

# Robustness in Weighted Timed Games

Work in progress

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ANR Ticktac meeting

June 9, 2023

# Motivation: game theory for synthesis



## Classical approach

Check the correctness  
of a system



## Game theory

Interaction between two  
antagonistic agents:  
environment and controller

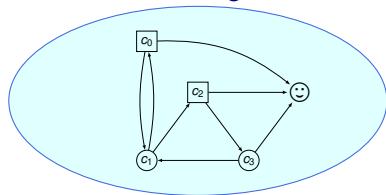


## Code synthesis

Correct by  
construction:  
synthesis of  
controller

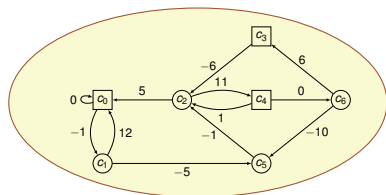
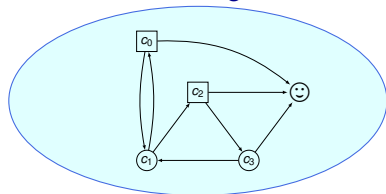
# Different classes of games

## Qualitative games



# Different classes of games

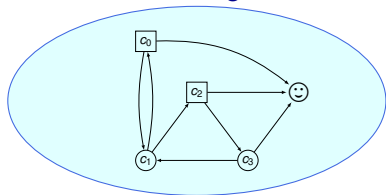
## Qualitative games



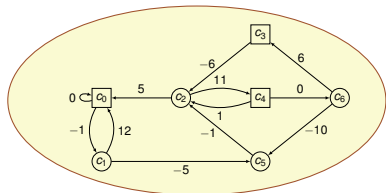
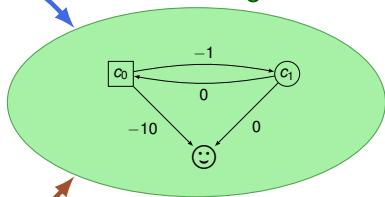
## Quantitative games

# Different classes of games

## Qualitative games



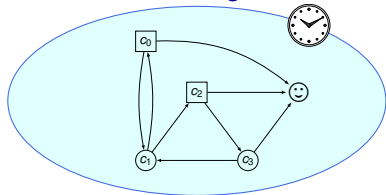
## Shortest-Path games



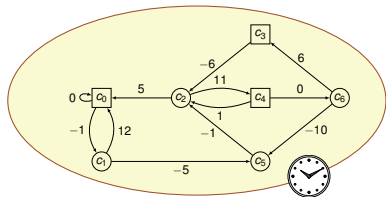
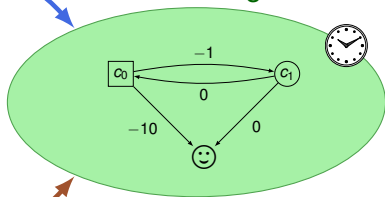
## Quantitative games

# Different classes of games

## Qualitative games



## Shortest-Path games

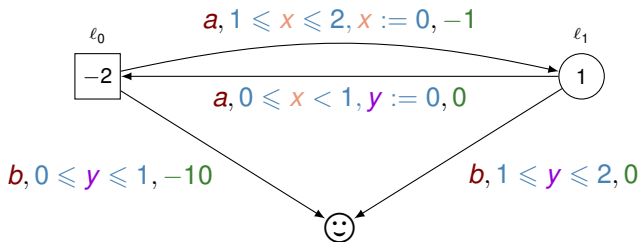


## Quantitative games

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

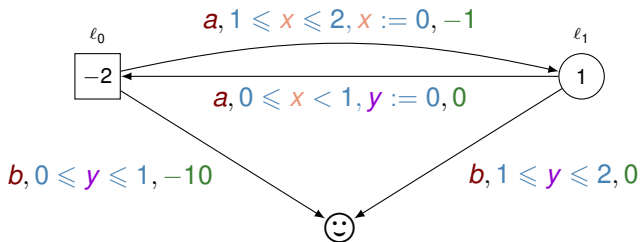
☺ target



# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



Play  $\rho$

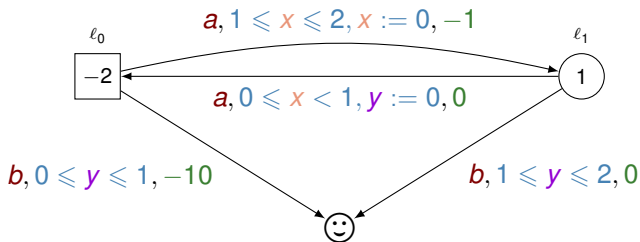
$(l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix})$



# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



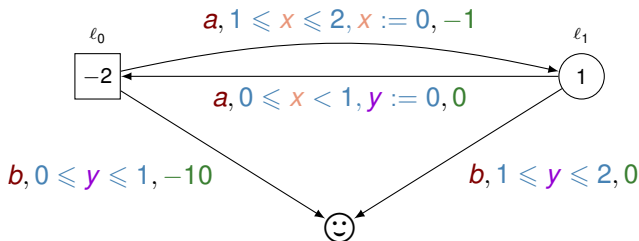
Play  $\rho$

$$(l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{0.5, a}$$

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



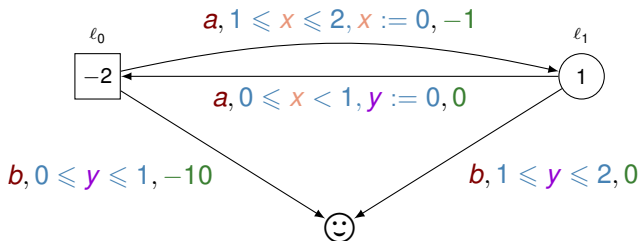
Play  $\rho$

$$(l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} (l_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix})$$

