

# Doubly Exponential Runs in Fixed Dimensional VASSes

Wojciech Czerwiński

Jérôme Leroux

Filip Mazowiecki

# Reachability in VASSes

# Reachability in VASSes

- EXPSPACE-hard (Lipton '76, non-fixed dim.)

# Reachability in VASSes

- EXPSPACE-hard (Lipton '76, non-fixed dim.)
- decidable (Mayr '81)

# Reachability in VASSes

- EXPSPACE-hard (Lipton '76, non-fixed dim.)
- decidable (Mayr '81)
- cubic Ackermann (Leroux, Schmitz '15)

# Reachability in VASSes

- EXPSPACE-hard (Lipton '76, non-fixed dim.)
- decidable (Mayr '81)
- cubic Ackermann (Leroux, Schmitz '15)
- 2-VASS in PSPACE (Blondin et al. '14)

# Reachability in VASSes

- EXPSPACE-hard (Lipton '76, non-fixed dim.)
- decidable (Mayr '81)
- cubic Ackermann (Leroux, Schmitz '15)
- 2-VASS in PSPACE (Blondin et al. '14)
- unary 2-VASS in NL (Englert et al. '16)

# Conjectures

# Conjectures

- d-VASS admits doubly-exponential runs

# Conjectures

- $d$ -VASS admits **doubly-exponential** runs
- $d$ -VASS admits **exponential** runs for every fixed  $d$

# Conjectures

- d-VASS admits **doubly-exponential** runs
- d-VASS admits **exponential** runs for every fixed d
- d-VASS admits **pseudo-polynomial** runs for every fixed d

# Main result

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$   
and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$   
and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

- $V_k$  has at most  $\text{poly}(k)$  states

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$  and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

- $V_k$  has at most  $\text{poly}(k)$  states
- transitions in  $V_k$  contain numbers of  $\text{poly}(k)$  bits

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$  and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

- $V_k$  has at most  $\text{poly}(k)$  states
- transitions in  $V_k$  contain numbers of  $\text{poly}(k)$  bits
- $s$  and  $t$  has size  $\text{poly}(k)$

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$   
and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

- $V_k$  has at most  $\text{poly}(k)$  states
- transitions in  $V_k$  contain numbers of  $\text{poly}(k)$  bits
- $s$  and  $t$  has size  $\text{poly}(k)$
- shortest run from  $s$  to  $t$  is  $\text{doubly-exp}(k)$  long

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$  and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

- $V_k$  has at most  $\text{poly}(k)$  states
- transitions in  $V_k$  contain numbers of  $\text{poly}(k)$  bits
- $s$  and  $t$  has size  $\text{poly}(k)$
- shortest run from  $s$  to  $t$  is  $\text{doubly-exp}(k)$  long
- 4-th coordinate is always bounded by  $\text{exp}(k)$

# Main result

There is a family of 4-dimensional VASSes  $V_k$  and its configurations  $s, t$  such that:

- $V_k$  has at most  $\text{poly}(k)$  states
- transitions in  $V_k$  contain numbers of  $\text{poly}(k)$  bits
- $s$  and  $t$  has size  $\text{poly}(k)$
- shortest run from  $s$  to  $t$  is  $\text{doubly-exp}(k)$  long
- 4-th coordinate is always bounded by  $\text{exp}(k)$

Brakes Conjecture II in  $d=4$  and  
Conjecture III in  $d=3$

# Plan

# Plan

- Lipton's idea

# Plan

- Lipton's idea
- number theory Lemma

# Plan

- Lipton's idea
- number theory Lemma
- use Lemma for construction

# Plan

- Lipton's idea
- number theory Lemma
- use Lemma for construction
- Lemma proof sketch

# Lipton's idea

# Lipton's idea

two new dimensions - length of run squares

# Lipton's idea

two new dimensions - length of run squares

needs  $2d$  dimensions to reach  $2^{2^d}$

# Lemma

# Lemma

There is a polynomial  $P$  such that for every  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  there exist positive integers  $a_1, b_1, \dots, a_k, b_k, a, b \leq 2^{P(k)}$  with  $a_i > b_i$  for all  $i$ , such that

# Lemma

There is a polynomial  $P$  such that for every  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  there exist positive integers  $a_1, b_1, \dots, a_k, b_k, a, b \leq 2^{P(k)}$  with  $a_i > b_i$  for all  $i$ , such that

$$(a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_k / b_k)^{n_k} = a / b$$

