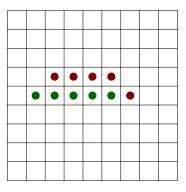
Łukasz Kaiser

Mathematische Grundlagen der Informatik RWTH Aachen

Games 2008, Warsaw

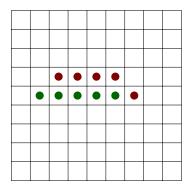
## How People Play Games

## Gomoku (five in a row)

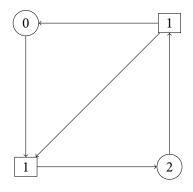


## How People Play Games

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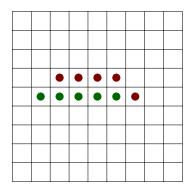


## Parity game

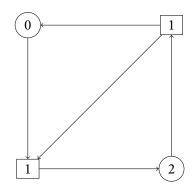


## How People Play Games

## Gomoku (five in a row)



Parity game



When state space is infinite, we often (again) consider its structure

- to construct algorithms
- to prove interesting properties

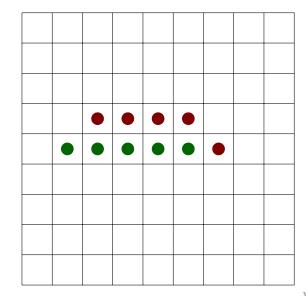
Example: pushdown games

## A NATURAL GAME PRESENTATION

#### Gomoku Rules

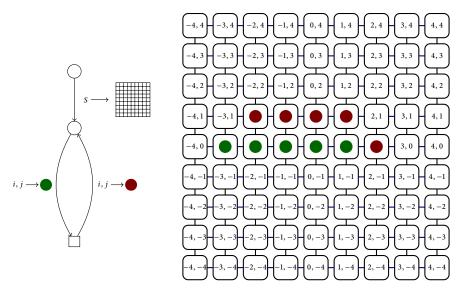
#### Gomoku Board

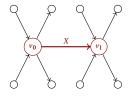
- $9 \times 9$  board
- Player 0 puts
- Player 1 puts
- Players alternate

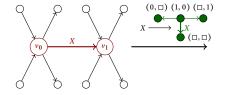


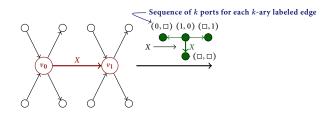
#### A NATURAL GAME PRESENTATION

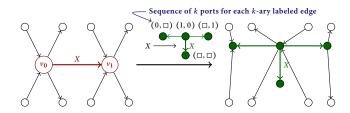
# Representing the Rules and the Gomoku Board



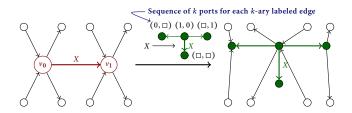








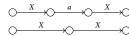
Handle Rewrite Rules (Courcelle, Engelfriet, Rozenberg, 1991)



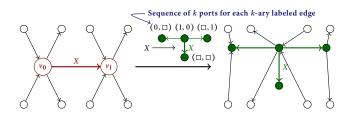
Separated Hypergraphs: no vertex is incident to two non-terminal edges

Separated:

Not Separated:



Handle Rewrite Rules (Courcelle, Engelfriet, Rozenberg, 1991)

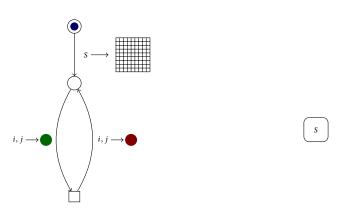


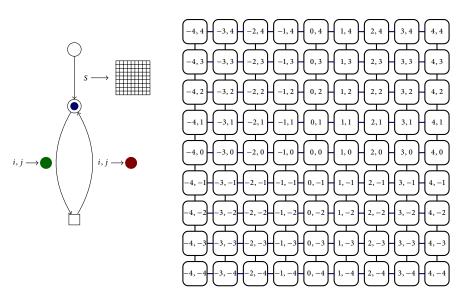
Separated Hypergraphs: no vertex is incident to two non-terminal edges

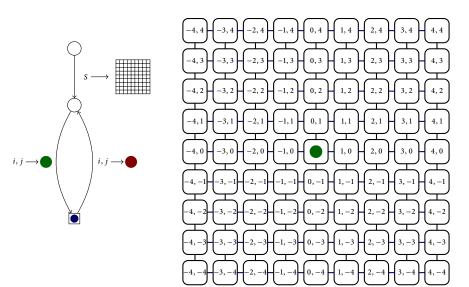
Separated: Not Separated:

