val})$$

- ▶ $(D, +, 0)$ commutative monoid
- ▶ $\text{Val}: T_D^u \rightarrow D$ - only for 0-free
- ▶ \diamond "multiplication" (only for logics)

tv-wta over Σ and \mathbb{D}

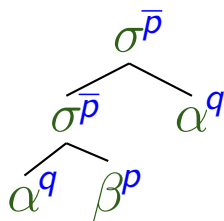
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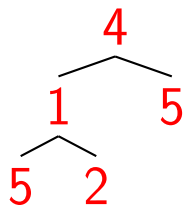
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$$\text{Val} \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ 5 \quad 2 \end{array} \right)$$

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Theorem

For every regular product tv-monoid $\mathbb{D} = (D, +, \diamond, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \text{Val})$
m-monoid $\mathcal{A} = (A, \oplus, \mathbf{0}, \Omega)$

tv-wta

m-wta

$\text{Rec}(\Sigma, X)$: class of recognizable weighted tree languages over X

$\text{Def}(\Sigma, X)$: class of definable weighted tree languages over X

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$$\text{tv-wta} \xrightarrow{[\![\cdot]\!] } \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D})$$

$$\text{m-wta} \xrightarrow{[\![\cdot]\!] } \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$$

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$$\text{m-wta} \xrightarrow{[\![\cdot]\!] } \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{D}})$$

$\text{Rec}(\Sigma, X)$: class of recognizable weighted tree languages over X

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Construction of the m-monoid $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{D}}$

$$\mathbb{D} = (D, +, \diamond, 0, 1, \text{Val}) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{D}} = (D \times T_D^u, \oplus, (0, 0), \Omega)$$

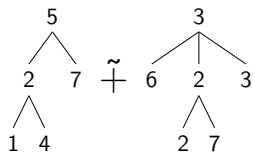
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$$\begin{aligned} \oplus: (D \times T_D^u) \times (D \times T_D^u) &\rightarrow (D \times T_D^u) \\ (d_1, \xi_1) \oplus (d_2, \xi_2) &= (d_1 + d_2, \xi_1 \tilde{+} \xi_2) \end{aligned}$$

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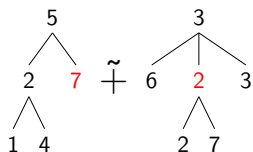
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$$\oplus: (D \times T_D^u) \times (D \times T_D^u) \rightarrow (D \times T_D^u)$$
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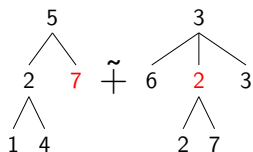
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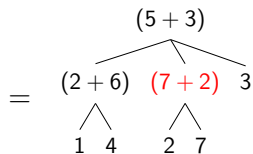
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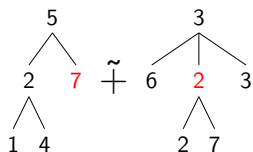
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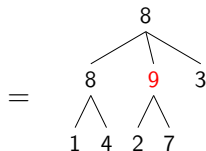
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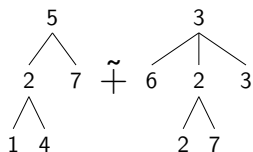
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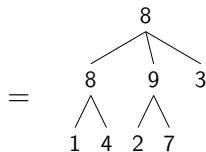
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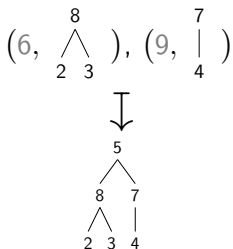
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Theorem

For every regular product tv-monoid $\mathbb{D} = (D, +, \diamond, 0, 1, \text{Val})$

$$\text{tv-wta} \xrightarrow{[\cdot]} \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D})$$

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$\text{Rec}(\Sigma, X)$: class of recognizable weighted tree languages over X

$\text{Def}(\Sigma, X)$: class of definable weighted tree languages over X

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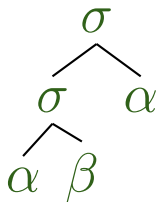
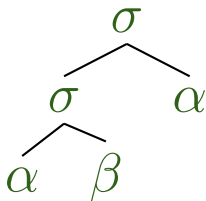
Automata Equivalence

$\mathcal{N} = (Q, \mu, F)$
tv-wta over \mathbb{D}

related
 \longleftrightarrow

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m-wta over $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{D}}$