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



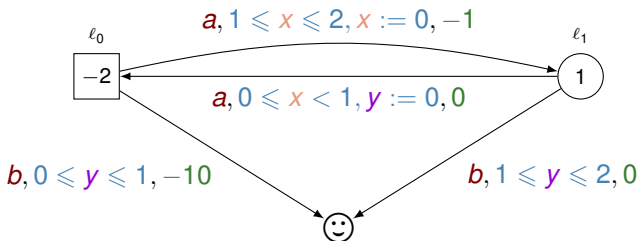
Play  $\rho$

$$(l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} (l_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1.25, a} (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\text{☺}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 19/12 \end{bmatrix})$$

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



Play  $\rho$

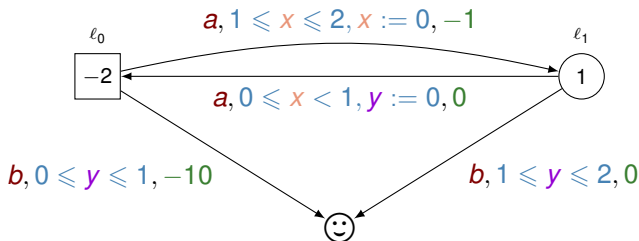
$$(l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} (l_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1.25, a} (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\ominus, \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 19/12 \end{bmatrix})$$

+                      +

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

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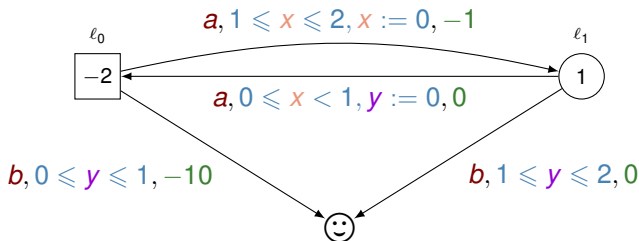
Play  $\rho$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} (l_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1.25, a} (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\ominus, \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 19/12 \end{bmatrix}) \\
 1 \times 0.5 + 0 \quad + \quad +
 \end{array}$$

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



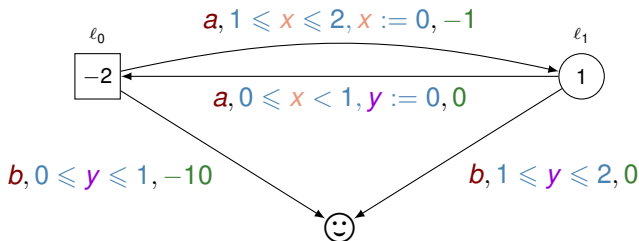
Play  $\rho$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) &\xrightarrow{0.5, a} (l_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1.25, a} (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\ominus, \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 19/12 \end{bmatrix}) \rightsquigarrow -\frac{8}{3} \\
 1 \times 0.5 + 0 &+ -2 \times 1.25 - 1 + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0
 \end{aligned}$$

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



Play  $\rho$

$$(l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} (l_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1.25, a} (l_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\text{☺}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 19/12 \end{bmatrix})$$

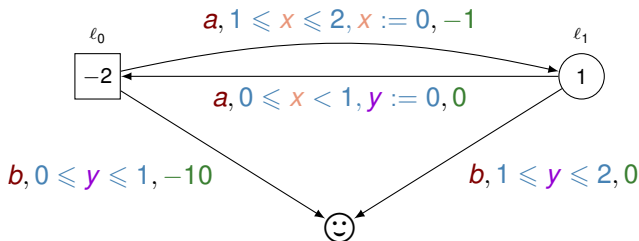
Deterministic strategy

Choose an edge and a delay

# Weighted Timed Games

○ Min    □ Max

☺ target



Play  $\rho$

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Deterministic strategy

Choose an edge and a delay

In  $(l_1, (0, 0))$

Choose  $a$  with  $t = \frac{1}{3}$



# Deterministic value problem

Deciding if  $dVal(c) \leq \lambda$  ?

$\sigma$  Min  $\tau$  Max

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$\sigma$  Min  $\tau$  Max

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## Deterministic value

$$dVal(c) = \inf_{\sigma} \sup_{\tau} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \sigma, \tau))$$