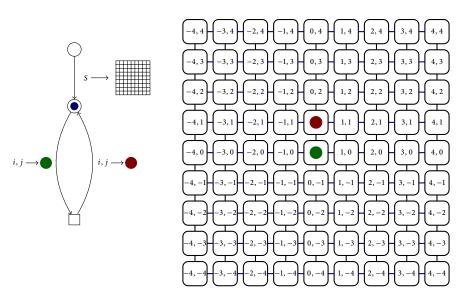
#### **Rewriting Sequences and Limit Hypergraphs**

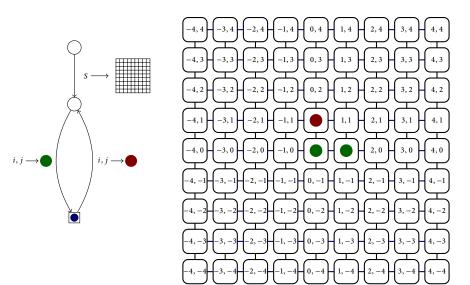
- $G[X \to H]$  is G with all\* occurrences of X rewritten to H
  - \* if players pick positions: undecidable, see Active context-free games, thanks to Anca Muscholl
- Limit of  $G_0 \to G_1 \to G_3 \to \dots : (\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcap_{i \ge n} V_i, \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcap_{i \ge n} E_i)$

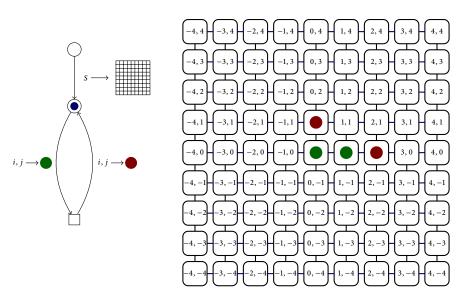




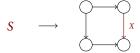


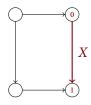


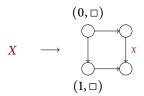


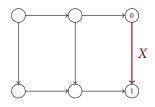


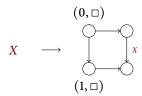


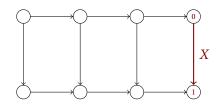


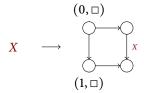


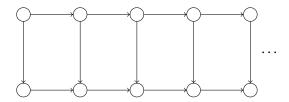












#### MAIN RESULT

#### **Theorem**

- Let S be a finite set of separated handle rewriting rules
- and  $\varphi$  be an MSO formula (giving the winning condition)

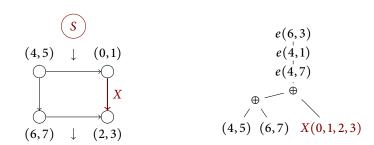
Then the set  $\{\pi \in S^{\omega} : \lim G(\pi) \models \varphi\}$  is  $\omega$ -regular.

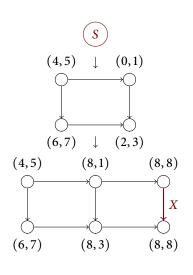
#### Corollary

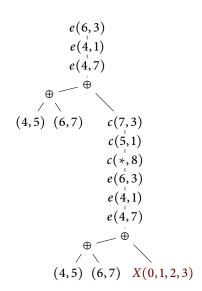
Establishing the winner of finite separated handle rewriting games is decidable.

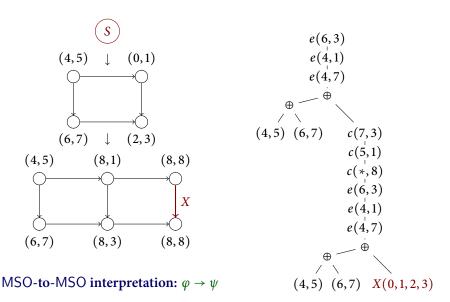


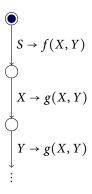
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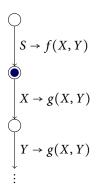