$\mu_{\sigma}(q_1 \dots q_k, q) = d$ iff $\delta_{\sigma}(q_1 \dots q_k, q) = \text{valtop}_d^{(k)}$



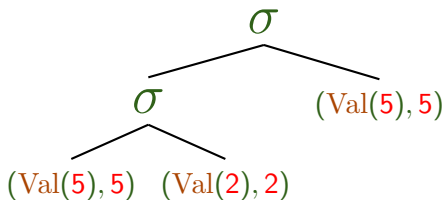
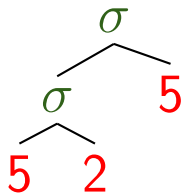
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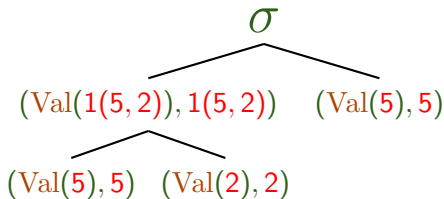
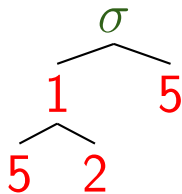
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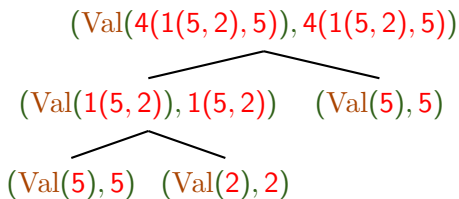
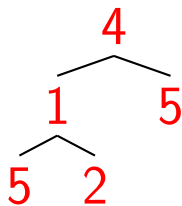
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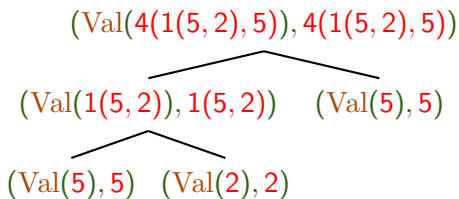
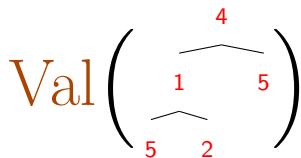
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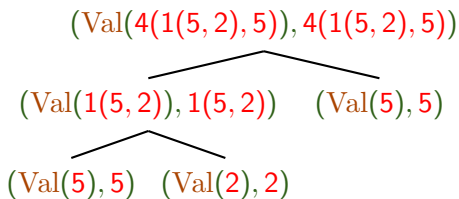
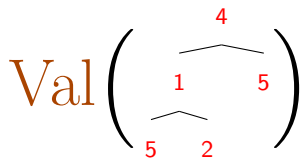
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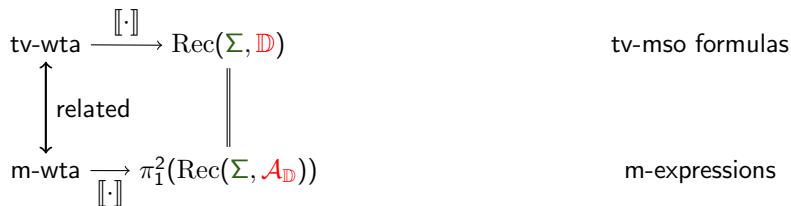
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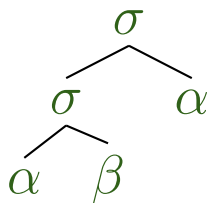
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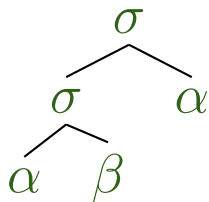


m-expressions over Σ and m-monoid \mathcal{A} :

- ▶ $H(\omega)$ where $\omega = (\omega_\sigma \in \Omega \mid \sigma \in \Sigma_U)$
- ▶ $(e_1 + e_2)$
- ▶ $\sum_x e$, $\sum_X e$
- ▶ $(\varphi \triangleright e)$ where $\varphi \in \text{MSO}(\Sigma)$

language defined by e : $\llbracket e \rrbracket : T_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

class of m-expression definable tree languages: $\text{Def}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$



