### Modal Separability of Fixpoint Formulae

Jean Christoph Jung & Jędrzej Kołodziejski

> 19 VI 2024 Bergen

> > **Powered by** BeamerikZ

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{complicated} \\ \textbf{formulae} \ \varphi \models \neg \varphi' \end{array}$ 

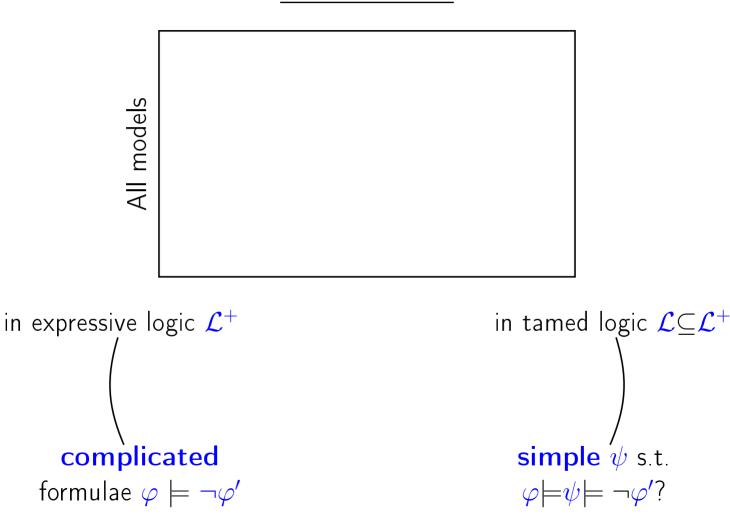
**complicated** formulae  $\varphi \models \neg \varphi'$ 

simple  $\psi$  s.t.  $\varphi \models \psi \models \neg \varphi'$ ?

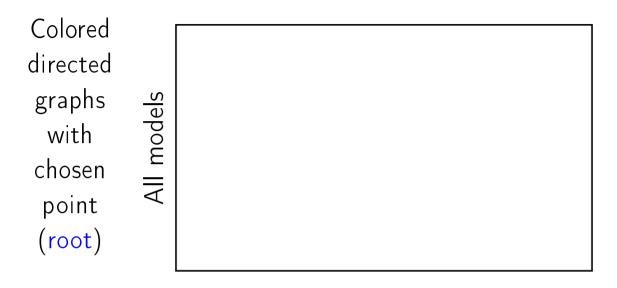
in expressive logic  $\mathcal{L}^+$ ( complicated formulae  $\varphi \models \neg \varphi'$ 

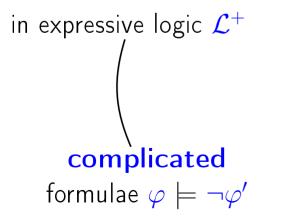
simple  $\psi$  s.t.  $\varphi \models \psi \models \neg \varphi'$ ?

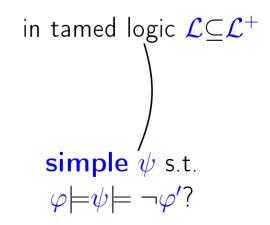
in expressive logic  $\mathcal{L}^+$  **complicated** formulae  $\varphi \models \neg \varphi'$  