# Lemma

There is a polynomial  $P$  such that for every  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  there exist positive integers  $a_1, b_1, \dots, a_k, b_k, a, b \leq 2^{P(k)}$  with  $a_i > b_i$  for all  $i$ , such that

$$(a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_k / b_k)^{n_k} = a / b$$

for  $n_i = 2^{i-1}$  for  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

# VASS construction

# VASS construction

Prefix of a run

# VASS construction

Prefix of a run

$$p(0, 0, 0, 0) \implies p(K, Kb, 0, 0) \longrightarrow p_1(K, Kb, 0, n_1)$$

# VASS construction

Prefix of a run

$$p(0, 0, 0, 0) \implies p(K, Kb, 0, 0) \longrightarrow p_1(K, Kb, 0, n_1)$$

Suffix of a run

# VASS construction

Prefix of a run

$$p(0, 0, 0, 0) \implies p(K, Kb, 0, 0) \rightarrow p_1(K, Kb, 0, n_1)$$

Suffix of a run

$$q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0) \rightarrow q(K, Ka, 0, 0) \implies q(0, 0, 0, 0)$$

# VASS construction

Prefix of a run

$$p(0, 0, 0, 0) \implies p(K, Kb, 0, 0) \rightarrow p_1(K, Kb, 0, n_1)$$

Suffix of a run

$$q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0) \rightarrow q(K, Ka, 0, 0) \implies q(0, 0, 0, 0)$$

Infix of a run

# VASS construction

Prefix of a run

$$p(0, 0, 0, 0) \implies p(K, Kb, 0, 0) \rightarrow p_I(K, Kb, 0, n_I)$$

Suffix of a run

$$q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0) \rightarrow q(K, Ka, 0, 0) \implies q(0, 0, 0, 0)$$

Infix of a run

$$p_I(K, Kb, 0, n_I) \implies q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0)$$

# VASS construction

# VASS construction

Assume  $a_j / b_j$  are ordered

# VASS construction

Assume  $a_j / b_j$  are ordered

Infix:  $p_l(K, Kb, 0, n_l) \implies q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0)$

# VASS construction

Assume  $a_j / b_j$  are ordered

Infix:  $p_l(K, Kb, 0, n_l) \implies q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0)$

$k$  phases:  $p_j(K, x, y, z) \implies q_j(K, x', y', z')$

# VASS construction

Assume  $a_j / b_j$  are ordered

Infix:  $p_l(K, Kb, 0, n_l) \implies q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0)$

$k$  phases:  $p_j(K, x, y, z) \implies q_j(K, x', y', z')$

Idea:  $x' = x \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

# VASS construction

Assume  $a_j / b_j$  are ordered

Infix:  $p_l(K, Kb, 0, n_l) \implies q_k(K, Ka, 0, 0)$

k phases:  $p_j(K, x, y, z) \implies q_j(K, x', y', z')$

Idea:  $x' = x \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

After phase j:  $Kb \cdot (a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

