





## 1. Context

Strategy synthesis for zero-sum turn-based games Design **optimal** controllers for systems interacting with an **antag**onistic environment.

Interest in "simple" controllers

When do **finite-memory** strategies suffice to play optimally? Focus on **infinite** graphs.

## Inspiration

**Memoryless determinacy** in infinite graphs. [CN06]

## 2. Zero-sum turn-based games on graphs



- Two-player arenas:  $S_1$  ( $\bigcirc$ , for  $\mathcal{P}_1$ ) and  $S_2$  ( $\square$ , for  $\mathcal{P}_2$ ), edges E.
- Set *C* of **colors**. Edges are colored.
- **Objectives** are sets  $W \subseteq C^{\omega}$ . **Zero-sum**.
- A strategy for  $\mathcal{P}_i$  is a function  $\sigma \colon E^* \to E$ .

# **3. Finite memory**

**Finite-memory strategy**  $\approx$  memory structure + next-act. function

**Definition.** Memory structure  $(M, m_{init}, \alpha_{upd})$ : finite set of states M, *initial state*  $m_{init}$ *, update function*  $\alpha_{upd}$ *:*  $M \times C \rightarrow M$ *.* 

Ex.: remember whether *a* or *b* was last played:



Next-action function  $\alpha_{nxt}: S_i \times M \to E$ .

Memoryless strategies use memory structure  $\rightarrow$   $\bigcirc$  C.

Pierre Vandenhove Joint work with Patricia Bouyer and Mickael Randour



# **Characterizing** $\omega$ -Regularity Through Finite-Memory **Determinacy of Games on Infinite Graphs**



[BRV22] Characterizing Omega-Regularity Through Finite-Memory Determinacy of Games on Infinite Graphs 39th International Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science (STACS 2022)

# 7. Main result [BRV22]

Let  $W \subseteq C^{\omega}$  be an objective.

Theorem

If a memory structure  $\mathcal{M}$  suffices to play optimally in (oneplayer) infinite arenas for both players, then

- $\mathcal{M}_{\sim}$  is finite, and

 $\rightsquigarrow$  if  $\mathcal{M}_{\sim} \otimes \mathcal{M} = (M, m_{\text{init}}, \alpha_{\text{upd}}),$ 

Generalizes [CN06], where  $\mathcal{M}_{\sim} = \mathcal{M} = -\langle \mathcal{D} C \rangle$ .

# 8. Corollaries

Let  $W \subseteq C^{\omega}$  be an objective.

Characterization W is **finite-memory-determined** if and only if W is  $\omega$ -regular.

One-to-two-player FM lift (inspired by [GZ05])

W is finite-memory-determined in **one-player** infinite arenas  $\implies$  W is finite-memory-determined in **two-player** infinite arenas.

**Proof.** W is finite-memory-determined in **one-player** arenas  $\xrightarrow{[BRV22]}$  W is recognized by a det. parity automaton ( $\omega$ -regular)  $\xrightarrow{[Zie98]}$  this DPA (as a memory) suffices in **two-player** arenas

### References

[CN06] Thomas Colcombet and Damian Niwiński. On the positional determinacy of edge-labeled games. Theor. Comput. Sci., 352(1-3):190–196, 2006. [EM79] Andrzej Ehrenfeucht and Jan Mycielski. Positional strategies for mean payoff games. Int. Journal of Game Theory, 8(2):109–113, 1979. [GZ05] Hugo Gimbert and Wieslaw Zielonka. Games where you can play optimally without any memory. In Martín Abadi and Luca de Alfaro, editors, CONCUR 2005 - Concurrency Theory, 16th International Conference, volume 3653 of LNCS, pages 428-442. Springer, 2005.

[Put94] Martin L. Puterman. Markov Decision Processes: Discrete Stochastic Dynamic Programming. Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics. Wiley, 1994.

[Zie98] Wieslaw Zielonka. Infinite games on finitely coloured graphs with applications to automata on infinite trees. *Theor. Comput. Sci.*, 200(1-2):135–183, 1998.

• W is recognized by a parity automaton  $(\mathcal{M}_{\sim} \otimes \mathcal{M}, p)$ .

 $p\colon M\times C\to \{0,\ldots,n\}.$ 

 $\implies$  this DPA (as a memory) suffices in **one-player** arenas.