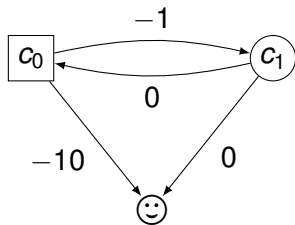
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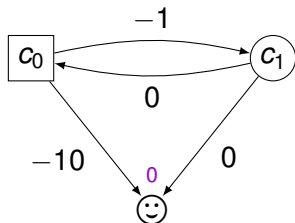
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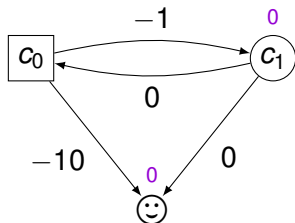
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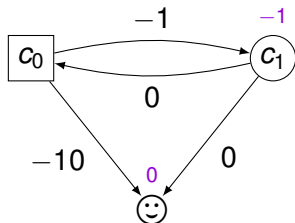
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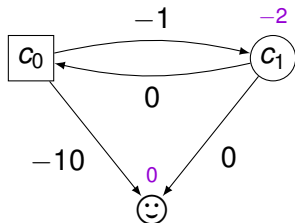
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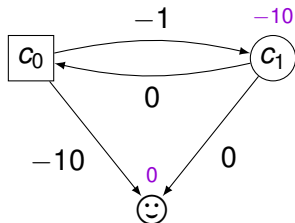
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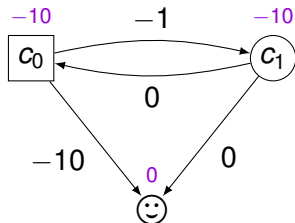
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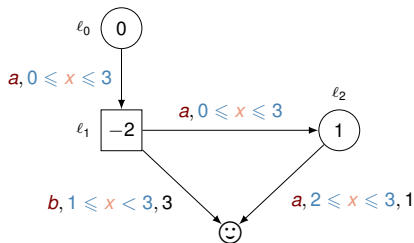
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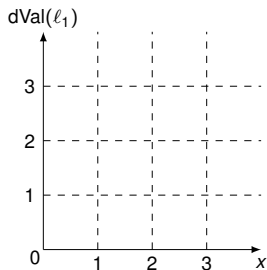
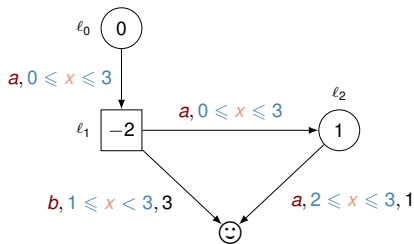
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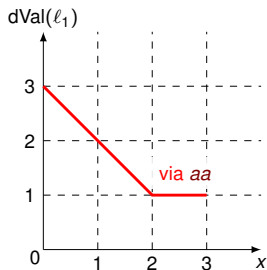
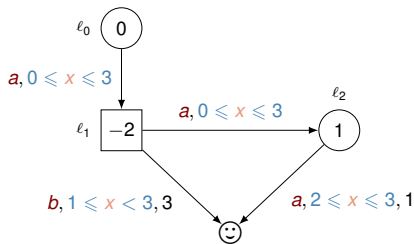
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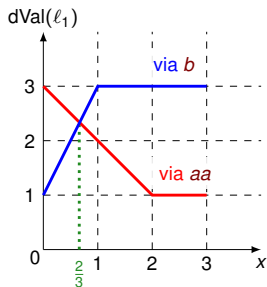
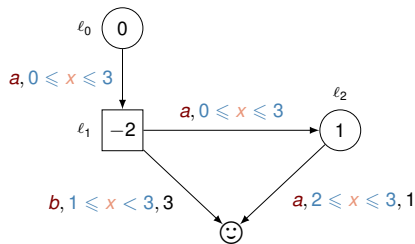
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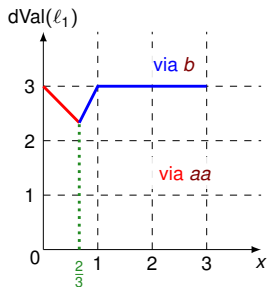
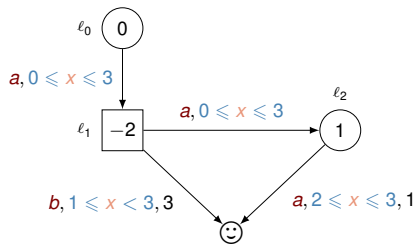
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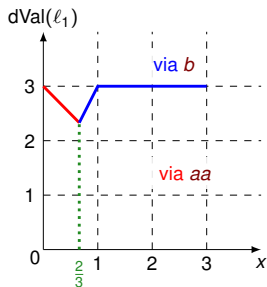
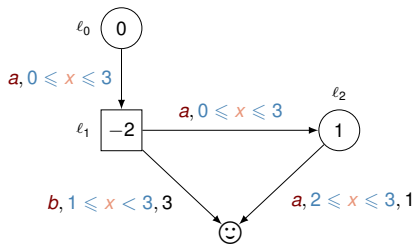
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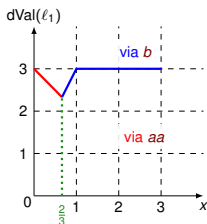
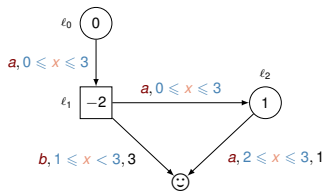


## Optimal play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{3}, a} (\ell_1, \frac{2}{3}) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}, b} (\odot, 1)$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



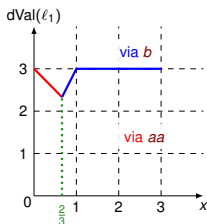
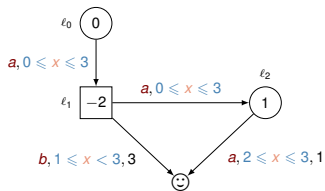
## Optimal play

$$(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} (l_1, \frac{2}{3}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\odot, 1)$$



# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



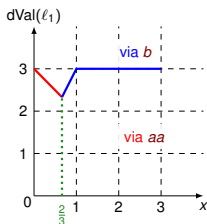
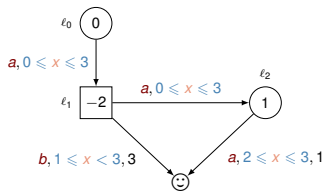
Model too precise

## Optimal play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} (\ell_1, \frac{2}{3}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\odot, 1)$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



**Model too precise**

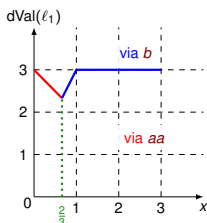
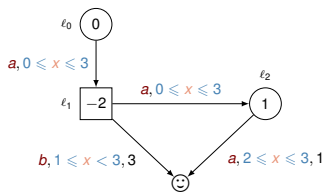
Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

Optimal play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} (\ell_1, \frac{2}{3}) \xrightarrow{1/3, b} (\text{terminal}, 1)$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min □ Max