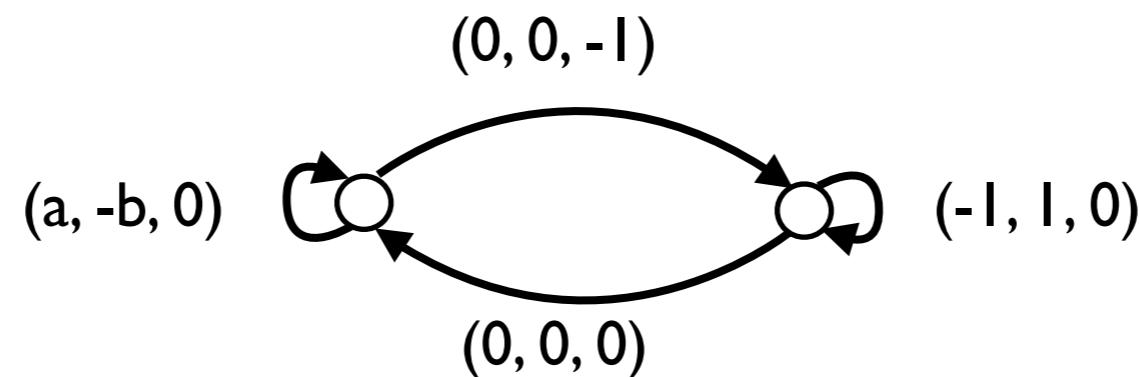
# VASS construction

# VASS construction

One phase

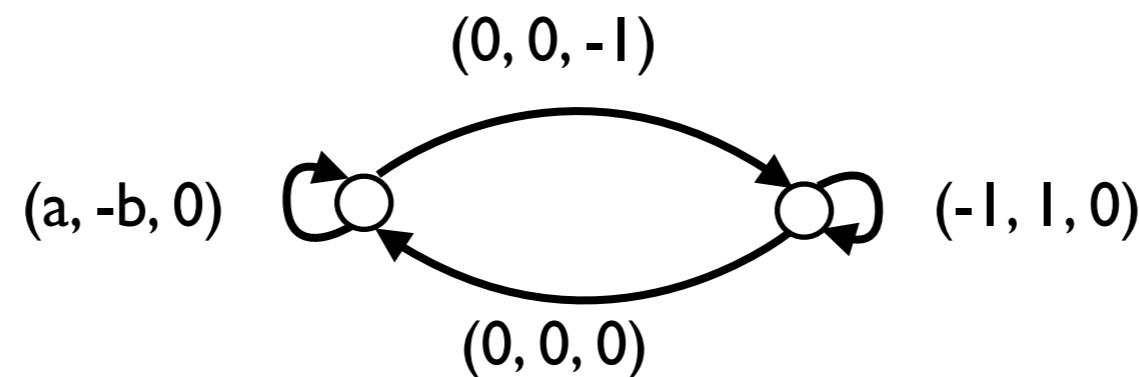
# VASS construction

One phase



# VASS construction

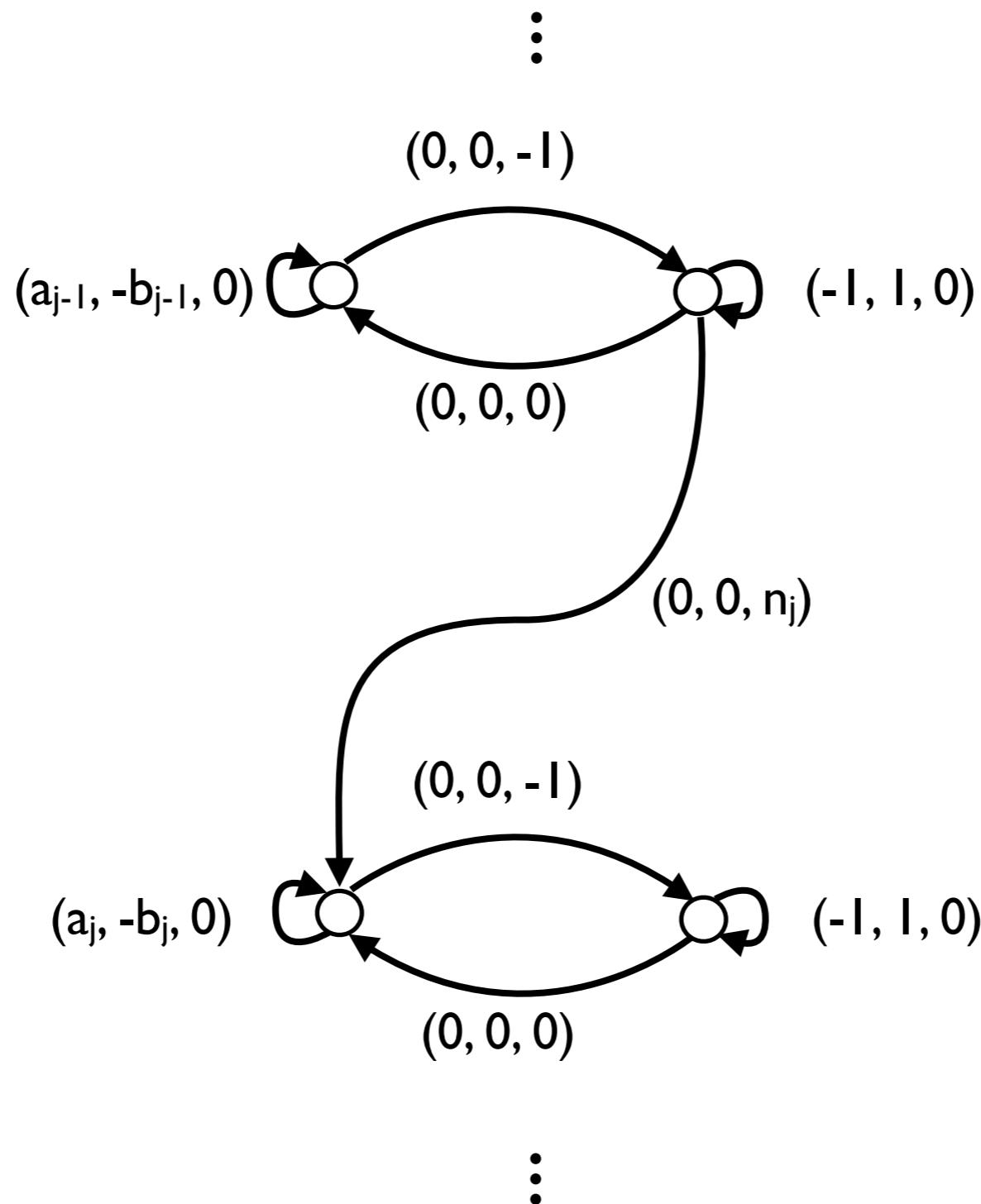
One phase



$(Cb^i, 0, i) \Rightarrow (Cab^{i-1}, 0, i-1) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow (Ca^i, 0, 0)$