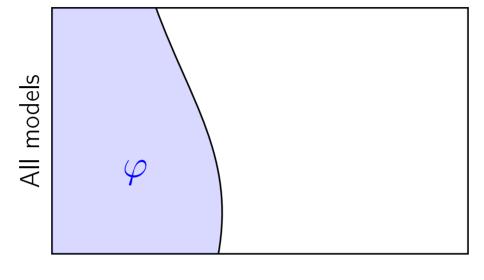


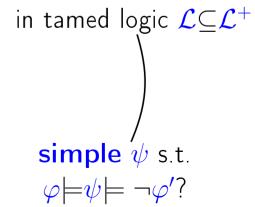


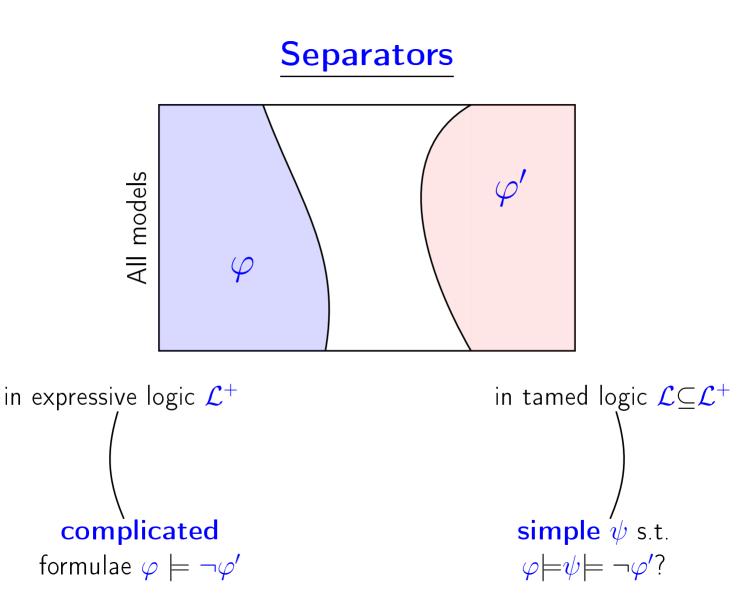




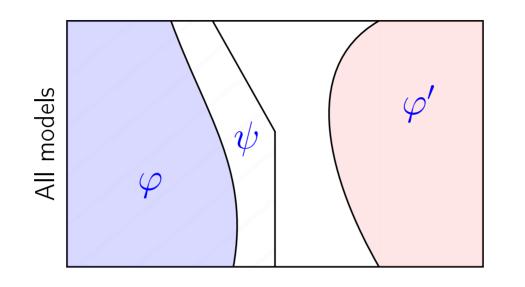


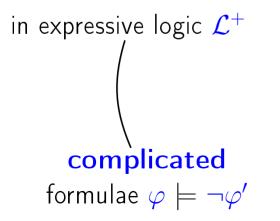


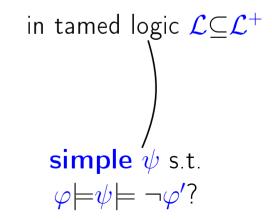


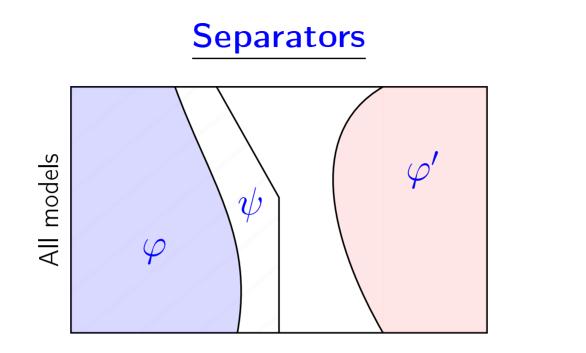


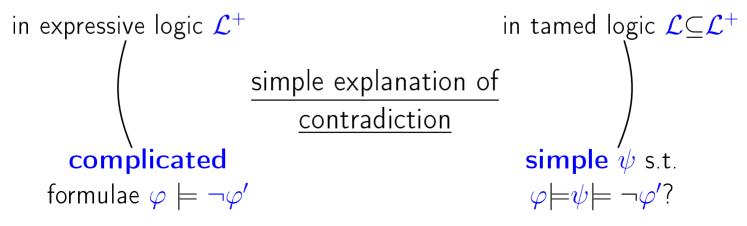






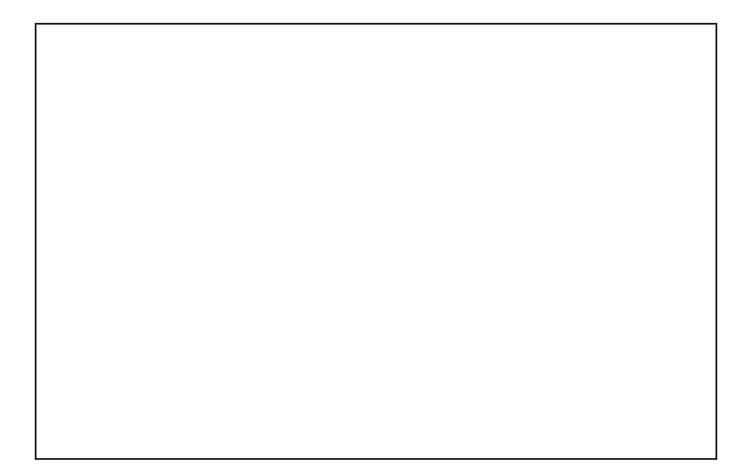




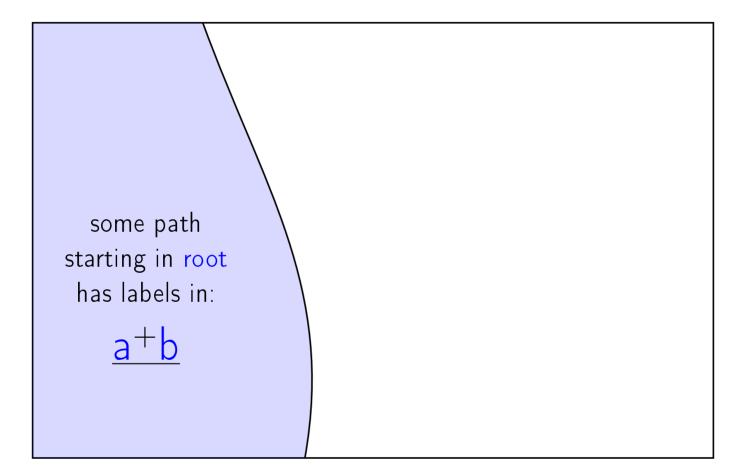




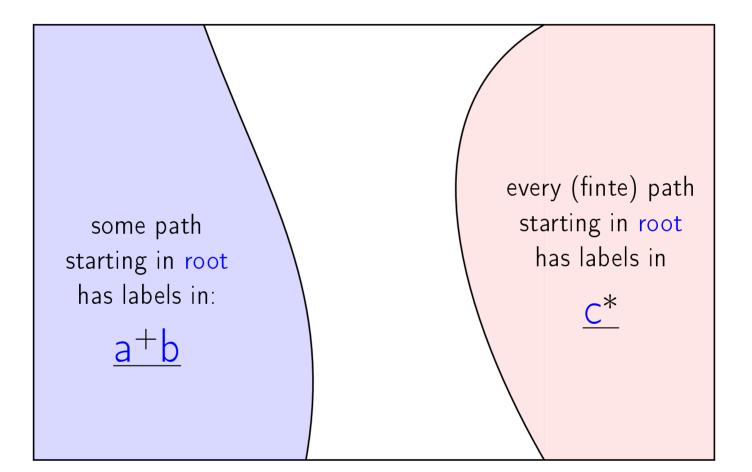




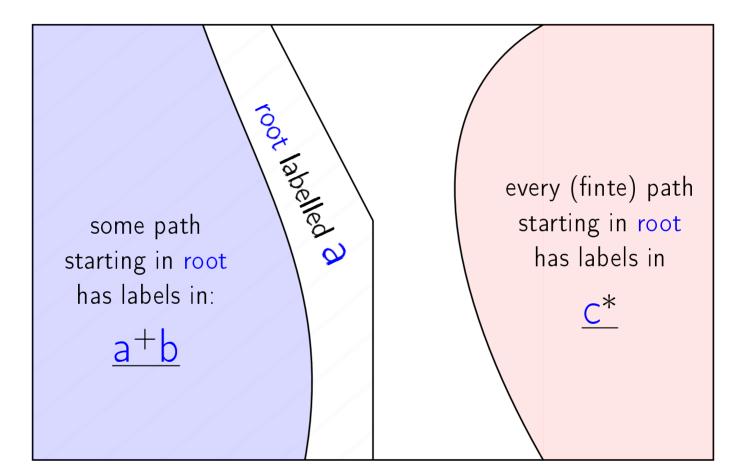
### Example



### Example



### Example



 $\mathcal{L} = \text{modal logic ML}$ 

## $\mathcal{L} = \text{modal logic ML}$

syntax:

### $\mathcal{L} = \text{modal logic ML}$

syntax:

 $\mathbf{a} \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \psi \mid \Diamond \varphi$ 

### $\mathcal{L} = \text{modal logic ML}$

syntax:

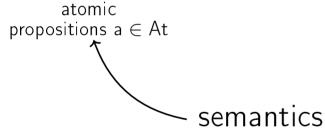