## Model too precise

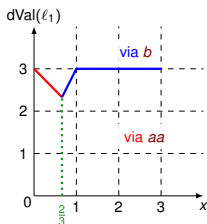
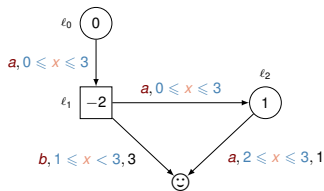
Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

## Excessive semantics

Check the guard **before**  
the perturbation

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min □ Max



## Model too precise

Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

## Excessive semantics

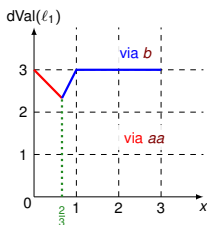
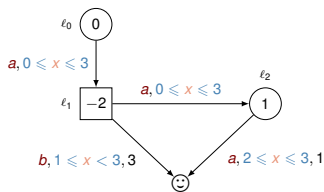
Check the guard **before**  
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## Excessive play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a}$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



## Model too precise

Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

## Excessive semantics

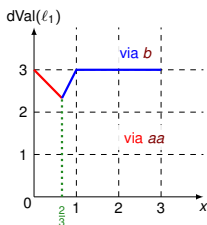
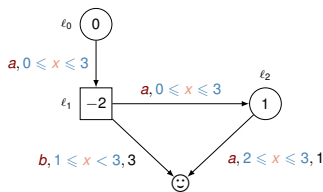
Check the guard **before** the perturbation

## Excessive play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 1)$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



## Model too precise

Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

## Excessive semantics

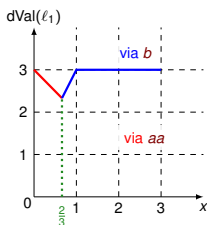
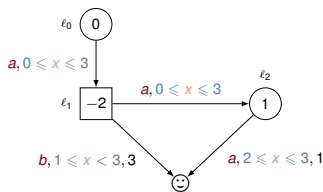
Check the guard **before** the perturbation

## Excessive play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 1) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{smiley face}, 1)$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



## Model too precise

Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

## Excessive semantics

Check the guard **before** the perturbation

## Conservative semantics

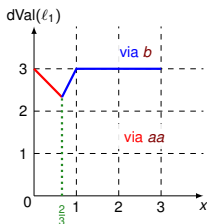
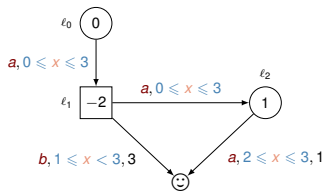
Check the guard **after** the perturbation

## Excessive play

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 1) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{smiley face}, 1)$$

# Robustness in weighted timed games

○ Min    □ Max



## Model too precise

Give to Max the power to perturb the delay chosen by Min

## Excessive semantics

Check the guard **before** the perturbation

## Conservative semantics

Check the guard **after** the perturbation

## Excessive play and conservative

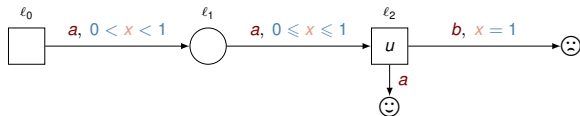
$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{2/3, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 1) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\odot, 1)$$



# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

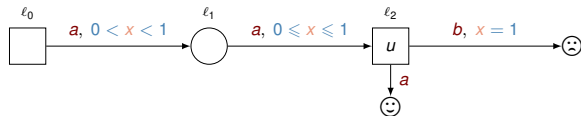
Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

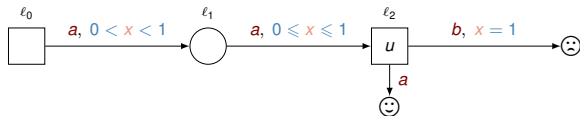


Exact play

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

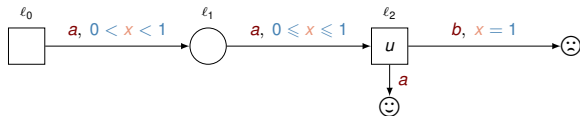


Exact play     $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (l_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (l_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☺}, 0.75)$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



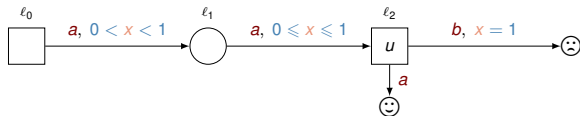
**Exact play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (\ell_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ell_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ominus, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(\ell_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**     $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (\ell_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ell_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ominus, 0.75)$

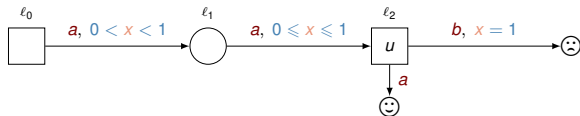
winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(\ell_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

Conservative play

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (\ell_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ell_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☹}, 0.75)$

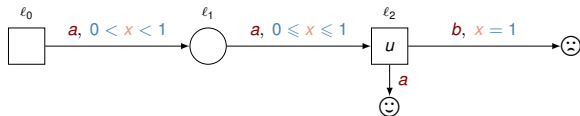
winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(\ell_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (\ell_1, 1-\delta)$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (l_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (l_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☹}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(l_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

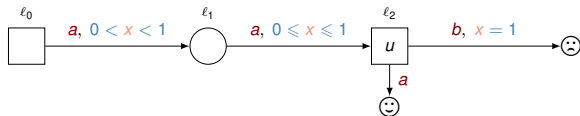
**Conservative play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (l_1, 1-\delta)$

winning strategy for Max: reach  $l_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (\ell_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ell_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☺}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(\ell_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (\ell_1, 1-\delta)$

winning strategy for Max: reach  $\ell_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$