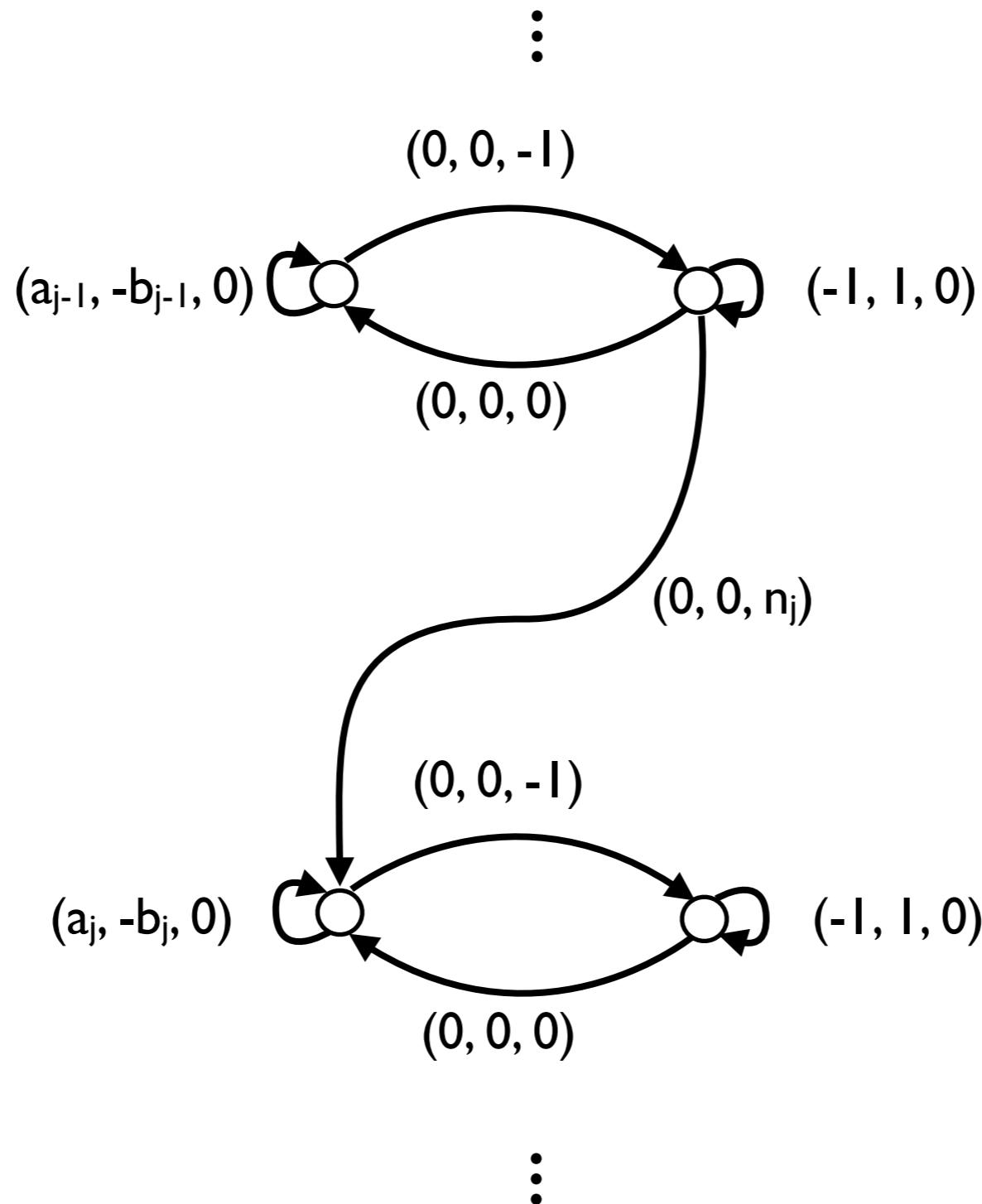
# VASS construction

# VASS construction

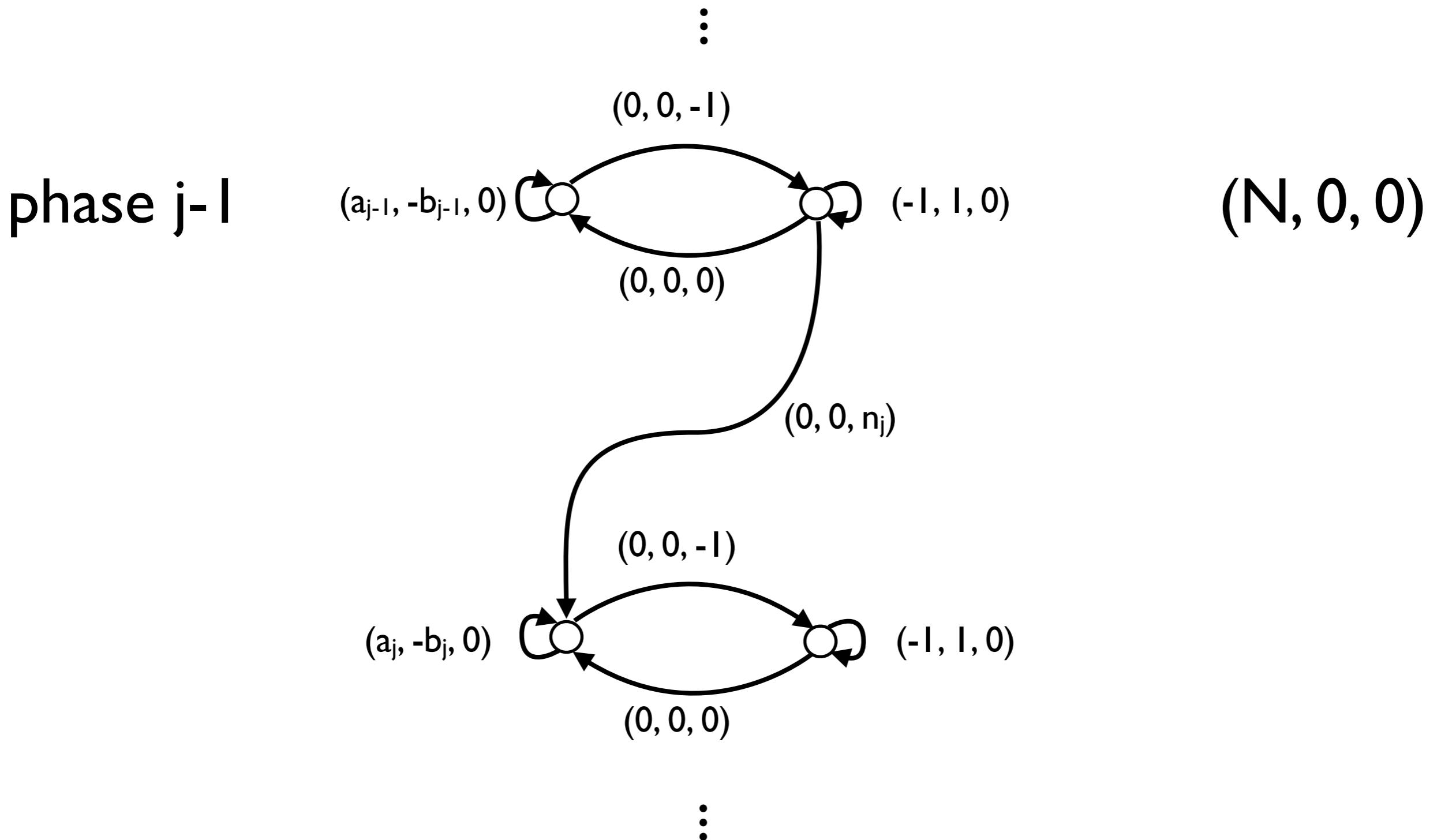


# VASS construction

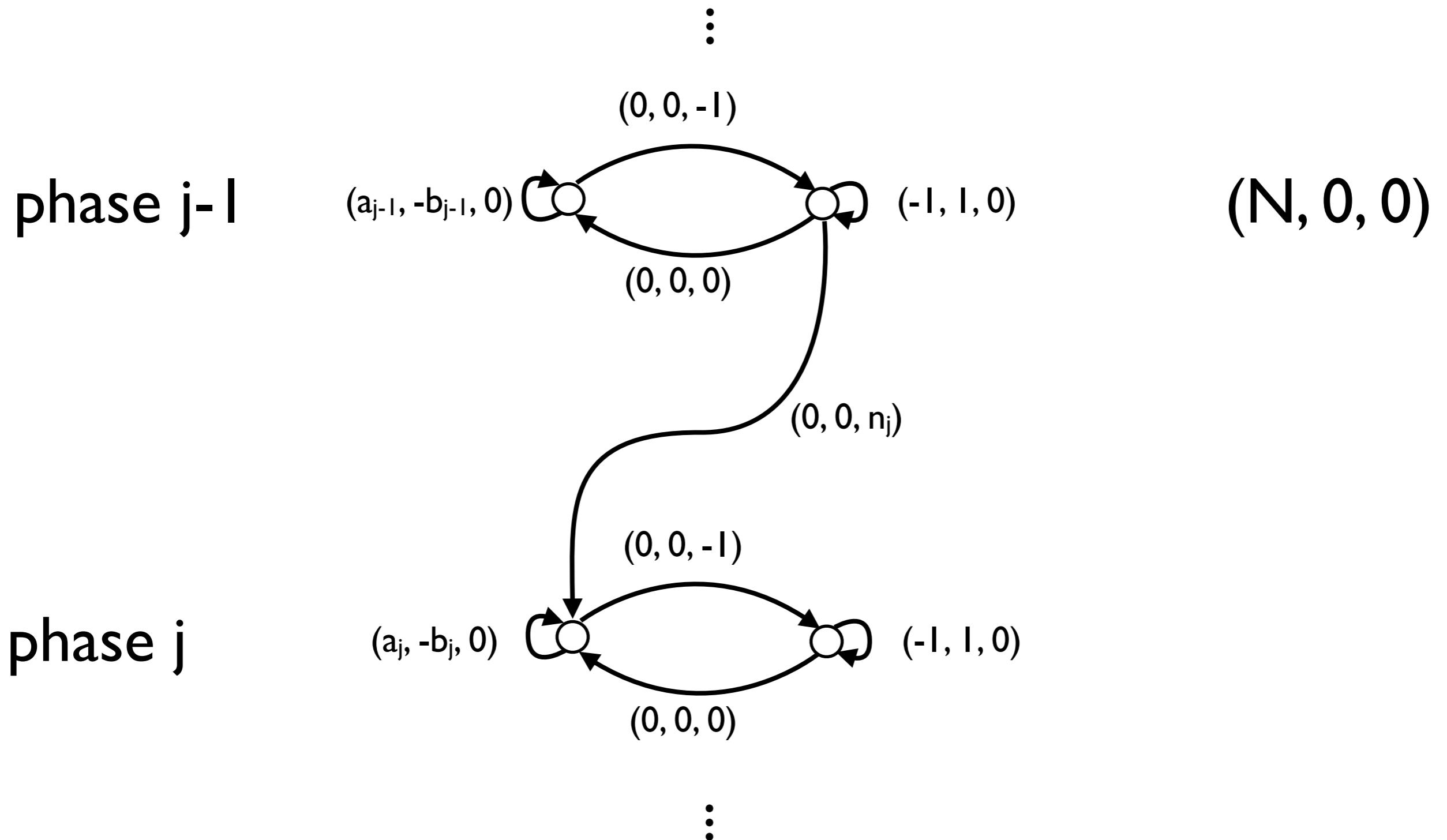