# $\mathbf{a} \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \psi \mid \Diamond \varphi$

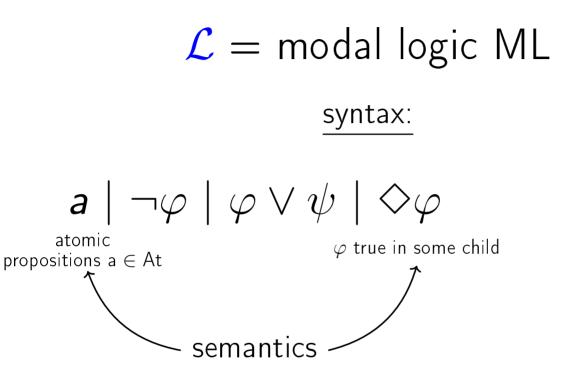
semantics



syntax:

 $\mathbf{a} \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \psi \mid \Diamond \varphi$ 





The logics  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{L}^+$  $\mathcal{L} = \text{modal logic ML}$ syntax:  $\mathbf{a} \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \psi \mid \Diamond \varphi$ atomic  $\varphi$  true in some child propositions  $a \in At$ semantics

# $\mathcal{L}^+ = \mu$ -ML = ML + fixpoints

The logics  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{L}^+$  $\mathcal{L} = \text{modal logic ML}$ syntax:  $\mathbf{a} \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \psi \mid \Diamond \varphi \mid \mathbf{x} \mid \mu \mathbf{x}.\varphi$ atomic  $\varphi$  true in some child propositions  $a \in At$ semantics