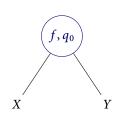


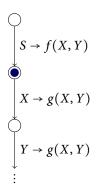


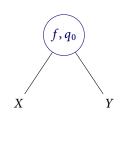




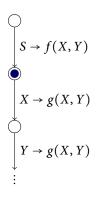


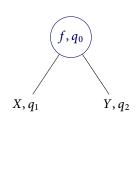






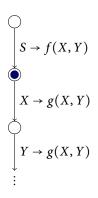
existential: pick transition

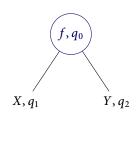




existential: pick transition

$$f, q_0 \rightarrow (q_1, q_2)$$

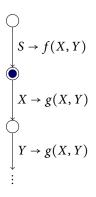


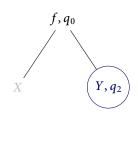


existential: pick transition

 $f,q_0 \rightarrow (q_1,q_2)$ 

universal: left or right

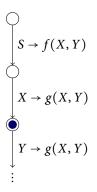




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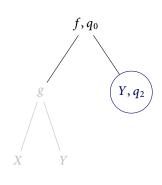
 $f,q_0\to (q_1,q_2)$ 

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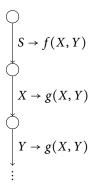
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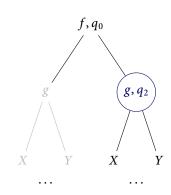
$$f,q_0\to (q_1,q_2)$$

ignore



existential: pick transition

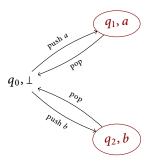
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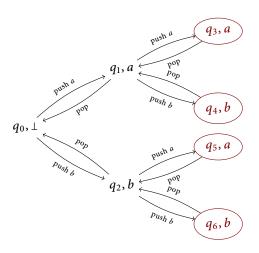


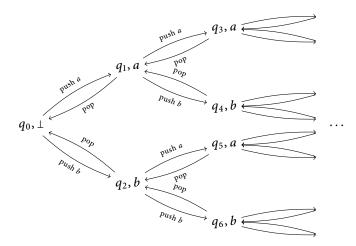
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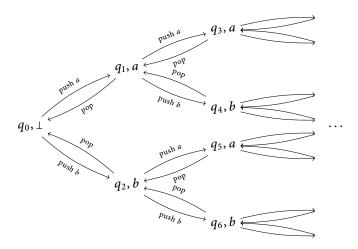
ignore



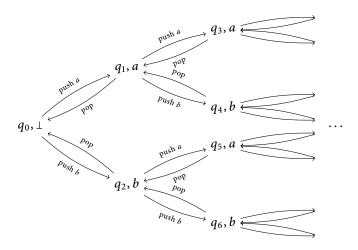








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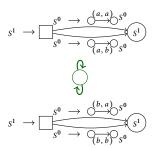
PLAY A GAME ON THE RESULTING GRAPH

**Problem:**  $\exists x \ \forall y \ R(x, y)$  with an automaton ( $\rightsquigarrow$  MSO formula) recognizing R

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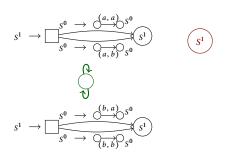
#### Higher-order game



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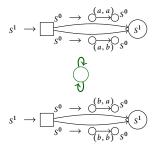
#### Higher-order game

#### Constructed game

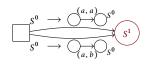


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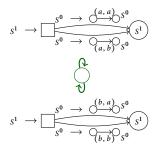


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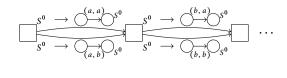


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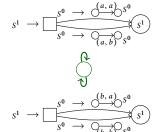


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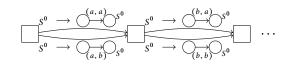


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# Higher-order game



## Constructed game

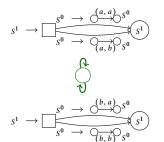


# Constructed hypergraph

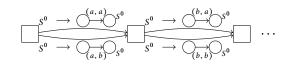


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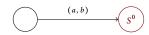
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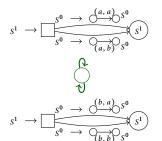


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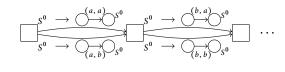


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## Higher-order game



#### Constructed game



# Constructed hypergraph



#### SUMMARY

## Nice properties of separated handle rewriting games

- Reduce to  $\omega$ -regular games for MSO winning conditions
- Establishing the winner is decidable
- Generate known classes of graphs, simulate pushdown games
- Playing repeatedly, e.g. for model checking on automatic structures
- Many ways to generalize these games

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  - \* which leads to graphs with decidable FO[R] (T. Colcombet), thanks to C. Löding for asking

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# Thank You