phase  $j-1$



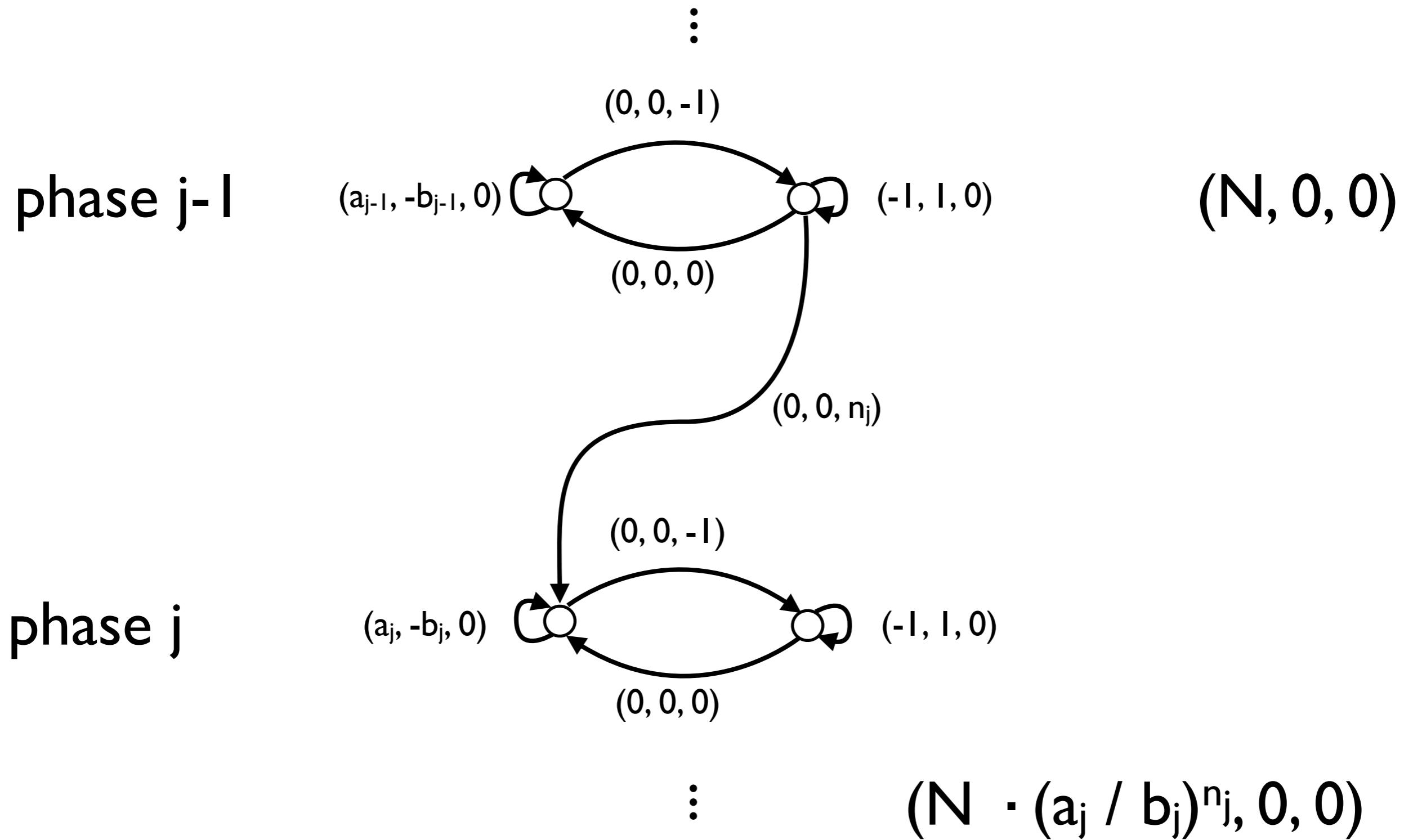
# VASS construction



# VASS construction



# VASS construction



# VASS construction

# VASS construction

To reach  $K_a$  at the end we must move optimally

# VASS construction

To reach  $K_a$  at the end we must move optimally

After phase  $j$ :  $K_b \cdot (a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

# VASS construction

To reach  $K_a$  at the end we must move optimally

After phase  $j$ :  $K_b \cdot (a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