 $\mathcal{L}^+ = \mu$ -ML = ML + fixpoints

### The semantics of $\mu$ -ML = ML + fixpoints

### The semantics of $\mu$ -ML = ML + fixpoints

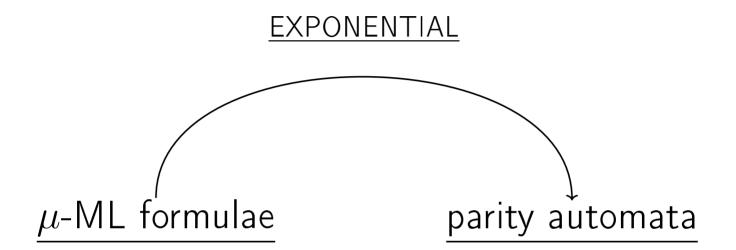
 $\mu$ -ML

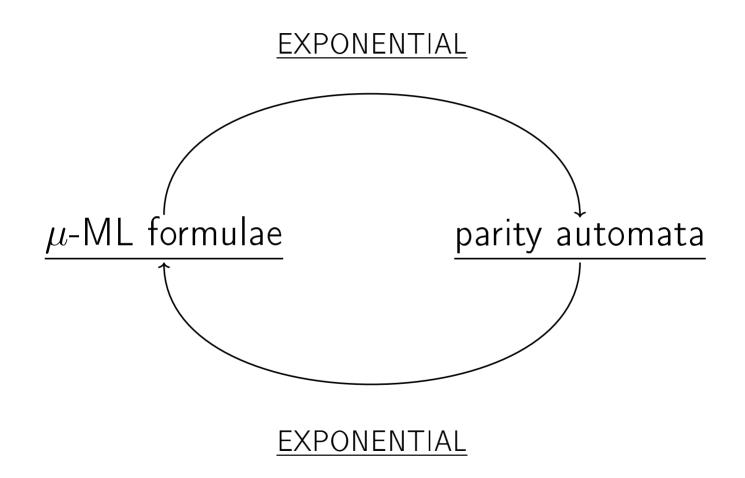
Automata

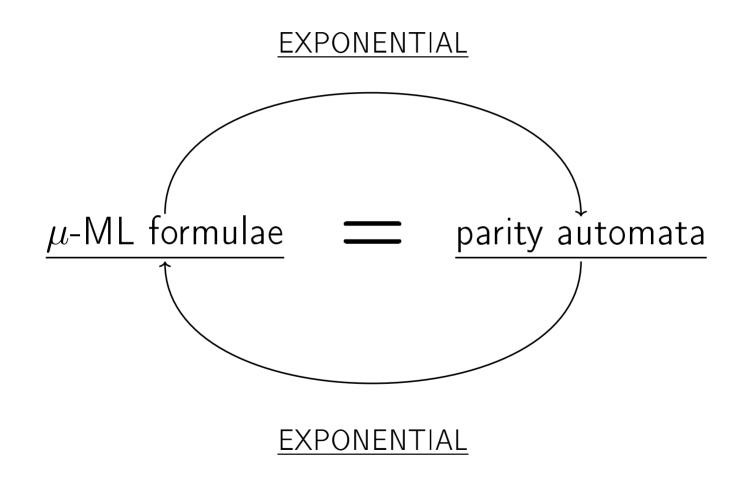
# MSO

# $\mu\text{-}\mathsf{ML}$ formulae

### parity automata







### The question: separability

### The question: separability

• Given contradictory  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  in  $\mu$ -ML...

### The question: separability

- Given contradictory arphi and arphi' in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

- Given contradictory arphi and arphi' in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

# Example

- Given contradictory arphi and arphi' in  $\mu ext{-ML}...$
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

# Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $a^+b$ "

- Given contradictory arphi and arphi' in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

# Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $\mathsf{a}^+\mathsf{b}$ 

$$\varphi' = \nu y.c \land \Box x$$

"all (finite) paths belong to  $c^{\ast}$ 

- Given contradictory arphi and arphi' in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

# Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $a^+b$ "

$$\psi = \mathbf{a}$$
 "root satisfies a"

$$\varphi' = \nu y.c \land \Box x$$

"all (finite) paths belong to  $c^{\ast "}$ 

- Given contradictory arphi and arphi' in  $\mu ext{-ML}\dots$
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

# Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $\mathsf{a}^+\mathsf{b}$ 

$$\psi = \mathbf{a}$$
 "root satisfies a"

$$\varphi' = \nu y.c \land \Box x$$

"all (finite) paths belong to  $\mathsf{c}^{*"}$ 

Non-example

- Given contradictory  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

## Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $\mathsf{a}^+\mathsf{b}$ 

$$\psi = \mathsf{a}$$
 "root satisfies a"

$$\varphi' = \nu y.\mathsf{c} \land \Box x$$

"all (finite) paths belong to  $c^{\ast "}$ 

## Non-example

$$\varphi = \varphi_{\mathsf{WF}} = \mu x.\Box x$$

"no infinite paths"

- Given contradictory  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

## Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $a^+b$ "

 $\psi = \mathsf{a}$  "root satisfies a"

$$\varphi' = \nu y.c \land \Box x$$

"all (finite) paths belong to  $c^{\ast "}$ 

## Non-example

$$\varphi = \varphi_{\mathsf{WF}} = \mu x.\Box x$$

"no infinite paths"

 $\varphi' = \neg \varphi_{\mathsf{WF}}$ 

"there is an infinite path"

- Given contradictory  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  in  $\mu$ -ML...
- ... is there a separator  $\psi$  in ML? Can it be computed?

## Example

 $\varphi = \mu x.a \land \diamondsuit(b \lor x)$ 

"some path belongs to  $a^+b$ "

Non-example

$$\varphi = \varphi_{\mathsf{WF}} = \mu x. \Box x$$

"no infinite paths"

$$\psi = \mathsf{a}$$
 "root satisfies a"

arphi entails no modal formulae!

$$\varphi' = \nu y.c \land \Box x$$

"all (finite) paths belong to  $c^{\ast}$ 

$$\varphi' = \neg \varphi_{\mathsf{WF}}$$

"there is an infinite path"

• For every formulae arphi and  $\psi$ :

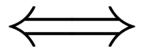
• For every formulae arphi and  $\psi$ :

• For every formulae arphi and  $\psi$ :

 $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from its negation  $\neg\varphi$ 

• For every formulae arphi and  $\psi$ :

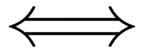
 $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from its negation  $\neg\varphi$ 



arphi and  $\psi$  are equivalent.

• For every formulae arphi and  $\psi$ :

 $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from its negation  $\neg\varphi$ 

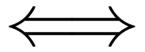


arphi and  $\psi$  are equivalent.

• Hence,  $\mathcal L$ -definability: ''is given arphi expressible in  $\mathcal L$ ?''

• For every formulae arphi and  $\psi$ :

 $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from its negation  $\neg\varphi$ 



arphi and  $\psi$  are equivalent.

- Hence,  $\mathcal L$ -definability: ''is given arphi expressible in  $\mathcal L$ ?''
- $\bullet$  reduces to  $\mathcal L$ -separability.