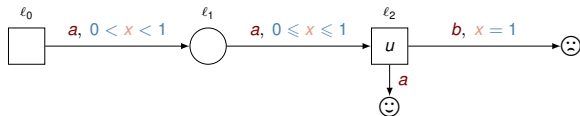
**Excessive play**



# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (\ell_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ell_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☺}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(\ell_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (\ell_1, 1-\delta)$

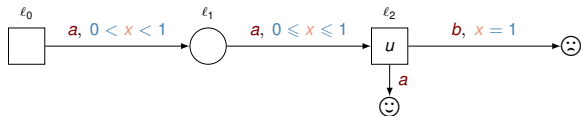
winning strategy for Max: reach  $\ell_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$

**Excessive play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (\ell_1, 1-\delta)$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (l_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (l_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☺}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(l_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (l_1, 1-\delta)$

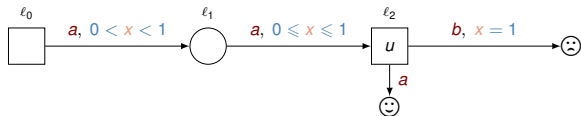
winning strategy for Max: reach  $l_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$

**Excessive play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (l_1, 1-\delta) \xrightarrow{0, a}$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (\ell_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\ell_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☺}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(\ell_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (\ell_1, 1-\delta)$

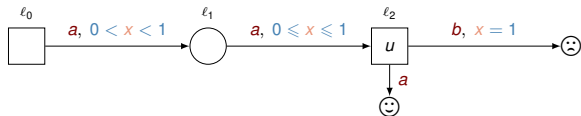
winning strategy for Max: reach  $\ell_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$

**Excessive play**  $(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (\ell_1, 1-\delta) \xrightarrow{0, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_2, 1)$

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (l_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (l_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☹}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(l_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (l_1, 1-\delta)$

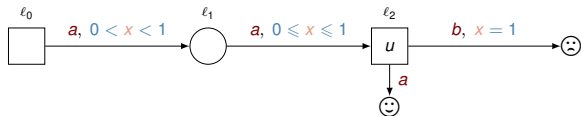
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# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?



**Exact play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.75, a} (l_1, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (l_2, 0.75) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☹}, 0.75)$

winning strategy for Min:  $\sigma(l_1, \nu) = (0, a)$

**Conservative play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (l_1, 1-\delta)$

winning strategy for Max: reach  $l_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$

**Excessive play**  $(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{1-\delta, a} (l_1, 1-\delta) \xrightarrow{0, a} \rightsquigarrow (l_2, 1) \xrightarrow{0, b} (\text{☹}, 1)$

winning strategy for Max: reach  $l_1$  in at least  $1 - \delta$ , then  $l_2$  in 1

# Robust reachability

○ Min □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c		
TG	EXPTIME-c		

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*A Theory of Timed Automata*, R. Alur and D. Dill, 1994, Theoretical Computer Science  
*Reachability-Time Games on Timed Automata*, M. Jurdziński and A. Trivedi, 2007, ICALP

# Robust reachability

○ Min □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	
TG	EXPTIME-c		

# Robust reachability

○ Min □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c		

---

*Robust Controller Synthesis in Timed Automata*, O. Sankur, P. Bouyer, N.s Markey, and PA. Reynier, 2013, CONCUR  
*Robust Reachability in Timed Automata: Game-Based Approach*, P. Bouyer, N. Markey, and O. Sankur, 2015, TCS



# Robust reachability

○ Min □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c		EXPTIME-c

---

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# Robust reachability

○ Min □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c

# Robust reachability

○ Min □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c hardness	EXPTIME-c

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c hardness easiness	EXPTIME-c

# Robust reachability

Min  Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches  $\odot$  when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c hardness easiness	EXPTIME-c

Encoding conservative semantics into excess one

# Robust reachability

○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c hardness easiness	EXPTIME-c

Encoding conservative semantics into excess one

Max controls a posteriori the delay chosen by Min

# Robust reachability

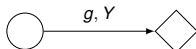
○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☺ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c hardness easiness	EXPTIME-c

## Encoding conservative semantics into excess one

Max controls a posteriori the delay chosen by Min



# Robust reachability

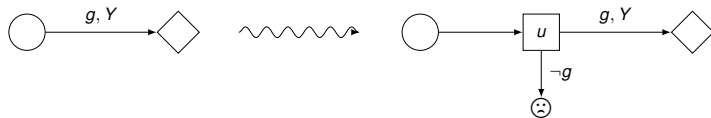
○ Min    □ Max

Deciding if exists  $\delta > 0$  such that Min reaches ☹ when Max perturbs with  $[0, 2\delta]$ ?

	exact	conservative	excessive
TA	PSPACE-c	PSPACE-c	EXPTIME-c
TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c hardness easiness	EXPTIME-c

## Encoding conservative semantics into excess one

Max controls a posteriori the delay chosen by Min





# Robust value problem

$\sigma$  Min  $\tau$  Max

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \inf_{\sigma} \sup_{\tau} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \sigma, \tau))$$

# Robust value problem

$\chi$  Min  $\zeta$  Max

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

# Robust value problem

$\chi$  Min  $\zeta$  Max

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

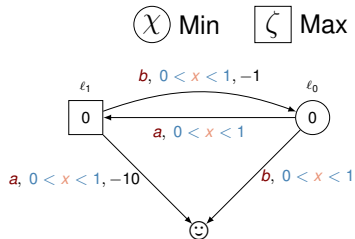
$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$



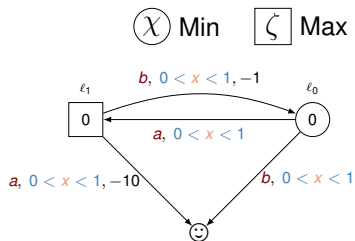
# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value