Before  $k$ -th phase:  $C$

# VASS construction

To reach  $K_a$  at the end we must move optimally

After phase  $j$ :  $K_b \cdot (a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

Before  $k$ -th phase:  $C$

After  $k$ -th phase:  $C \cdot (a_k / b_k)^{2^{k-1}}$

# VASS construction

To reach  $K_a$  at the end we must move optimally

After phase  $j$ :  $K_b \cdot (a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

Before  $k$ -th phase:  $C$

After  $k$ -th phase:  $C \cdot (a_k / b_k)^{2^{k-1}}$

So  $C$  divisible by  $b_k^{2^{k-1}}$

# VASS construction

To reach  $K_a$  at the end we must move optimally

After phase  $j$ :  $K_b \cdot (a_1 / b_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (a_j / b_j)^{n_j}$

Before  $k$ -th phase:  $C$

After  $k$ -th phase:  $C \cdot (a_k / b_k)^{2^{k-1}}$

So  $C$  divisible by  $b_k^{2^{k-1}}$

Doubly-exponential run

# Lemma proof

# Lemma proof

$$(q/l)^{2^k} \cdot (l/q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l/q)^2 \cdot (l/q^2)^1 = l$$

# Lemma proof

$$(q / l)^{2^k} \cdot (l / q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l / q)^2 \cdot (l / q^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_j / d_j)^{2^j} \cdot (d_j / c_j)^{2^{j-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (d_j / c_j)^2 \cdot (d_j^2 / c_j^2)^1 = l$$

# Lemma proof

$$(q / l)^{2^k} \cdot (l / q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l / q)^2 \cdot (l / q^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_j / d_j)^{2^j} \cdot (d_j / c_j)^{2^{j-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (d_j / c_j)^2 \cdot (d_j^2 / c_j^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_3 / d_3)^4 \cdot (d_3 c_2 / c_3 d_2)^2 \cdot (C(d_3 d_2)^2 / (c_3 c_2)^2)^1 = C$$

# Lemma proof

$$(q / l)^{2^k} \cdot (l / q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l / q)^2 \cdot (l / q^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_j / d_j)^{2^j} \cdot (d_j / c_j)^{2^{j-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (d_j / c_j)^2 \cdot (d_j^2 / c_j^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_3 / d_3)^4 \cdot (d_3 c_2 / c_3 d_2)^2 \cdot (C(d_3 d_2)^2 / (c_3 c_2)^2)^1 = C$$

$$c_3 > d_3$$

# Lemma proof

$$(q / l)^{2^k} \cdot (l / q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l / q)^2 \cdot (l / q^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_j / d_j)^{2^j} \cdot (d_j / c_j)^{2^{j-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (d_j / c_j)^2 \cdot (d_j^2 / c_j^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_3 / d_3)^4 \cdot (d_3 c_2 / c_3 d_2)^2 \cdot (C(d_3 d_2)^2 / (c_3 c_2)^2)^1 = C$$

$$c_3 > d_3$$

$$d_3 c_2 > c_3 d_2$$

# Lemma proof

$$(q / l)^{2^k} \cdot (l / q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l / q)^2 \cdot (l / q^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_j / d_j)^{2^j} \cdot (d_j / c_j)^{2^{j-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (d_j / c_j)^2 \cdot (d_j^2 / c_j^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_3 / d_3)^4 \cdot (d_3 c_2 / c_3 d_2)^2 \cdot (C(d_3 d_2)^2 / (c_3 c_2)^2)^1 = C$$

$$c_3 > d_3$$

$$d_3 c_2 > c_3 d_2$$

$$C(d_3 d_2)^2 > (c_3 c_2)^2$$

# Lemma proof

$$(q/l)^{2^k} \cdot (l/q)^{2^{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (l/q)^2 \cdot (l/q^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_j/d_j)^{2^j} \cdot (d_j/c_j)^{2^{j-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (d_j/c_j)^2 \cdot (d_j^2/c_j^2)^1 = l$$

$$(c_3/d_3)^4 \cdot (d_3 c_2/c_3 d_2)^2 \cdot (C(d_3 d_2)^2/(c_3 c_2)^2)^1 = C$$

$$c_3 > d_3$$

$$d_3 c_2 > c_3 d_2$$

$$C(d_3 d_2)^2 > (c_3 c_2)^2$$

$C, c_j, d_j$  at most exponential in  $k$

Thank you!