# Strongly Limited Automata 

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## The Chomsky Hierarchy

| Turing Machines | type 0 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Linear Bounded Automata |  |  |
| Pushdown Automata | type 1 |  |
| Finite Automata |  |  |

## Limited Automata [Hibbard'67]

One-tape Turing machines with restricted rewritings
Definition
Fixed an integer $d \geq 1$, a $d$-limited automaton is

- a one-tape Turing machine
- which is allowed to rewrite the content of each tape cell only in the first $d$ visits


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## Computational power

- For each $d \geq 2, d$-limited automata characterize context-free languages
- 1-limited automata characterize regular languages
[Wagner\&Wechsung'86]


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| 2-Limited Automata | type 2 |  |
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| 1-Limited Automata | type 3 |  |

## Motivations

- Dyck languages are accepted without fully using capabilities of 2-limited automata
- Chomsky-Schützenberger Theorem: Recognition of CFLs can be reduced to recognition of Dyck languages


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Is it possible to restrict 2-limited automata without affecting their computational power?

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Is it possible to restrict 2-limited automata without affecting their computational power?

## Forgetting Automata [Jancar\&Mráz\&Plátek '96]

- The content of any cell can be erased in the 1st or 2 nd visit (using a fixed symbol)
- No other changes of the tape are allowed


## A Different Restriction: Strongly Limited Automata

- Model inspired by the algorithm used by 2-limited automata to recognize Dyck languages
- Restrictions on
- state changes
- head reversals
- rewriting operations
- Computational power: same as 2-limited automata (CFLs)
- Descriptional power: the sizes of equivalent
- CFGs
- PDAs

■ strongly limited automata are polynomially related

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## Dyck Language Recognition

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(i') When $\triangleleft$ is reached scan all the tape accept iff each tape cell contains x
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## Dyck Language Recognition



- Moves to the right:
- to search a closed bracket
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- Rewritings:
- each closed bracket is rewritten in the first visit
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- no rewritings in the final scan


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Only one state $q_{0}$ !

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## Extended Dyck Language

- Strings padded with "neutral symbols"
| \| [ \| ( \| ) ] \| ( ) \|


## Extended Dyck Language

- Strings padded with "neutral symbols"
- Similar recognition technique:
- while moving to the left searching an open bracket, neutral symbols are rewritten
- the tape should finally contain only neutral symbols and x's



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- The procedure can be adapted to generate strings in the language

Strongly Limited Automata

- Alphabet
$\Sigma$ input
$\Gamma$ working
$\Upsilon=\Sigma \cup \Gamma \cup\{\triangleright, \triangleleft\}$ global alphabet
- States and moves


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- States and moves
$q_{0}$ initial state, moving from left to right
$\rightarrow$ move to the right
${ }_{q}{ }^{X}$ write $X \in \Gamma$, enter state $q \in Q_{L}$, turn to the left


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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| 1 | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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when $\triangleleft$ is reached move from right to left and test the membership of the tape content to a "local" language


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## A Variant of the Chomsky-Schützenberger Theorem

$\Omega_{k, \ell}$ alphabet with $k$ types of brackets and $\ell$ neutral symbols
$\widehat{D}_{k, \ell}$ extended Dyck language over $\Omega_{k, \ell}$

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Theorem ([Okhotin'12])
$L \subseteq \Sigma^{*}$ is context-free iff there exist

- integers $k, \ell \geq 1$
- a regular language $R \subseteq \Omega_{k, \ell}^{*}$
- a letter-to-letter homomorphism $h: \Omega_{k, \ell} \rightarrow \Sigma$
such that $L=h\left(\widehat{D}_{k, \ell} \cap R\right)$


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Remarks

- $k, \ell$ are polynomial wrt the size of each CFG specifying $L$
- The language $R$ is local

From CFLs to Strongly Limited Automata

$$
\begin{aligned}
& L \subseteq \Sigma^{*} \text { given CFL } \\
& w \in \Sigma^{*} \text { input string }
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& w \in L ? \\
& \triangleright \begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline a & b & b & a & a & b & b & a & a \\
\hline
\end{array} \quad w \in \Sigma^{*} \text { input string } \\
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Strongly limited automaton $M$ for $L$ :

- Guess and write on the tape $x \in \widehat{D}_{k, l}$
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w \in L ?
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h(x)=w ? \quad x \in R ?
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## CFGs $\rightarrow$ Strongly Limited Automata <br> Polynomial size!

## Simulation of Strongly Limited Automata by PDAs

The simulation of 2-limited automata by PDAs is exponential in the description size [P\&Pisoni'13]


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## Problem

How much it costs, in the description size, the simulation of strongly limited automata by PDAs?

## Simulation of Strongly Limited Automata by PDAs

The simulation of 2-limited automata by PDAs is exponential in the description size [P\&Pisoni'13]

## Problem

How much it costs, in the description size, the simulation of strongly limited automata by PDAs?

This work
Polynomial cost!

## Simulation of Strongly Limited Automata by PDAs

$\mathcal{M}$ strongly limited automaton $\mathcal{A}$ simulating PDA

Tape cell $c$ reached for the first time:
content not modified now, but
it could be changed in the $2 n d$ visit
guess the symbol written in the 2 nd visit and save it on the stack with the current symbol
content modified, head turned to the left
enter back mode to check previous guesses saved on the pushdown

Visits after 1st rewriting:
no changes of content and state
These visits do not need to be simulated

Final scan (from right to left)

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These visits do not need to be simulated
Final scan (from right to left)
Simulated from left to right
in parallel" with previous moves

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${ }_{q}{ }^{x}$ content modified, head turned to the left enter back mode to check previous guesses saved on the pushdown

Visits after 1st rewriting:
no changes of content and state
These visits do not need to be simulated
Final scan (from right to left)
Simulated from left to right "in parallel" with previous moves while guessing and simulating rewritings

## Simulation of Strongly Limited Automata by PDAs



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## Simulation of Strongly Limited Automata by PDAs


final scan from right to left

final scan already simulated

## Simulation of Strongly Limited Automata by PDAs



The description of the resulting PDA has polynomial size wrt that of the given strongly limited automaton

## Summing up...

- Descriptional complexity
- Strongly limited automata
- Context-free grammars
- Pushdown automata
are polynomially related in size
- 2-limited automata can be exponentially smaller [P\&Pisoni'13]


## Strongly Limited Automata vs Forgetting Automata

- Strongly limited automata can use different symbols to rewrite tape cells, e.g.,
$\left\{w w^{R} \mid w \in\{a, b\}^{*}\right.$ does not contain two consecutive $\left.b s\right\}$
- Forgetting Automata [Jancar\&Mráz\&Plátek '96]:
- only one fixed symbol for rewriting
- tape changes only in 1st or 2nd visit
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## Problem

Study the descriptional complexity of forgetting automata

## Determinism vs Nondeterminism

- The conversion from CFGs to strongly limited automata uses nondeterminism
- Deterministic languages as
$L_{1}=\left\{c a^{n} b^{n} \mid n \geq 0\right\} \cup\left\{d a^{2 n} b^{n} \mid n \geq 0\right\}$
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a set of states $Q_{R}$ (rewritten cells still ignored)

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Which class of languages is accepted by the deterministic version of devices so modified?

Thank you for your attention!