# Robust value problem

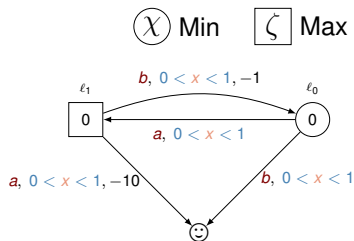
Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

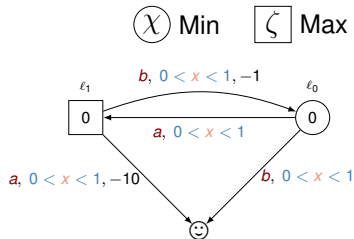
## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$dVal(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

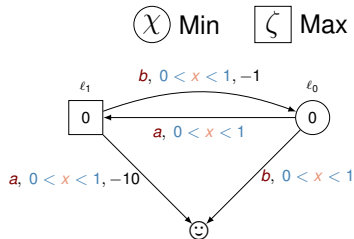
$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value





# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

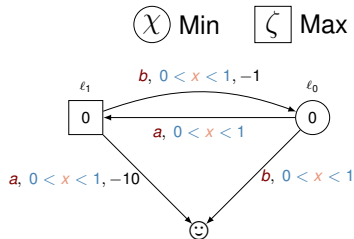
## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$dVal(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

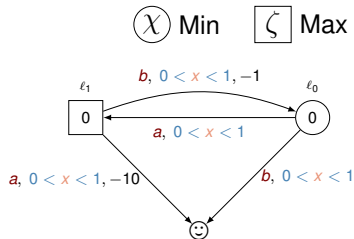
Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, a}$$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

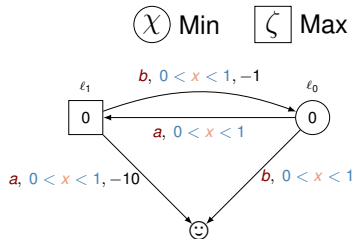
Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 0.5 + \delta)$$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

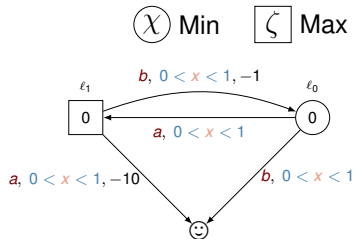
Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 0.5 + \delta) \xrightarrow{0.5-2\delta, b} (\ell_0, 1 - \delta)$$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

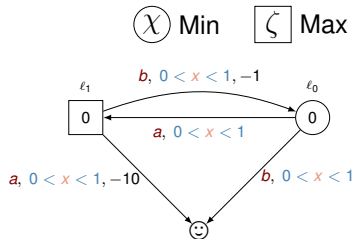
Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$dVal(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, b} \rightsquigarrow (\odot, .5 + \delta)$$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

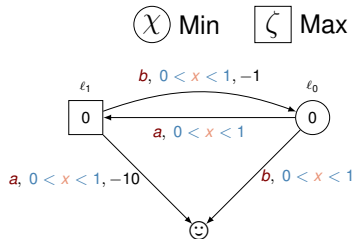
$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$\text{rVal}(\ell_0, 0) = 0$$

$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, b} \rightsquigarrow_{\delta} (\odot, .5 + \delta)$$



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

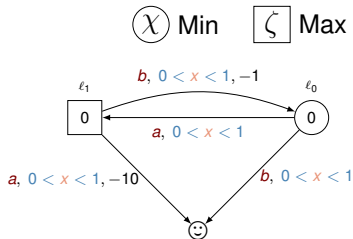
$$dVal(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$rVal(\ell_0, 0) = 0$$

## Excessive robust value



# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$

## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

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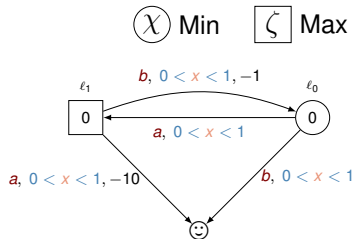
## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$rVal(\ell_0, 0) = 0$$

## Excessive robust value

Min has no interest to reach two times  $\ell_1$



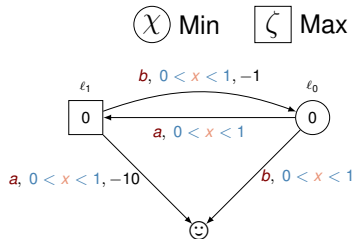


# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$



## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$dVal(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$rVal(\ell_0, 0) = 0$$

## Excessive robust value

Min has no interest to reach two times  $\ell_1$

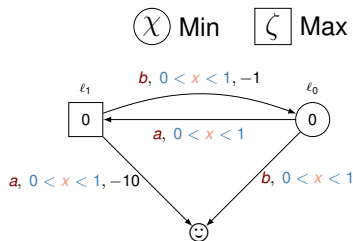
$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, b} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 0.5 + \delta) \xrightarrow{0.5 - 2\delta, a} (\ell_0, 1 - \delta)$$

# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $rVal(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$rVal(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$



## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$dVal(l_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $l_1$

$$rVal(l_0, 0) = 0$$

## Excessive robust value

Min has no interest to reach two times  $l_1$

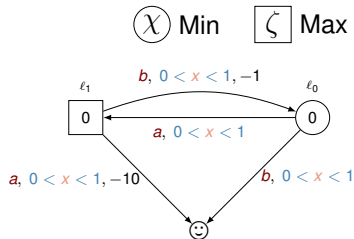
$$(l_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, b} \rightsquigarrow (l_1, 0.5 + \delta) \xrightarrow{0.5 - 2\delta, a} (l_0, 1 - \delta) \xrightarrow{0, a} \rightsquigarrow (l_1, 1 + \delta)$$

# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$



## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$\text{rVal}(\ell_0, 0) = 0$$

## Excessive robust value

Min has no interest to reach two times  $\ell_1$

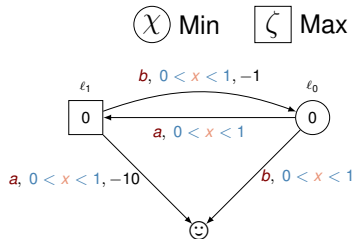
$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, b} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 0.5 + \delta) \xrightarrow{0.5-2\delta, a} (\ell_0, 1 - \delta) \xrightarrow{0, b} \rightsquigarrow (\text{smiley}, 1 + \delta)$$

# Robust value problem

Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

## Robust value

$$\text{rVal}(c) = \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta > 0}} \inf_{\substack{\chi \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \sup_{\substack{\zeta \\ \delta\text{-robust}}} \text{Payoff}(\text{Play}(c, \chi, \zeta))$$



## Deterministic value

Min can always choose  $(\frac{1-\nu}{2}, a)$

$$\text{dVal}(\ell_0, 0) = -10$$

## Conservative robust value

Min has no interest to reach  $\ell_1$

$$\text{rVal}(\ell_0, 0) = 0$$

## Excessive robust value

Min has no interest to reach two times  $\ell_1$

$$\text{rVal}(\ell_1, 0) = -1$$

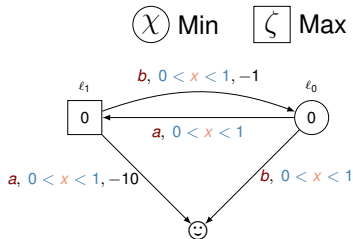
$$(\ell_0, 0) \xrightarrow{0.5, b} \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, 0.5 + \delta) \xrightarrow{0.5 - 2\delta, a} (\ell_0, 1 - \delta) \xrightarrow{0, b} \rightsquigarrow (\odot, 1 + \delta)$$

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Deciding if  $\text{rVal}(c) \leq \lambda$ ?

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	exact	conservative	excessive
WTG	Undecidable		
WTA	PSPACE-c		
Acyclic WTG	EXPTIME		
Strictly non-zero WTG	EXPTIME		

*On Optimal Timed Strategies*, T. Brihaye, V. Bruyère and J.-F. Raskin, 2005, FORMATS

*On the optimal reachability problem of weighted timed automata*, P. Bouyer, T. Brihaye, V. Bruyère, and JF. Raskin, 2007, Formal Methods in System Design

*A Theory of Timed Automata*, R. Alur and D. Dill, 1994, Theoretical Computer Science

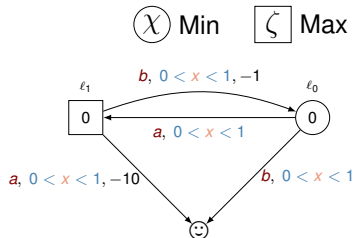
*Optimal Strategies in Priced Timed Game Automata*, P. Bouyer, F. Cassez, E. Fleury, and K. Larsen, 2004, TCS

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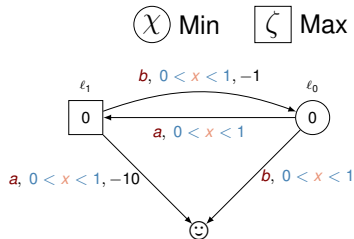
	exact	conservative	excessive
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*Robust Weighted Timed Automata and Games*, P. Bouyer, N. Markey, and O. Sankur, 2013, FORMATS

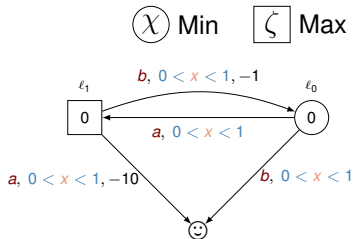
*Revisiting Robustness in Priced Timed Games*, S. Guha, S. Krishna, L. Manasa, and A. Trivedi, 2015, FSTTCS

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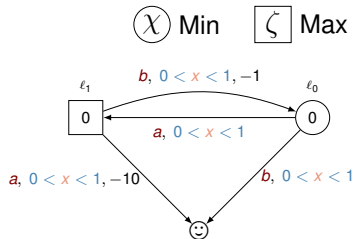


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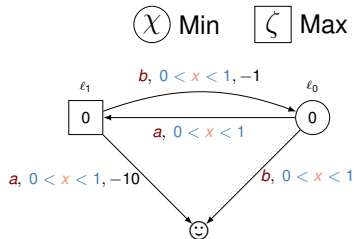
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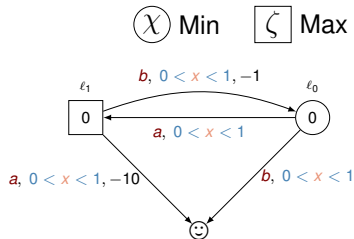
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WTG	Undecidable	Undecidable	Undecidable
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Acyclic WTG	EXPTIME	Decidable	
Strictly non-zero WTG	EXPTIME	Decidable	

# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

Symbolic computation

# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods



Cells

# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods



Cells

Affine equations:

$$y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b$$

# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

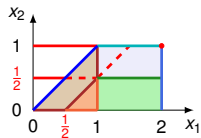
Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

Cells

Affine equations:

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# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

Symbolic computation

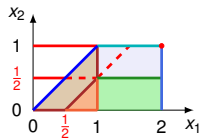
A combination of two existing methods

Cells

Shrunk DBM

Affine equations:

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# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