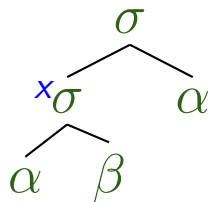
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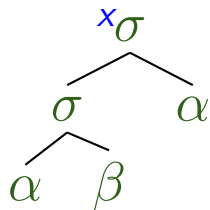
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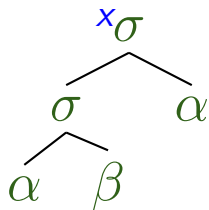
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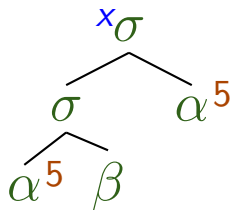
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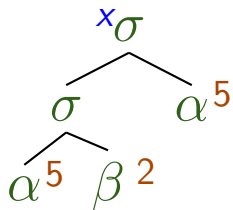
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language defined by $e : \llbracket e \rrbracket : T_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

class of m-expression definable tree

languages: $\text{Def}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A})$



$$\sum_x (\text{root}(x) \triangleright H(\omega))$$

$$\omega_{(\alpha, \emptyset)}() = 5$$

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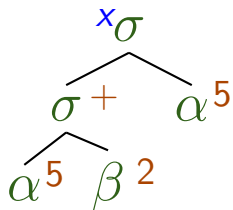
m-expressions over Σ and m-monoid \mathcal{A} :

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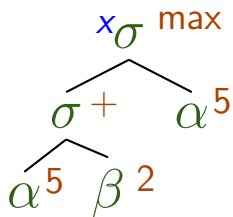
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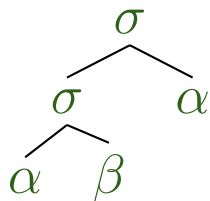
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$$\mathbb{D} = (D, +, \diamond, 0, 1, \text{Val})$$

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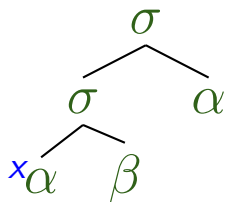
$\beta \in \text{MSO}(\Sigma)$ - Boolean formula

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class of syntactically restricted tv-mso
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Example:

$$\forall x. \left(\text{label}_{\alpha}(x) \wedge 5 \vee \text{label}_{\beta}(x) \wedge 2 \vee \text{label}_{\sigma}(x) \wedge 7 \right)$$



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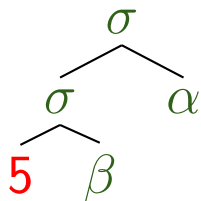
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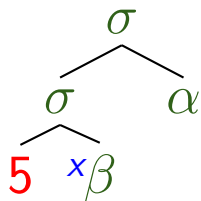
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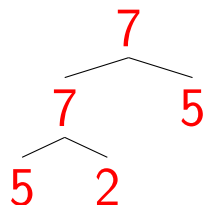
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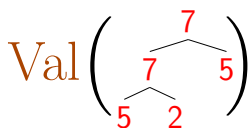
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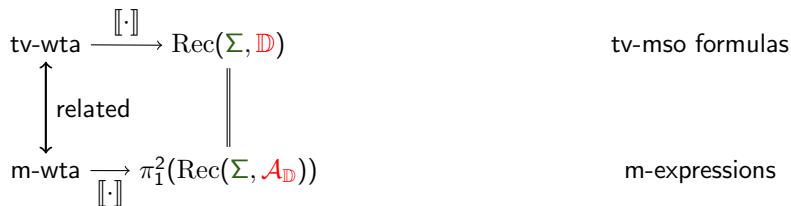
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$\text{Rec}(\Sigma, X)$: class of recognizable weighted tree languages over X

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Theorem

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{tv-wta} & \xrightarrow{[\cdot]} & \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D}) \\ \updownarrow \text{related} & & \parallel \\ \text{m-wta} & \xrightarrow{[\cdot]} & \pi_1^2(\text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{D}})) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Def}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D}) & \xleftarrow{[\cdot]} & \text{tv-mso formulas} \\ \pi_1^2(\text{Def}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{D}})) & \xleftarrow{[\cdot]} & \text{m-expressions} \end{array}$$

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Tree Valuation MSO \rightsquigarrow Multioperator Expressions

$t(\exists x.([\text{root}(x) \wedge 2] \vee 5))$

Tree Valuation MSO \rightsquigarrow Multioperator Expressions

$$\begin{aligned} & t(\exists x.([\text{root}(x) \wedge 2] \vee 5)) \\ &= \sum_x (t([\text{root}(x) \wedge 2] \vee 5)) \end{aligned}$$

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$t(d)$ simulates the automaton \mathcal{N}_d
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Theorem