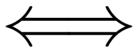
#### For all $\mu$ -ML-formulae $\varphi$ and $\varphi'$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

For all  $\mu$ -ML-formulae  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

 $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  have a modal separator  $\psi$  with modal depth n

For all  $\mu$ -ML-formulae  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

# $\varphi$ and $\varphi'$ have a modal separator $\psi$ with modal depth n



ls there *n* such that:

Is there nNo  $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}'$  identical up to depth?such that:n with  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi'$ ?

• Existence of such  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  easily reduces to MSO over infinite trees.

- Existence of such  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  easily reduces to MSO over infinite trees.
- Thus: ML-separability of  $\mu$ -ML formulae is decidable

- Existence of such  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  easily reduces to MSO over infinite trees.
- Thus: ML-separability of  $\mu$ -ML formulae is decidable
- With a bit of care (and a bit of automata): ExpTime!

- Existence of such  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  easily reduces to MSO over infinite trees.
- Thus: ML-separability of  $\mu$ -ML formulae is decidable
- With a bit of care (and a bit of automata): ExpTime!
- Moreover, **n** exponential in  $\mathbf{k} = |\varphi| + |\varphi'|$  suffices.

- Existence of such  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  easily reduces to MSO over infinite trees.
- Thus: ML-separability of  $\mu$ -ML formulae is decidable
- With a bit of care (and a bit of automata): ExpTime!
- Moreover, **n** exponential in  $\mathbf{k} = |\varphi| + |\varphi'|$  suffices.
- Hence, separators of modal depth n exponential in k suffice.

• Given separable  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$ , how to **compute** a separator  $\psi$ ?

- Given separable  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$ , how to **compute** a separator  $\psi$ ?
- Idea: first compute  $\varphi, \varphi' \mapsto \text{bound } \mathbf{n}$  on modal depth...

- Given separable  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$ , how to **compute** a separator  $\psi$ ?
- Idea: first compute  $\varphi, \varphi' \mapsto \text{bound } \mathbf{n}$  on modal depth...
- ...then compute  $\psi$  based on  $\varphi$  and  $\emph{n}$  only.

- Given separable  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$ , how to **compute** a separator  $\psi$ ?
- Idea: first compute  $\varphi, \varphi' \mapsto \text{bound } \mathbf{n}$  on modal depth...
- ...then compute  $\psi$  based on  $\varphi$  and  $\emph{n}$  only.
- We actually compute  $\psi^n$  that entails **all** consequences of  $\varphi$  in ML<sup>n</sup>.

- Given separable  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$ , how to **compute** a separator  $\psi$ ?
- Idea: first compute  $\varphi, \varphi' \mapsto \text{bound } n$  on modal depth...
- ...then compute  $\psi$  based on  $\varphi$  and  $\emph{n}$  only.
- We actually compute  $\psi^n$  that entails **all** consequences of  $\varphi$  in ML<sup>n</sup>.
- (ML<sup>n</sup> = modal formulae of modal depth n)

# *n*-uniform consequences

## *n*-uniform consequences

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

## *n*-uniform consequences

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

$$\varphi \models \theta \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \psi^{n} \models \theta$$

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

$$\varphi \models \theta \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \psi^{n} \models \theta$$

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

$$\varphi \models \theta \quad \iff \quad \psi^n \models \theta$$

#### for all $\theta \in ML^n$ .

• That is:  $\psi^{n}$  has a modal depth n, is a consequence of  $\varphi$ ,

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

$$\varphi \models \theta \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \psi^{n} \models \theta$$

- That is:  $\psi^n$  has a modal depth n, is a consequence of  $\varphi$ ,
- and entails all other consequences  $\theta$  of  $\varphi$  whose modal depth is  $\pmb{n}$ .

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

$$\varphi \models \theta \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \psi^{n} \models \theta$$

- That is:  $\psi^{n}$  has a modal depth n, is a consequence of arphi,
- and entails all other consequences  $\theta$  of  $\varphi$  whose modal depth is  $\pmb{n}$ .
- All *n*-uniform consequences of  $\varphi$  are equivalent.

For  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we call  $\psi^n \in ML^n$ an *n*-uniform consequence of  $\varphi$  if:

$$\varphi \models \theta \quad \iff \quad \psi^n \models \theta$$

- That is:  $\psi^{n}$  has a modal depth n, is a consequence of arphi,
- and entails all other consequences heta of arphi whose modal depth is  $\pmb{n}$ .
- All *n*-uniform consequences of  $\varphi$  are equivalent.
- If arphi, arphi' have (any) separator of depth  $\pmb{n}$  then  $\pmb{\psi}^{\pmb{n}}$  is a separator.

• Given  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML, we construct its *n*-uniform consequence  $\psi^n$ .

- Given  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML, we construct its *n*-uniform consequence  $\psi^n$ .
- First, transform  $\varphi$  to an equivalent automaton  $\mathcal{A}_{\cdot}$

- Given  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML, we construct its *n*-uniform consequence  $\psi^n$ .
- First, transform  $\varphi$  to an equivalent automaton  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- By induction on n, for each state q define  $\psi_q^n$  s.t. for every  $\mathcal{M}$ :

- Given  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML, we construct its *n*-uniform consequence  $\psi^n$ .
- First, transform  $\varphi$  to an equivalent automaton  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- By induction on n, for each state q define  $\psi_q^n$  s.t. for every  $\mathcal{M}$ :

$$\mathcal{M} \models \psi_q^n \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad$$

 ${\mathcal M}$  identical up to depth n to some  ${\mathcal N}$  accepted by  ${\mathcal A}$  from state q

- Given  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML, we construct its *n*-uniform consequence  $\psi^n$ .
- First, transform  $\varphi$  to an equivalent automaton  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- By induction on n, for each state q define  $\psi_q^n$  s.t. for every  $\mathcal{M}$ :

$$\mathcal{M} \models \psi_q^n \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad$$

 ${\mathcal M}$  identical up to depth n to some  ${\mathcal N}$  accepted by  ${\mathcal A}$  from state q

• This way we get separators of **doubly exponential** size!