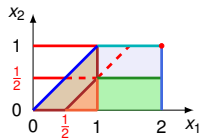
Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

Cells

Affine equations:

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Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$

# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

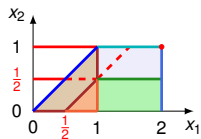
## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

### Cells

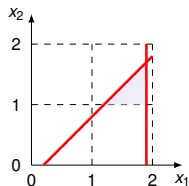
Affine equations:

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### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$



# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

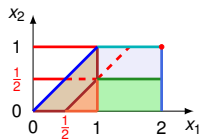
## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

### Cells

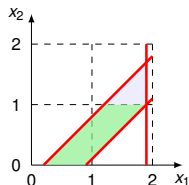
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# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

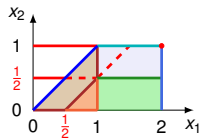
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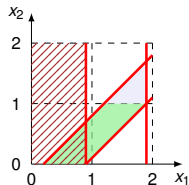
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### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$



# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

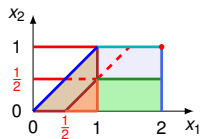
## Symbolic computation

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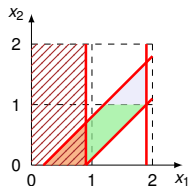
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Matrix:  $M - \delta P$



# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

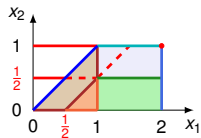
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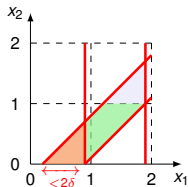
Affine equations:

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### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$



# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

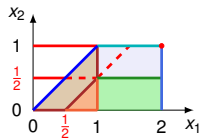
## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

### Cells

Affine equations:

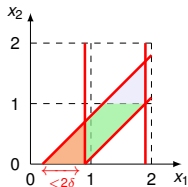
$$y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b$$



### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$

where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$





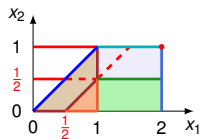
# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

Cells

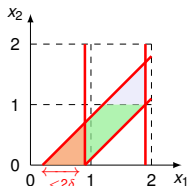
Affine equations:  
 $y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b$



Shrunk cells

Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$   
where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$



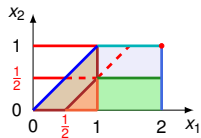
# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

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### Cells

Affine equations:  
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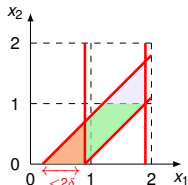


### Shrunk cells

Affine equations:  
 $y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b$

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Matrix:  $M - \delta P$   
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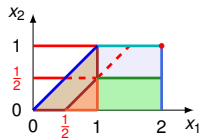
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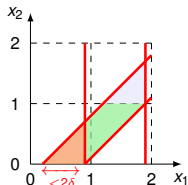


### Shrunk cells

Affine equations:  
 $y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b + c\delta$

### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$   
where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$



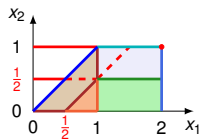
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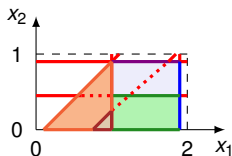
### Cells

Affine equations:  
 $y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b$



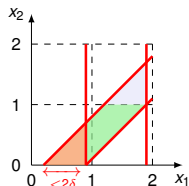
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Affine equations:  
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### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$   
where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$



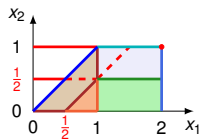
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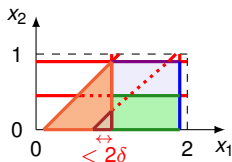
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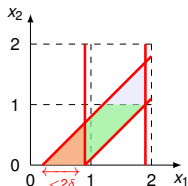
### Shrunk cells

Affine equations:  
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where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$



### Shrunk DBM

Matrix:  $M - \delta P$   
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# Computing robust values in acyclic WTG

$\ell$  belongs to

## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

## Shrunk cells

Affine equations:  $y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b + c \delta$   
where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$

## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

$$V_\ell = \min_{e=(\ell, g, Y, \ell')} \left[ \text{wt}(e) + \text{Pre}_\ell(\text{Perturb}_\ell^\delta(\text{Guard}_g(\text{Unreset}_Y(V_{\ell'})))) \right]$$

## Shrunk cells

Affine equations:  $y = \sum_i a_i x_i + b + c \delta$   
where  $\delta \rightarrow 0$

## Symbolic computation

A combination of two existing methods

$$V_\ell = \min_{e=(\ell, g, Y, \ell')} \left[ \text{wt}(e) + \text{Pre}_\ell(\text{Perturb}_\ell^\delta(\text{Guard}_g(\text{Unreset}_Y(V_{\ell'})))) \right]$$

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## Perturb operator

$$\text{Perturb}_\ell^\delta(V_{\ell'})(\nu) = \begin{cases} V_{\ell'}(\nu) & \text{if } \ell \text{ belongs to Max} \\ \sup_{d \in [0, 2\delta]} [d \text{wt}(\ell) + V_{\ell'}(\nu + d)] & \text{if } \ell \text{ belongs to Min} \end{cases}$$

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# Conclusion

	conservative	excessive
Reach TA	PSPACE-complete	EXPTIME-c
Reach TG	EXPTIME-c	EXPTIME-c
WTG	Undecidable	Undecidable
WTA	PSPACE-c	Undecidable
Acyclic WTG	Decidable	
Strictly non-zero WTG	Decidable	

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## Perspective

- ▶ Others classes of WTG

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- ▶ Others classes of WTG
- ▶ Robustness with probabilistic strategies



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Thank you! Questions?