For every regular product tv-monoid $\mathbb{D} = (D, +, \diamond, 0, 1, \text{Val})$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{tv-wta} & \xrightarrow{[\cdot]} & \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D}) & \xlongequal{[\text{DGMM11}]} & \text{Def}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D}) & \xleftarrow{[\cdot]} & \text{tv-mso formulas} \\
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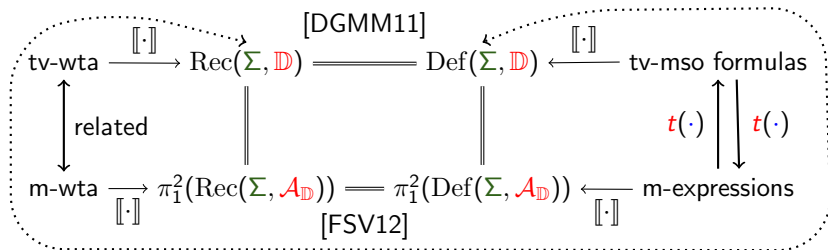
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Related Work

- ▶ Transformations for different logic restrictions
 - ▶ simplifies constructions for some cases
- ▶ Simulation of M-Languages by TV-Languages
 - ▶ based on [Droste, Götze, Märcker, Meinecke (2011)]
 - ▶ no equality, i.e. $\text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathcal{A}) \subset \text{Rec}(\Sigma, \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{A}})$

List of References



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Multioperator Expressions \rightsquigarrow Tree Valuation MSO

► $t(H(\omega)) = \forall x. \psi^{H(\omega)}$, where

$$\omega_{(\sigma, U)} = \text{valtop}_d^{(k)}$$

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- ▶ $t(\sum_X e') = \exists X. t(e')$, and
- ▶ $t(\varphi \triangleright e') = \varphi \wedge t(e')$.

Tree Valuation MSO \rightsquigarrow Multioperator Expressions

- ▶ Boolean formula β : $t(\beta) = \beta \triangleright t(1)$.
- ▶ $d \in D$: simulates automaton that recognizes d for any input.
- ▶ $t(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) = t(\varphi_1) + t(\varphi_2)$.
- ▶ $\varphi = \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2$ is strongly \wedge -restricted:
 - ▶ φ_1 (or φ_2) Boolean: $t(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) = \varphi_1 \triangleright t(\varphi_2)$
 - ▶ φ_1 and φ_2 almost Boolean, i.e. $\text{step}(\varphi_i) = (a_1^i, \psi_1^i) \dots (a_n^i, \psi_n^i)$
then $t(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) = \sum_{i \in [n]}^+ (\psi_i^1 \wedge \psi_j^2) \triangleright t(a_i^1 \diamond a_j^2)$
 $j \in [m]$
- ▶ $t(\exists x.\psi) = \sum_x t(\psi)$
- ▶ $t(\exists X.\psi) = \sum_X t(\psi)$
- ▶ $\varphi = \forall x.\psi$ is \forall -restricted: ψ almost Boolean, i.e.
 $\text{step}(\psi) = (d_1, \psi_1) \dots (d_n, \psi_n)$. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ and
 $(\omega^\psi)_{(\sigma, \mathcal{U})} = \text{valtop}_{d_{\mathcal{U}}}^{(k)}$ where $d_{\mathcal{U}} = \sum_{X_i \in \mathcal{U}} d_i$

$$t(\forall x.\psi) = \sum_{X_1} \dots \sum_{X_n} (\forall x. (\bigwedge_{i \in [n]} (x \in X_i) \Leftrightarrow \psi_i)) \triangleright H(\omega^\psi)$$

The Automaton \mathcal{N}_d

- ▶ Runs of the automaton are simulated by a partition of variables $X_{q_1 \dots q_k, \sigma, q}$ representing the transition taken at each position.
- ▶ $\varphi_{\text{partition}}$ checks for a valid run representation
- ▶ $\varphi_{\text{final}} = \forall z. (\text{root}(z) \Rightarrow \bigwedge_{q \notin F} X_{q_1 \dots q_k, \sigma, q} (z \notin X_{q_1 \dots q_k, \sigma, q}))$
- ▶ We construct: $t(d) = \sum_{X_1} \dots \sum_{X_n} (\varphi_{\text{partition}} \wedge \varphi_{\text{final}}) \triangleright H(\omega^d)$
where $(\omega^d)_{(\sigma, \{X_{q_1 \dots q_k, \sigma, q}\})} = \text{valtop}_{\mu_\sigma}(q_1 \dots q_k, q)$