- Given  $\varphi \in \mu$ -ML, we construct its *n*-uniform consequence  $\psi^n$ .
- First, transform  $\varphi$  to an equivalent automaton  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- By induction on n, for each state q define  $\psi_q^n$  s.t. for every  $\mathcal{M}$ :

$$\mathcal{M} \models \psi_q^n \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad$$

 ${\mathcal M}$  identical up to depth n to some  ${\mathcal N}$  accepted by  ${\mathcal A}$  from state q

- This way we get separators of **doubly exponential** size!
- This is **optimal**:  $\mu$ -ML is 2EXP **succinct** compared to ML

• Word models: every point has at most one child

- Word models: every point has at most one child
- Automata are simpler, hence separability is PSpace complete.

- Word models: every point has at most one child
- Automata are simpler, hence separability is PSpace complete.
- As before: exponential bound on needed modal depth of separators

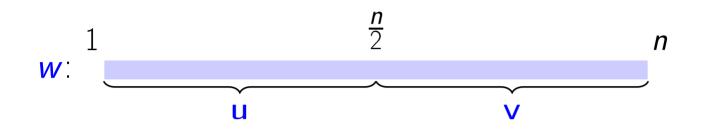
- Word models: every point has at most one child
- Automata are simpler, hence separability is PSpace complete.
- As before: exponential bound on needed modal depth of separators
- More efficient *n*-uniform consequences!

• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 

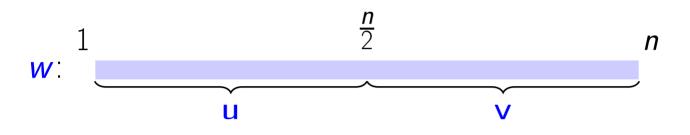
• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 



• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 

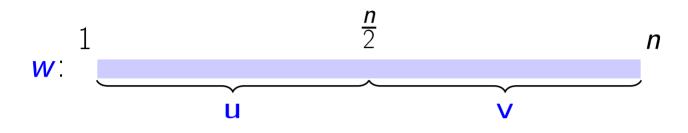


• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 



•  $w \in \mathcal{L}$  if <u>both</u> u and v or <u>none</u> of them has even number of a's:

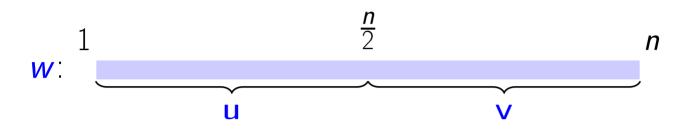
• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 



•  $w \in \mathcal{L}$  if <u>both</u> u and v or <u>none</u> of them has even number of a's:

$$\varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^{2n} = (\varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n \land \diamondsuit^n \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n) \lor (\neg \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n \land \diamondsuit^n \neg \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n)$$

• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 

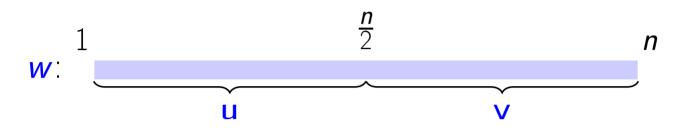


•  $w \in \mathcal{L}$  if <u>both</u> u and v or <u>none</u> of them has even number of a's:

$$\varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^{2n} = (\varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n \land \diamondsuit^n \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n) \lor (\neg \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n \land \diamondsuit^n \neg \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n)$$

•  $\varphi_{\text{Even}}^n$  (single!) exponential in n.

• Example:  $\mathcal{L} =$  even number of a's <u>and</u> length *n* 



•  $w \in \mathcal{L}$  if <u>both</u> u and v or <u>none</u> of them has even number of a's:

$$\varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^{2n} = (\varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n \land \diamondsuit^n \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n) \lor (\neg \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n \land \diamondsuit^n \neg \varphi_{\mathsf{Even}}^n)$$

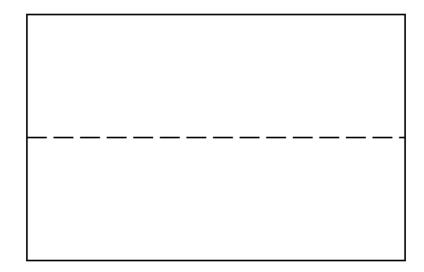
- $\varphi_{\text{Even}}^n$  (single!) exponential in n.
- For arbitrary automaton: run on  $\mathbf{w} = \mathsf{part}$  on  $\mathbf{u}$  and on  $\mathbf{v}$

- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .

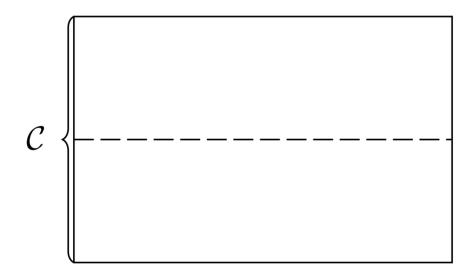
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



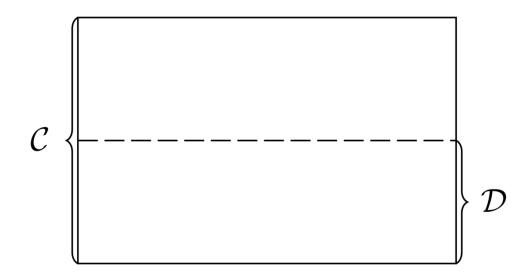
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



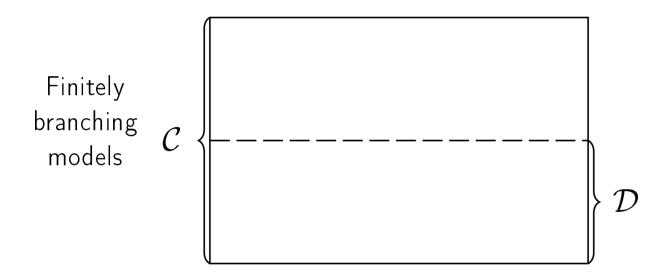
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



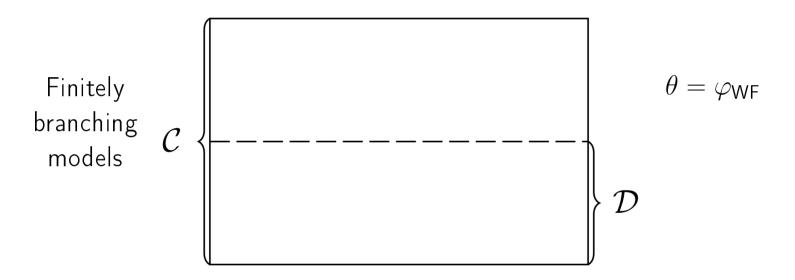
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula  $\theta$  such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



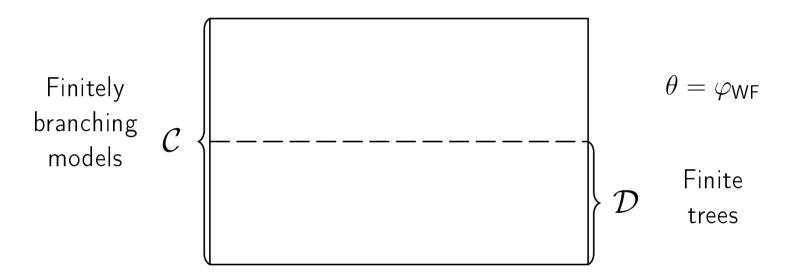
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula  $\theta$  such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



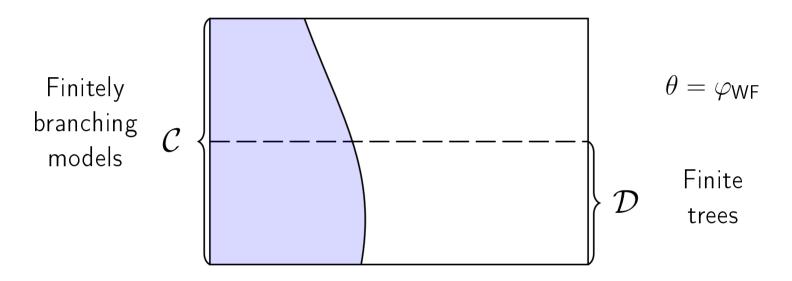
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula  $\theta$  such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



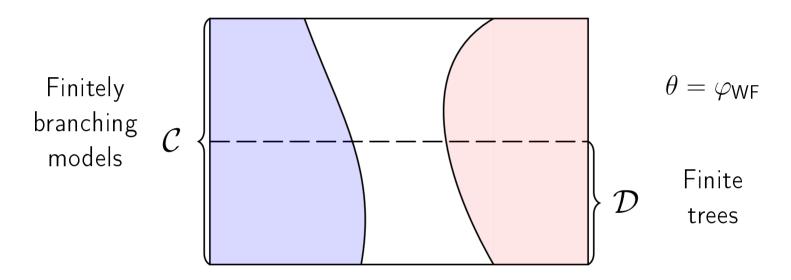
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



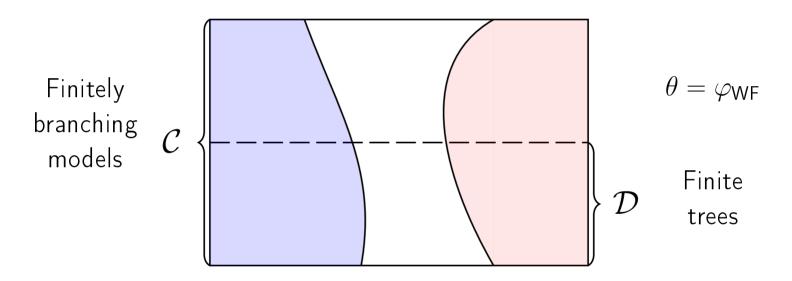
- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .

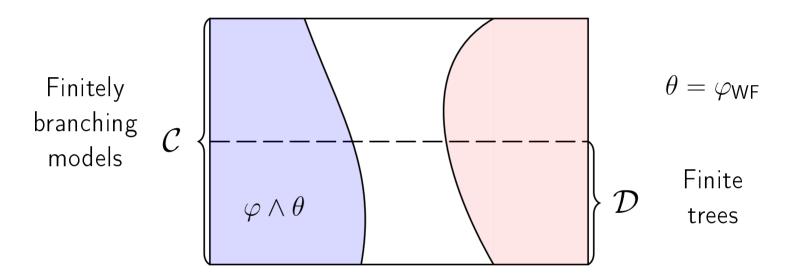


- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



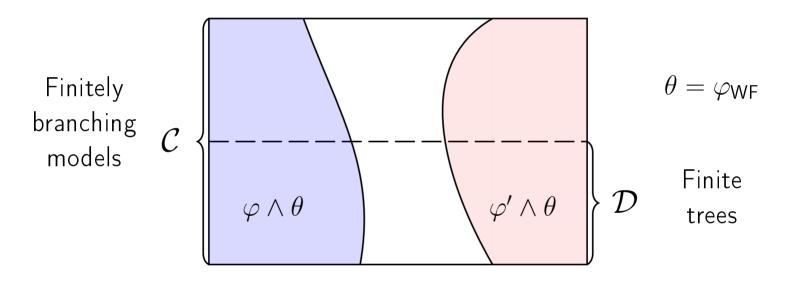
• Then:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over  $\mathcal{D}$  iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \theta$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \theta$  over  $\mathcal{C}$ .

- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula  $\theta$  such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



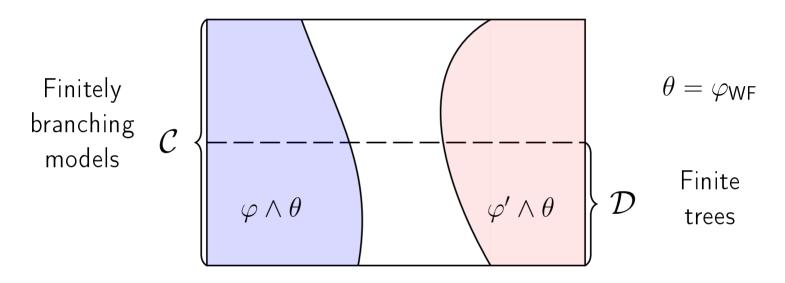
• Then:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over  $\mathcal{D}$  iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \theta$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \theta$  over  $\mathcal{C}$ .

- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



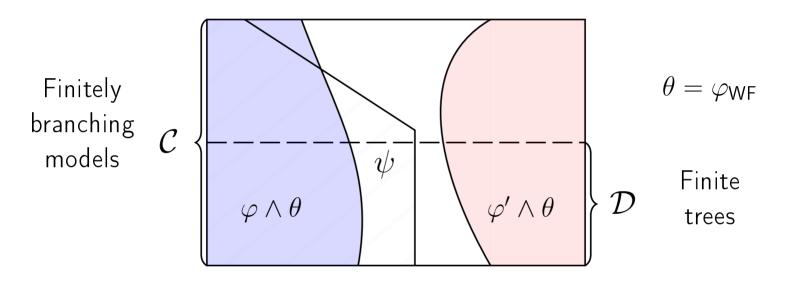
• Then:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over  $\mathcal{D}$  iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \theta$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \theta$  over  $\mathcal{C}$ .

- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



- Then:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over  $\mathcal{D}$  iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \theta$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \theta$  over  $\mathcal{C}$ .
- Example:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over <u>finite</u> words
- iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \varphi_{\rm WF}$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \varphi_{\rm WF}$  over (arbitrary) words

- Assume classess of models  ${\mathcal C}$  and  ${\mathcal D}$  and formula heta such that
- $\theta$  defines  $\mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ :  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{D}$  iff  $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi$ .



- Then:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over  $\mathcal{D}$  iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \theta$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \theta$  over  $\mathcal{C}$ .
- Example:  $\psi$  separates  $\varphi$  from  $\varphi'$  over <u>finite</u> words
- iff it separates  $\varphi \wedge \varphi_{\rm WF}$  from  $\varphi' \wedge \varphi_{\rm WF}$  over (arbitrary) words

• Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.
- We give examples showing that this is **optimal**.

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.
- We give examples showing that this is **optimal**.
- The same for finite trees and models with ontologies expressed in  $\mu$ -ML

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.
- We give examples showing that this is **optimal**.
- The same for finite trees and models with ontologies expressed in  $\mu$ -ML

• Separability over **words** is PSpace-complete.

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.
- We give examples showing that this is **optimal**.
- The same for finite trees and models with ontologies expressed in  $\mu$ -ML

- Separability over **words** is PSpace-complete.
- We compute (optimal) exponential separators over words.

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.
- We give examples showing that this is **optimal**.
- The same for finite trees and models with ontologies expressed in  $\mu$ -ML

- Separability over **words** is PSpace-complete.
- We **compute** (optimal) **exponential** separators over **words**.
- This is **optimal** as well.

- Separability over **arbitrary models** is ExpTime-complete.
- We **compute** separators of **doubly exponential** size. This is optimal.
- We give examples showing that this is **optimal**.
- The same for finite trees and models with ontologies expressed in  $\mu$ -ML

- Separability over **words** is PSpace-complete.
- We compute (optimal) exponential separators over words.
- This is **optimal** as well.
- Same for **finite** words and **infinite** words (im place of mixed ones).

# Thank you!